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SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

VOL. XVI.

108771

NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

CX-n-1

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the North Midland Division as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in the county of Leicester are by T. H. Green, Esq., those on schools in Rutland, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire by H. W. Eve, Esq., and those on schools in Derbyshire by R. S. Wright, Esq.; Derbyshire (with Bedfordshire and Cheshire) also forms the subject of a summary minute by Mr. Wright, which will be found in vol. viii., pp. 657–676.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of Endowed Schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary Schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to ensure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft in 1867 and 1868 to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification, but, as in former volumes, these Tables being intended as a record of the replies received, no corrections from other sources have been

introduced into them, nor has any attempt been made to bring the statements they contain into strict conformity with statements made elsewhere in the volume. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time. The accounts of Proprietary Schools have been in most cases corrected for the year 1868 by their respective authorities.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c., for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

December 1869.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Introductory Summary - - - - - 1

I. ENDOWED SCHOOLS:—

Tables giving a conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County comprised in the North Midland Division - 3

COUNTY OF LEICESTER:—

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.

The Schools are—

APPLEBY - - - - - 17
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH - - - - - 28
BARROW-UPON-SOAR - - - - - 34
MARKET BOSWORTH - - - - 38
MARKET HARBOROUGH - - - - - 47
KIBWORTH - - - - - 50
CHURCH LANGTON - - - - 54
LEICESTER - - - - - - 56
LOUGHBOROUGH - - - - - 58
MELTON MOWBRAY - - - - 69
OSGATHORPE - - - - - 71
SHAWELL - - - - - - 76
SNARESTON - - - - - 78
STOKE GOLDING - - - - - 80
WOODHOUSE - - - - - 83
WYMONDHAM - - - - - 86

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - 91

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"), Tabular Digest - - - - 113

COUNTY OF RUTLAND:—

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.

The Schools are—

OAKHAM - - - - - - 126
UPPINGHAM - - - - - - 132

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - - 327

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"), Tabular Digest - - - - 151

COUNTY OF LINCOLN:—

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.

The Schools are—

ALFORD - - - - - 155
BOSTON - - - - - - 162
BOURN - - - - - - 169
BRIGG - - - - - - 174
BURGH - - - - - - 179
BUTTERWICK - - - - - 181
CAISTOR - - - - - - 185

PAGE

CORBY - 190
DONINGTON - 194
GAINSBOROUGH - 201
GRANTHAM - 204
GREAT GRIMSBY - 216
HEIGHINGTON - 222
HOLBEACH - 226
HORNCASTLE - 229
HUMBERSTONE - 236
KIRTON-IN-HOLLAND - 244
KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY - 249
LAUGHTON - 254
LINCOLN - 256
LOUTH - 271
MARKET RASEN - 279
MOULTON - 286
SLEAFORD - 294
SPALDING - 297
SPILSBY - 302
STAMFORD - 307
STICKNEY - 315
WAINFLEET - 319
WRAGBY - 324

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - 327

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"):

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.
The Schools are—
HAXEY - 359
LINCOLN:—Christ's Hospital - 361
LOUTH:—Mapletoft's School - 366
SPALDING:—Willesby's Petit School - 368
SUTTON:—Phillips' Charity - 370

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - 373

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM:—

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.
The Schools are—
BULWELL - 395
ELSTON - 397
LEVERTON, SOUTH - 398
MANSFIELD - 400
NEWARK - 403
NOTTINGHAM - 411
RETFORD, EAST - 420
SOUTHWELL - 426
SUTTON BONNINGTON - 429
TUXFORD - 431
WALKERINGHAM - 436

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - 439

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"), Tabular Digest - 451

COUNTY OF DERBY:—

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.
The Schools are—
ASHBORNE - 461
BAKEWELL - 466

PAGE

BUXTON - - - - - - - - 468
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH - - - - - - 471
CHESTERFIELD - - - - - - - 473
DERBY - - - - - - - - 485
DRONFIELD - - - - - - - 491
GLOSSOP - - - - - - - 495
HAYFIELD - - - - - - - 500
MELLOR - - - - - - - 502
NORTON - - - - - - - 504
REPTON - - - - - - - 506
RISLEY - - - - - - - 517
STAVELEY - - - - - - - 522
TIDESWELL - - - - - - - 526
WHITTINGTON - - - - - - - 530
WIRKSWORTH - - - - - - - 532

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - - 537

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"), Tabular Digest - - - - - 559

II. PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS :—

Boys:—

COUNTY OF DERBY:—

CHESTERFIELD :—Mount St. Mary's College - - 577
LONG EATON :—Trent College - - - 581

Girls:—

COUNTY OF LINCOLN :—

LINCOLN :—School for Middle-class Girls - - - 582

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE North Midland Division includes five counties, Leicestershire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, having an urban population of 435,885 inhabitants, making with the surrounding population a total for the division of 1,304,713. It contains four towns, having each upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, 14 others having from 20,000 to 5,000 inhabitants each, and 27 towns with fewer than 5,000; 45 towns in all.

Of these 45 towns, 12 with a united population of 46,877 have no grammar school endowments. There remain 33 towns, making together with 42 places not reckoned as towns, 75 places having such endowments.

The gross annual income of these foundations has been computed in Vol. I. at 33,701*l.*

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance, in connexion with the estates and school buildings, is estimated at 18,268*l.*, besides 331*l.* for exhibitions not included in the general foundations, making a total of 18,999*l.*

This amount is distributed among the several counties as follows:—

County.	Gross Income of Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar Schools Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.
	£	£	£
Leicester - -	6,540	3,927	110
Rutland - - -	4,178	2,040	0
Lincoln - -	12,987	7,442	160
Nottingham - -	5,414	1,869	0
Derby - -	4,582	2,990	61

Six schools have two departments each; counting these as separate schools, there are 23 classical schools with 1,759 scholars;

18 semi-classical with 731 scholars; 17 non-classical with 1,094 scholars; 15 elementary; the income of three is paid over to parochial schools, of one to a private school, and four are in abeyance. The total number of scholars in these schools, excluding the elementary, is returned as 3,594 (including ten boys paid for at a private school). Of the 23 classical schools, which have, including exhibitions, 12,519*l.* a year net, not one half—11—retain their scholars long enough to rank in the first grade.

There are only two endowed schools for the secondary instruction of girls, one of which is maintained out of the corporation estates of Great Grimsby, and the other has a net income of 32*l.* a year.

Further, there are in this division 271 endowments wholly or partly applied to the primary instruction of the poor, some of which are of considerable value. Amongst the richest are, in Leicestershire, Newton's School at Leicester (893*l.*), Sherrier's School at Loughborough (344*l.*). In Lincolnshire, the Blue Coat Schools at Boston (211*l.*), Lincoln (2,823*l.*), Spalding (155*l.*), and Stamford (170*l.*), Marston (364*l.*), Sedgebrook (364*l.*), the Petit School at Spalding (200*l.*), and Syston (364*l.*). In Nottinghamshire, Calverton (218*l.*), the Blue Coat School at Nottingham (471*l.*), Wilford (379*l.*). In Derbyshire, Darley Abbey (298*l.*), Duffield (196*l.*), and West Hallam (233*l.*).

The aggregate gross annual income of these 271 foundations amounts to more than 17,000*l.*, and the net annual sum applied to education (apart from board, clothing, &c. of scholars) may be computed at 10,000*l.*

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this division may therefore be set down at about 30,000*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped—

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

COUNTIES OF LEICESTER, RUTLAND, LINCOLN, NOTTINGHAM, AND DERBY.

POPULATION - - 1,304,713.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

COUNTY OF **LEICESTER.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular

By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.

By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their

The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Loughborough -	10,830	1131	60	84	17	66	16	84	26									
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	3,772	1045	100*	32	15	32	16	12	—									
										Barrow-upon-Soar (Perkins' Grammar Sch.)	1,800	118	—	12	4	1	2	—
Appleby - -	1,070	301	—	26	7	26	22	12	—									
Market Bosworth (Upper School).	997	924	360	3	3	3	3	—	—									
										Wymondham -	851	147	—	31	18	3	—	—

Remaining Towns:—	
Melton Mowbray.	4,047
Castle Donington.	2,291
Lutterworth -	2,289

* Shared with Derby Grammar School. † See Upper School.

Schools in abeyance:—

Leicester, endowed with 85*l.* a year net.

Market Harborough, with 33*l.* 10*s.* a year.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according t**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of the the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the I of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centa

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A., B., C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally t

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars
Appleby	Classical	A.B.	16	33	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Classical -	A.B.	4	38
Loughborough.	Classical	A.B.	22	71	Osgathorpe -	Non-classical	B.	9	39
					Wymondham	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	31

Population, 237,412.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	3,772	†	†	160	—	—	—
Kibworth -	1,867	277	—	56	—	—	—
Barrow-upon-Soar.	1,800	†	—	150	—	—	—
Woodhouse -	1,342	26	—	20	2	—	—
Appleby - -	1,070	†	—	44	—	—	—
Market Bosworth (Lower School).	997	†	—	47	—	—	—
Church Langton	842	130	—	‡	—	—	—
Stoke Golding -	638	117	—	41	—	4	—
Snarestone -	355	60	—	32	—	—	—
Osgathorpe -	351	—	—	48	—	10	—
Shawell - -	205	20	—	—	—	—	—

‡ Two elementary schools for boys and girls respectively.

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Appleby -	Non-classical	—	—	44
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Non-classical	—	—	160
Barrow-upon-Soar (Perkins's).	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	12
"	Non-classical	—	—	150
StokeGolding	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	25
Kibworth -	Non-classical	C.	—	56
Church Langton.	Non-classical	C.	—	‡
Market Bosworth (Lowr.Sch.)	Classical -	B.C.	1	3
	Non-classical	B.C.	—	47
Melton Mowbray.	Non-classical	Under Government inspection.		
Shawell -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	—
Snarestone -	Non-classical	—	—	32
Woodhouse	Non-classical	B.C.	—	24

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Thirty-nine **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Ashby Parva - -	162 (mixed charity).	35	9	7
Cole Orton - -	112 (mixed charity).	101	48	42
Leicester: *Newton's School* -	893	241	?	—
Lougborough: *Blue Slip School* -	145	39	—	60
Lutterworth: *Sherrier's School* -	344 (mixed charity).	117	110	—

And *thirty-four* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF **RUTLAND**.—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£															
Oakham - - (Free Grammar School.)	2,959	688*	120†	52	43	49	44	27	—									
Uppingham - (Free Grammar School.)	2,218	688*	120†	268	249	260	53	76	5									
Other Towns:— None.																		

* Besides rates, taxes, and cost of repairs.
† Besides four exhibitions of 32*l.* each, at each of four colleges at Cambridge.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1st of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A., B., C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Oakham -	Classical	A.B.	34	18					
Uppingham -	Classical	A.	261	7					

Population, 21,861.

the kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, etther altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population of Town.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Nine **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls.**

The gross annual income of none of which from endowment amounts to 100*l.*

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number
not being less than 4.

to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.—

TABLE I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular

By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.

By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Lincoln (Gr. Sch.)	20,999	364	—	120	23	40	40	53	17									
Boston	14,712	416	40*	75	65	74	50	50	—	Great Grimsby	11,067	420†	—	37	7	2	19	—
Louth	10,560	655	—	55	22	55	9	55	—									
Stamford	8,047	500	120	80	14	77	14	—	—	Spalding	7,032	193	—	29	26	2	11	—
Gainsboro'	6,320	45	—	15	?	?	?	?	—									
Grantham	4,954	710	85	107	36	94	19	58	—									
Horncastle	4,846	270	—	50	9	41	—	30	—									
										Sleaford	3,745	80	—	13	11	—	—	—
										Brigg	3,138	434	—	80	10	23	4	30
										Bourn	3,066	30	—	35	26	6	15	15
Alford	2,658	330	—	34	8	30	4	7	—									
										Market Rasen	2,468	357	—	70	32	14	49	—
Moulton	2,143	494‖	—	23	15	22	5	19	—									
Caistor	2,141	305	—	47	6	23	15	11	—	Kirton-in-Holland.	2,131	112	—	41	6	6	12	2
										Donington	1,690	1460	—	32	32	32	3	—
										Spilsby	1,467	90	—	32	12	9	1	15
										Wragby‡	619	30	—	20	—	—	—	—
										Humberstone	277	473†	—	100	10	—	—	—
Remaining Towns—																		
Barton-on-Humber.	3,797																	
Crowland	2,413																	
Crowle	2,304																	

* Included in general income. † Shared with a girls' school.
‖ Including 100*l.* pension to late master.

Population, 412,246.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Moulton -	2,143	—	—	96	—	—	—
Holbeach -	2,083	100	—	160	—	—	—
Kirton-in-Lindsey.	2,058	90	—	114	2	—	—
Donington -	1,690	—	—	82	—	—	—
Wainfleet -	1,392	93	—	34	—	—	12
Burgh - -	1,223	70	—	152	—	—	—
Stickney -	851	95	—	49	—	—	—
Corby - -	818	49	—	55	—	—	—
Heighington -	624	210	—	57	—	—	—
Butterwick -	605	285	20	71	—	—	—
Laughton -	365	19	—	66	—	—	—

‡ Has also an elementary department.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—Two **Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Net Income from Endowment.	Number of	
		Boarders.	Day Scholars.
	£		
Alford: *Girl's School* -	32	Elementary school.	
Great Grimsby: *Corporation School*	Maintained from corporation estates.	—	86

b.—One hundred and two **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
	£	£		
Bennington - -	164§	100	55	—
Boston:				
Laughton's School	173	110	100	—
Blue Coat School -	211	105	33	33
Deeping Market -	111	70	55	—
Haxey - -	102	60	52	35
Hemingby - -	183§	50	30	38
Laceby - - -	141	116	81	95
Lincoln:				
Christ's Hospital -	2,323	315	124	—
Louth:				
Mapletoft's School	177	170	50	—
Marston - -	364§	65	?	?
Quadring:				
Cowley's School -	145§	61	18	22
Sedgebrook - -	364§	65	24	16
Sibsey - -	109	80	72	77
Spalding:				
Petit School -	200	?	50	—
Blue Coat School -	155	90	40	40
Stamford:				
Blue Coat School -	170	160	150	—
Swineshead - -	161§	89	48	33
Syston - -	364§	30	11	21
Wrangle - -	169§	65	40	30
Wroot - - -	118	82	34	42

§ Mixed charity.

And *eighty-two* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF **LINCOLN**—

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1st scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*

The letters A., B., C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.*	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Boston	Classical	A.B	20	55	Bourn	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	35
Grantham	Classical	A.B.	46	33	Brigg	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	4	76
Louth	Classical	A.B.	10	36	Caistor	Classical	A.B.	9	38
					Corby	Non-classical	B.C.	16	39
					Donington	Semi-classical	A.B.	1	31
					Horncastle	Classical	A.B.	13	137
					Lincoln	Classical	A.B.	17	03
					Spilsby	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	—	32
					Stamford	Classical	A.B.C.	3	77
					Wainfleet	Non-classical	A.B.C.	—	34

ontinued.

he age up to which they retain their scholars.

whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of being less than 4.

to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
lford - -	Classical -	A.B.C.	3	31
rgh -	Non-classical	Income paid to Nat. Sch.		
terwick -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	65
nington -	Non-classical	—	—	82
ainsboro' -	Classical -	A.B.C.	6	9
reat Grimsby	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	—	37
leighington -	Non-classical	A.B.C.	—	57
lumberstone -	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	100
irton-in-Holland	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	4	37
irton-in-Lindsey.	Non-classical	B.C.	—	114 boys and girls.
aughton - -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	35*
Market Rasen -	Semi-classical	A.B.	39	31
Moulton - -	Classical -	A.B.	12	11
„ - -	Non-classical	—	—	96
leaford - -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	13
Spalding - -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	29
Stickney - -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	49*
Wragby - -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	20	?
Holbeach - -	Non-classical	—	—	160

* Exclusive of girls.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

TABLE I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to t

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regu
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular cour
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their regul
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learni: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.
Nottingham -	74,693	818	—	95	25	95	19	38	—								
Newark - -	11,515	540	—	85	?	85	—	42	—								
										Southwell -	3,469	20	—	26	—	—	—
East Retford -	2,982	260	—	53	12	48	24	31	—								
Remaining Towns:—																	
Worksop - -	7,112																

Schools in abeyance:—
Mansfield, endowment expected to reach 800*l.* a year.
Walkeringham, with 15*l.* a year.

TABLE II.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to t

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their wh
number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first gra
scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage n
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters, A., B., C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to t

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Newark -	Classical	A. B.	41	44	Nottingham -	Classical -	B.	—	95
					East Retford -	Classical -	A. B.	7	46
					Southwell -	Semi-classical	A. B.	15	11

opulation, 293,867.

nd of instruction given.

urse of study.
t exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

urse, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
eir populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
ulwell - -	3,660	14	—	30	—	—	—
uxford - -	1,034	48	—	55	—	6	—
utton Bonington.	1,019	36	—	40	—	—	—
lston - -	472	20	—	—	—	—	—
outh Leverton	408	20	—	40	—	—	—

e up to which they retain their scholars.
mber of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

ve at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of eing less than 4.

pper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bulwell -	Non-class. -	C.	—	30
Elston -	Non-class. -	Income paid to National School.		
South Leverton.	Non-class. -	Mixed Elementary School.		
Sutton Bonington.	Non-class. -	Mixed School under Government Inspection.		
Tuxford -	Non-class. -	B.C.	—	55

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Forty-one **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Calverton - -	£ 218 (mixed charity).	£ 50	70	—
Mansfield - -	175	73	50	56
Mansfield Woodhouse	162	77	25	25
Nottingham: *Blue Coat School* -	471	173	60	20
Wilford - -	379	132	—	?
Woodborough - -	110	110	33	29

And *thirty-five* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY of **DERBY.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to th**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regula
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular cours
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from thei
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order o

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learni: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Scienc
		£	£									£	£					
Derby	43,091	50	100*	88	32	88	—	75	—									
Chesterfield	9,836	156	11	97	9	77	21	25	6									
Ashborne	3,501	234	—	41	23	40	—	—	—	Dronfield	2,998	205	—	76	27	2	15	1
										Wirksworth	2,592	177	—	48	8	3	3	
										Staveley	2,400	30	—	20	8	—	—	
										Tideswell	2,057	217	—	65	5	—	4	
Repton	1,853	1250	100	208	196	208	108	155	—									
Remaining Towns:—																		
Belper	9,509																	
Alfreton	4,090																	
Clay Cross	3,501																	
Ilkeston	3,330																	
Melbourne	2,194																	

* Shared with Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools, classified according**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of th
number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for t
number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centa
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A., B., C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Schol
Ashborne	Classical	A.B.	—	38	Chesterfield	Classical	A.B.C.	11	80
Derby	Classical	A.B.	30	90	Dronfield	Semi-class.	B.C.	—	76
Repton	Classical	A.B.	162	31	Wirksworth	Semi-class.	B.C.	—	48

opulation, 339,327.

nd of instruction given.
urse of study.
t exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

gular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
eir populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
lossop - -	19,126	1	—	155	—	—	—
hapel-en-le-Frith.	4,264	30	—	57	—	—	—
Whittington -	2,864	127†	—	160	—	—	—
akewell - -	2,704	55	—	47	—	—	—
orton - -	2,318	65	—	75	—	—	—
layfield - -	2,156	26	—	71	—	—	—
uxton - -	1,877	85	—	129	—	—	—
Iellor - -	1,733	25	—	70	—	—	—
isley - -	203	347	—	114	3	—	—

† Besides mineral rent of 220*l.* a year treated as capital.

e age up to which they retain their scholars.
ole number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

t grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bakewell -	Non-class.	B.	27	20
Buxton - -	Non-class.	—	—	90*
Chapel-en-le-Frith.	Non-class.	National School.		
Glossop - -	Non-class.	C.	—	155
Hayfield -	Non-class.	B.C.	—	42*
Mellor - -	Non-class.	—	—	37*
Norton - -	Non-class.	B.C.	—	49*
Risley - -	Non-class.	B.C.	—	114
taveley -	Semi-class.	A.B	—	20
Tideswell -	Semi-class.	B.C.	1	64
Whittington -	Non-class.	—	—	108*

* Exclusive of Girls.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz.:**

None.

b.—Eighty **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Bonsall - -	122	131	70	—
Darley Abbey -	298*	235	96	122
Duffield - -	196 (mixed charity).	95	57	—
Eckington - -	118	118	125	—
Hallam, West - -	233	95	97	85
Smalley - -	123	66	62	—

And *seventy-four* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

* Three schools at Derby, two at little Eaton, and one at Little Chester assisted out of Charity, besides schools at Allestree and Darley Abbey.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Appleby.—Sir John Moore's School.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Green's Report.

This school is, in its Latin department, and considering its situation, the most satisfactory that I met with. It shows how much may be made of a grammar school, really used as such, in a purely rural district. The school has generally been in repute with the neighbourhood, but when the present master was appointed it had been in very low water for some years, and was almost extinct. He brought a good stock of boarders with him, and in two years had made it a flourishing school. At the time of my visit there were in the Latin school 15 boarders and 23 day scholars. Now (July, 1867) there are 18 boarders and 33 day scholars. The standard is higher than is to be found in most grammar schools in towns. This result has been achieved by the head master without any general encouragement from the trustees, and in spite of a division of departments, which he rightly thinks wasteful and mischievous.

This division, according to which the lower department acts simply as the elementary school of the village, was established by the scheme of 1861. Up to that time there had been no formal division of departments, but the lower classes of the grammar school served as the village school. When a new scheme was moved for, the governors, who, with one or two exceptions, are country gentlemen of the neighbourhood, wished to turn the grammar school wholly into a village school, but, owing to the resistance of the professional men living near, the present plan was adopted as a compromise.

The income of the school is 340*l.* a year, of which 100*l.* is paid to the head master, and 60*l.* to his assistant in the Latin school. This sum of 160*l.* a year, out of 340*l.*, is all that is spent on the grammar school, properly so called. At the time of my visit, 110*l.* a year out of the endowment was paid to the two masters of the lower school, who also divide the whole sum produced by the capitation fees (2*d.* a week for each boy) paid in that department. The masters of the Latin school are not allowed to divide the whole sum produced by capitation fees (5*l.* a year for each boy) in their department. The head master receives half of it, the assistant a quarter. The rest goes partly to find books and material

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

for the lower school; while a tenth of it, with 20*l.* a year from endowment, goes to a late English master of the school, who (in the words of the head master) "resigned his office with a view to accepting a kind of stewardship under Mr. Moore, the squire of the place, and chief trustee of the school." In qualification of this statement, it should be added that the pensioned master at the time of his resignation was 67 years old, and had served the school 47 years.

The grammar school proper is thus starved in order to teach the children who would elsewhere be taught in a national school, and that in a place in which, as the benefice is valuable, and the squire, who owns the whole parish, is resident, there ought to be special facilities for maintaining a national school in the ordinary way. Nor is the lower school good of its kind. It has an excellent master, but, as in almost all endowed schools of the kind, not under inspection, that I met with, the attendance is very irregular. The governors have indulged the natural tendency to irregularity by ordering leave of absence to be granted for an indefinite time to any boy requiring it for remunerative employment. In the shooting season, as I was told, the squire, who lives hard by, often carries off boys from the school to beat his preserves. For whatever reason, in the quarter ending Michaelmas 1866, the number in average attendance was not more than a third of those on the books. Of 54 who had left during the three preceding years, 15 had left from the first class after an average stay of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, and at an average age of $13\frac{1}{4}$; 16 from the second, at an average age of 11, and after an average stay of $2\frac{1}{4}$ years; 23 from the third (lowest), at an average age of $10\frac{1}{4}$, and after an average stay of $1\frac{1}{4}$ years. The master considered that only those who left from the first had received a fair English education, while the last 23 could not write their own names decently. Of 44 boys in the English school at the time of my visit, 27 were sons of labourers or small village tradesmen, two of one of the masters of the school, 15 of farmers. Some of them come from neighbouring villages, which have national schools under a mistress. These were said to be the best. In Appleby itself there is no other day school for boys above infancy. There is a Sunday school worked by the masters of the grammar school, at which are 37 boys who don't go to a day school at all. The population of the place is 1,100.

The present English school, then, is a poor substitute for a national school, and does not act as a feeder to the Latin school, whose revenues it wastes. It is very rarely that a boy passes from the one to the other, though three had done so shortly before my visit. For this the head master, according to a plan which I append, would substitute a preparatory school which should really feed the upper one. This he would hope to fill with the sons of farmers who now attend the English school, along with others from the neighbourhood who may gradually be attracted to it. Of this plan I will only say that it is just what, as the result of observation in similar cases, I should myself propose. It will be

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

observed that he diminishes instead of increasing his own regular income by it, but it would provide adequate pay for two assistants, and these, with the homogeneity among the pupils which the plan would secure, would suffice for the conduct of the school. The present chief master of the lower school would make a good head of the new preparatory school, according to the head master's judgment.

The only objection to the scheme that I heard was, that the neighbourhood would not supply enough boys who would pay the fee charged, or care for the education given, in the proposed preparatory school. To this the best answer is the rise in the numbers attending the present Latin school. The head master is confident that he can further extend the school, and what he thinks he can do I should expect him to succeed in doing. It is accessible as a day-school, with proper arrangements, to at least a dozen good-sized villages, each having a cluster of flourishing farmers, and (with one or two exceptions) each a resident clergyman.* There are several medical men within the same area. To the clergy in particular the school at Appleby, conducted as it now is, may be a great blessing. The neighbourhood is one of considerable rural trade. There are five brick fields within a mile of the village, and large collieries within six miles.

If the endowment at Snareston, now virtually thrown away, could be made the basis of a really good English school for that village and Swepstone, this might serve as a valuable feeder to Appleby.

I fear that little support for the head master's scheme is to be expected from the main body of the trustees. His complaints against them, which I believe to be quite just, are stated in his own letter to Mr. Roby. The rector of the place, who takes a real interest in the grammar school, had no objection to the proposed change, except the fear (which, according to the present educational system, rests on too good grounds) that the whole burden of supporting the national school, which the change would necessitate, would fall upon him.

Attention should be called, finally, to certain passages from the founder's statutes, which show plainly what his mind was. He did not mean the benefits of the school to be confined to Appleby, but ordered that it should be "for all future times a free school "for all the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, to teach "and instruct male children, and more especially those who live "and are settled in the several parishes of Appleby, Norton, "Austrey, Newton, Chilcote, Stretton, Measham, and Swepstone, "and in the town of Snareston, all adjoining the said school." There was to be "a chief or Latin master, who must be a Master "of Arts of one of the English universities, and well qualified

* It appears that at Easter, 1868, there were 40 day-scholars in attendance at the Appleby school. Of these only eight were from the village of Appleby itself. The rest belonged to 19 different neighbouring villages, 25 of them coming distances varying from three to seven miles. They were chiefly sons of farmers. Two, however, were sons of clergymen, three of schoolmasters. One was the son of a late medical man.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"with sufficient learning to teach the Latin and Greek tongues;" also, "an English master, who must be a Bachelor in Arts, of an "English University, and teach all boys in the freedom of the "foundation in all books, from the Psalter to the beginning of "the Accidence;" also, a "writing master, who shall be well "grounded and learned in arithmetic, and in writing the best "sorts of hands." Even the catechism was to be learnt in Latin and Greek as soon as the boys were old enough. A better scheme for carrying out these intentions than that of the head master cannot be conceived. It would make the school thoroughly available for the neighbourhood, and, while giving a good English education, would make this preparatory to the classics. This is clearly what the founder meant.

At the time of my visit, the head master had not had time to work up the day boys, with whom he began "de novo," to so high a standard as the boarders, most of whom he brought with him. The boys in the two highest classes, with one exception, were boarders. The day boys, however, had clearly been well grounded in the most necessary knowledge. I saw the arithmetic and writing from dictation of 32. With eight exceptions, probably boys who had lately come, the writing from dictation was very good. The arithmetic of 17 was excellent; that of 11 very fair; only 4 were defective. Nine boys did propositions from the third book of Euclid quite rightly; 9 did the same with one from the second, and two with one from the first book. The writing throughout was very neat. The first class of 11 boys had been doing the ninth Æneid. All of them construed it very correctly. Four of them also construed well from Horace's Satires, and the rest from Ovid. The same were doing Frost's "Analecta Minora" for Greek. Considering their ages—for the oldest was 16, and most of them 13 or 12—they were a very promising class. All had a good knowledge of Latin syntax; and one or two had, I think, the making of scholars in them. Four of them certainly, possibly more, were to go to a university. During the past year I have reason to believe that the standard of the day boys as well as of the boarders has considerably risen. At the last examination, 26 boys did papers in Algebra, and 6 in Trigonometry, for the most part, apparently, very well.

I saw the writing from dictation and arithmetic of a dozen of the upper boys in the English school; two of them did excellently in both, and two others fairly, but the rest were very poor.

The two departments are kept quite apart, and the lower one does not use the play-ground, which, as things go, is good. The building has the capacity of being very good, but needs some changes and repairs, the neglect of which can only be excused on the ground of the absorption of money by the lower department. The head master and English master have respectively houses at the two ends of the school, but that of the latter is exactly over the English school, and has no communication with the yard, but by a staircase, which descends into this school, and acts as a shaft, through which the foul air from the school ascends into the house,

and down which, to speak plainly, all the outgoings from the house have to be carried into the yard while the boys are in school. There are also cracks in the floor of the house, and the lead fittings of the window-panes are loose. The health of the English master's family had suffered severely from the bad condition of his house, which I have distinct medical authority for pronouncing most unwholesome.

The house of the head master was in a better state, but might have some money spent on it with advantage.

I wish, in conclusion, to express my strong sense of the energy, ability, wisdom, and disinterestedness of the master of this school. In my reports generally I have made it a rule to avoid personal criticism, and only depart from it here because I think that the master is making the best of a difficult position, and needs support. This is really a case in which, while the boys meant for business are getting as thorough an education as possible, the way to the higher learning is being opened to those who could not otherwise find it, and a fusion in education being effected between the professional and the farming class.

APPENDIX I.

LETTER addressed to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION by F. B. FALKNER, M.A. (Head Master of the Grammar School).

Appleby Grammar School, near Atherstone,
15th June 1867.

SIR,

IN accordance with advice that has been given me, that all the objections I might have to the present scheme and management of this school should be promptly laid before the School Inquiry Commission, I venture to trouble you with a few remarks, which I shall put into as short a compass as the subject admits.

I do not consider that the present governing body of this school (usually and by statute 13 in number) are best adapted for the responsibilities which they profess to undertake.

They are, almost without exception, landed proprietors in this neighbourhood; and not more than three of them appear to take any interest whatever in the advancement of the school. Indeed, four or five of the governors have not attended any meeting of the body for the last three years.

I would presume to suggest, that as the present governors die off or resign, fresh should be appointed from amongst the clergy and professional men living in and round Appleby; for the governing body, as at present constituted, seem only to act as a hindrance to the progress and efficiency of the school. My opinion is, that Earl Howe and the *present* rector of Appleby, as senior governors, with suitable coadjutors from this and adjoining parishes (for instance, clergymen and others of the professional class), would constitute an excellent body of trustees.

Another drawback under which the school labours is this:—

There is, *in the same building as the grammar school*, a school for boys of the labouring class, chiefly of the parish of Appleby, though boys of that class from adjoining parishes are admitted; and this school is supported *from the endowment of the grammar school*. Whereas, of course, a comparatively large and rich parish like Appleby ought to support its own national school for boys.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Moreover, in other ways, the close proximity of such a school is a source of great annoyance to the grammar school, as you can well imagine. However, that I may not occupy your time unnecessarily, let me state that a most immediate want felt in the Appleby grammar school, is that of further teaching power. We have only two masters, head and second, to instruct 50 boys of very different ages (from 7 to 18), and of various attainments, in many branches. A division of the pupils into numerous classes or forms is absolutely necessary, and the work thus becomes more than two people can efficiently manage.

Owing to the so-called "English" school ("National" school is the proper term) being supported from Sir John Moore's charity, the income of which is only 340*l.* a year, the governors of this school are not in a position to find another assistant master for the grammar school.

I beg to append a few suggestions of my own for the future management of this school,

and have the honour to remain, Sir,
your very obedient servant,
F. B. FALKNER, M.A.,
(Head master of the Grammar
or Latin school, Appleby.)

H. J. Roby, Esq.

P.S.—Suggestions, &c., for the better administration of the Appleby school. (By the head master.)

(1.) That, instead of *two entirely separate* schools (as at present), there should be only *one*; divided, however, into an *upper* and a *lower* school, conducted by three masters,—to be called the head master, the second master, and the English master respectively.

(2.) That the boys of the "upper" school be generally instructed in the large or "Latin" schoolroom by the head and second masters; and that those of the "lower" school be usually taught by the English master in what are now called the "English" and "writing" schoolrooms.

But that the boys of both schools should meet twice a day in the "Latin" schoolroom for prayers. That the playground be used in common by both schools; and that the times of recreation, the holidays, and half-holidays, be the same for both.

(3.) That the "lower" school be principally (though by no means entirely) regarded as preparatory to the "upper"; boys passing from one to the other at about 11 years of age, or when sufficiently grounded in English history, catechism, modern geography, Latin accidence (to the end of the active verbs), and arithmetic.

(4.) That no boy be allowed to enter at the "lower" school, unless able to read, write, and spell fairly.

(5.) That both the "upper" and "lower" schools be under the control of the head-master; who should be regarded as entirely responsible for the instruction, discipline, and general conduct of the boys.

(6.) That boarders and day scholars should, according to their ages and attainments, mingle together in the several classes of both schools.

N.B.—This is actually the case *at present*, in the grammar school.

(7.) That the capitation fee for each boy in the "lower" school be 3*l.*, and that in the "upper" school 5*l.* a year, as at present, a deduction being made in the case of more than one of the family being educated at the school at the same time.

(8.) That a certain number of boys from both "upper" and "lower" schools, and from both day scholars and boarders, be elected every Midsummer, according to desert, to "exhibitions" tenable for one year at a time, such exhibitions freeing them for the time being from the payment of capitation fees.

N.B.—This system of "exhibitions" is already in action in the grammar school.

(9.) That the head master receive only one-third of the capitation fees (instead of one-half as at present); the second master one-fourth, as at present; and the English master one-sixth of the capitation fees paid by the pupils; and that the remaining one-fourth go, as it *ought* to at present, towards the general fund for the maintenance of the school, &c. &c.

(10.) That the head master's fixed salary be 100*l.* a year, as it now is; that of the second master, 75*l.* (instead of 60*l.* as at present); and that of the English master, 70*l.* a year.

(11.) That 12*l.* worth of books should be allowed every year for prizes in the two schools; viz., 6*l.* after the Midsummer, and 6*l.* after the Christmas examination; and that 2*l.* a year be allowed, as at present, towards the maintenance of the school library. But that the parents of each boy should pay for whatever books and stationery are given out to him individually.

(12.) That there be annual examinations of the schools, conducted by graduates of Oxford or Cambridge; every such examiner being paid at any rate not less than 5*l.* for examining.

(13.) That, *after the expiration of the pension granted to a late master of the "English school,"* no master should be pensioned upon retiring from his duties, unless it be distinctly shown that he is physically or mentally incapable of entering upon any other remunerative occupation.

(14.) That the "surplus" fund, if any, after meeting all ordinary and necessary expenses, should be used,

(1) for the foundation of an exhibition to the university, not exceeding 25*l.* a year, and tenable for three years, such exhibitions being adjudged not oftener than once in two years; and

(2) for the apprenticing out or otherwise assisting scholars of another class, who may require and deserve such assistance; and

(3) that 10*l.* a year, if necessary, and only so long as necessary, be voted towards the support of a school for boys of the labouring class in the parish of Appleby.

F. B. F.

APPENDIX II.

There are in attendance at this school, as day scholars,—

(1.)	From Appleby parish	8 boys.
(2.)	Twycross (3½ miles, S.S.E.)	1 boy.
(3.)	Shakesstone (5½ miles, E.S.E.)	1 „
(4.)	Stretton (1 mile, N.W.)	1 boy.
(5.)	Lullington (7 miles, N.W.)	6 boys.
(6.)	Noman's Heath (2 miles, W.)	1 boy.
(7.)	Netherseale (3 miles, N.W.)	2 boys.
(8.)	Austrey (2½ miles, S.W.)	3 „
(9.)	Orton (4 miles, S.W.)	2 „
(10.)	Thorpe (4 miles, W.)	1 boy.
(11.)	Donisthorpe (4 miles, N.)	2 boys.
(12.)	Clifton (5 miles, W.N.W.)	2 „
(13.)	Odston (5½ miles, E.)	2 „
(14.)	Snarestone (2 miles, E.)	2 boys.
(15.)	Swepstone (4 miles, E.)	1 boy.
(16.)	Moira (5 miles, N.)	2 boys.
(17.)	Overseale (4 miles, N.N.W.)	1 boy.
(18.)	Chilcote (3 miles, W.N.W.)	1 „
(19.)	Seckington (4 miles, W.)	1 „

The nine boarders now at the school come, most of them, from distant parts of England.

4th April 1868. F. B. FALKNER.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 146. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir John Moore, who by deed, dated 7 April 1699, gave certain lands in trust after his death to repairs of school house lately erected, and maintenance of one master to teach Latin, one to teach English, and one writing master, and for apprenticing poor children.

Deeds in chest in schoolhouse.

School Property.—About 230 acres. Gross income 330*l.* 10*s.*, net 301*l.*, all applied to school (both departments).

There is a schoolhouse, and residences for head master and English master. Site and buildings stated by trustees to be well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—The school to be a free school for all England and Wales, for males, more especially those living and settled in the parishes of Appleby, Norton, Austrey, Newton, Chilcot, Stretton, Measham, Swepston, and in town of Snareston. (Statutes 1706.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction, Latin, Greek, writing, and accounts; Church catechism to be taught in Latin and Greek, and to the younger boys in English. (Statutes 1707.) In addition to the above, history, geography, mathematics, modern languages, and if required drawing. (Scheme of Ch. Com. 1861.)

An English elementary school has been established.

Government and Masters.—Statutes made under power given in Founder's deed, by Founder's heir and others, 25th Dec. 1706. Modified by a scheme of Ch. Com. 1861. Trustees, rector of Appleby *ex officio*, and 12 others (those of founder's name preferred, and three required, if qualified), make ordinances, examine school, and appoint head master. Bishop appoints a governor, on failure of an appointment by trustees.

Head master required to be a M.A. of an English university, and a member of the Church of England, and cannot hold other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Two departments. (1.) Latin school, *i.e.* classical. In age of scholars, first grade. (2.) English, *i.e.* elementary.

Masters.—Head master. Total income from endowment 100*l.*, besides 50*l.* from half the capitation fees. Under master 60*l.*, and 25*l.* from fees. English master 66*l.*, and 11*l.* 17*s.* from fees. Assistant master 44*l.*, and 3*l.* 19*s.* from fees.

State of Latin or Grammar School:—

Day Scholars.—26 [40 in April 1868], from distances up to 7 miles. Pay 5*l.* for general work; 2*l.* for French; 4*l.* for drawing. Six boys, selected by merit, exempted from capitation fees.

Boarders.—11 [9 in April 1868] in head master's house. Three meals to younger and four to older boys. Meat once a day. Terms for board, 35*l.* if under 12 years, 40*l.* if above. Washing, 3*l.* Library, 6*s.* Cubical contents of the two bedrooms in use 4,650 cubic feet. Hours 6½ a.m. to 9 and 10 p.m., according to age.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write. School classified by Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to a limited extent to suit boys' subsequent career.

Religious instruction to all. School opened by prayer from Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-year's work and examinations.

Examination once a year, but sometimes twice, by Examiners appointed by governors.

Punishments: impositions, detention in play-hours, and corporal punishment in public by head master only.

Playground 1½ acres; masters join in games, and a master usually accompanies boarders out walking. Foot ball, cricket, and prisoners' base played. No drilling taught.

No boy gone to the universities in the last ten years. [One at Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Play time, 28 hours per week.

The English school contained 44 boys under two masters in May 1868.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 29th March 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
One year's rent of messuage and farm	330	10	0
Sale of 100*l.* stock	83	6	9
Capitation fees, Latin school	80	5	0
Do. English	12	13	3
	506	15	0
Balance due to Treasurer	24	5	3
	£531	0	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rates, taxes, insurance	10	17	5
Repairs at farm	69	2	5
Repairs at schoolhouses	32	17	0
Salaries and pension	301	13	9
Coals, prizes, books, examination,	33	0	0
Capitation fees paid to master	72	17	0
Balance due to treasurer, end of last year	10	12	8
	£531	0	3

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Earl Howe, Gopsall.
Rev. J. M. Echalaz, Rectory, Appleby (ex-officio).
G. Moore, Esq., Appleby Hall.
H. J. Pye, Esq., Clifton Hall, Tamworth.
Rev. D. S. Perkins, Orton-on-the-Hill, Atherstone.
C. R. Colvile, Esq., M.P., of Lullington, near Burton-on-Trent.
Major Wollaston, Sherton Hall, Nuneaton.
Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart., Grendon Hall, Atherstone.
Sir T. Gresley, Bart., Cauldwell, Burton-on-Trent.
G. J. Moore, Esq., Appleby Hall.
George T. Mowbray, Esq., Grange Wood House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
W. E. Robertson, Esq., Nether Seal Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Head Master:

Francis B. Falkner, M.A. (appointed Oct. 1864.)

Other Foundation Master:

J. Wilkinson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N. B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Donnisthorpe -	4 miles.
" " - 2	Schoolmaster -	Appleby - -	Close at hand.
" " - 3	Innkeeper -	Clifton - -	4¼ miles.
" " - 4	Physician(deceased)	Appleby - -	½ mile.
" " - 5	Manufacturer -	Measham. -	2 miles.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Stretton - -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Clifton - -	4½ miles.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Appleby -	2 miles.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Do. -	2 miles.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Twycross - -	3½ miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Snareston -	2 miles.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Noman's Heath -	1½ miles.
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Appleby - -	⅝ mile.
" " - 4	Tradesman -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 5	Schoolmaster -	Netherseal -	4 miles.
" " - 6	Schoolmaster -	Appleby - -	½ mile.
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Twycross -	3½ miles.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Appleby - -	2 miles.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Do. -	2 miles.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Clifton - -	4½ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1 -	Wine merchant -	Bath - -	There are only 11 boarders in the school. All board with the Head Master.
2 -	Linendraper -	Brackley -	
3 -	Surgeon - -	Devizes - -	
4 -	Engineer - -	London - -	
5 -	Farmer - -	Brackley -	
6 -	Gentleman (deceased).	Boxmoor -	
7 -	Haberdasher -	Bicester - -	
8 -	Farmer - -	Brackley -	
9 -	Manufacturer -	Measham, near Atherstone.	
10 -	Solicitor - -	Tamworth -	
11 -	Contractor (deceased).	India - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
			£		Y.			Y.			Y.	
Religious Knowledge.	26	3	—	2	17	5	11	13½	2	12	11½	2
Greek	7	3	—	1	18	3	1	15	2	—	—	—
Latin	26	6	—	2	17	4	7	13½	4	5	11½	2
French	7	3	2	1	15	2	3	13½	2	—	—	—
Arithmetic	26	4	—	2	17	2	3	14	3	12	11½	5
Book-keeping	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	22	4	—	2	17	6	3	14	5	—	—	—
History	26	4	—	2	17	2	7	13½	2	—	—	—
Geography	26	4	—	2	17	2	11	13½	3	12	11½	3
English Grammar.	19	2	—	—	—	—	11	13½	2	12	11½	2
Reading	26	5	—	2	17	2	11	13½	2	12	11½	2
Writing	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11½	3
Drawing	4	—	4	1	15	2	2	14	2	—	—	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

This school includes two departments, of which the lower is on the level of a National school, though very good of its kind, and is not affiliated, nominally or practically, to the grammar school proper. At the time of my visit there were 160 boys on the register of the lower school, but during six years only eight boys had passed from it to the upper, and the transfer has not generally answered well. The boys of the two departments turn into the playground at different times, and are never allowed to mix together. Those in the lower are mostly sons of small tradesmen or skilled artisans; only a small proportion are sons of mere labourers. Those in the upper department are chiefly sons of the better tradesmen and professional men of the town and neighbourhood.

The education given in the two highest classes of the grammar school is excellent, both in itself and for the purposes of the pupils. It is, in short, what might be expected from so able a scholar and mathematician as the head master is. At the time of my visit, however, there were only seven boys in these two classes. They all belonged to the town or immediate neighbourhood, and (with perhaps one exception) were sons of men above the rank of shopkeepers. Most of them were likely either to go to a university directly from the school (which has two exhibitions of 40*l.* a year), or to go on to some larger classical school. Of eight boys who have held exhibitions from the school, all but one have been Ashby boys. Three of the seven mentioned were in the 1st class, aged respectively 17, 17, and 15; four in the 2nd, aged respectively 12, 14, 14, and 16. I heard the 1st class do its regular lesson out of Herodotus; the 2nd its regular lesson from the Andromache. It was clear that they had been excellently taught, and had as much scholarship in them as their several capacities would allow them to receive. One boy of 12 showed great promise. All but one might be expected in due time to gain honours of some sort at Oxford or Cambridge; and several of them would have had difficulty in obtaining so high an education if the Ashby school had not been open to them.

These boys, it must be observed, formed only a fifth part of those in the grammar school. After them came a class that was scarcely up to Xenophon; then one just beginning Greek grammar. Most of the boys in these classes would probably in time pass into the higher classes, and for them the education is quite satisfactory, but there remain more than half the boys, who were never likely to taste the better instruction which the school had to give, and with whom Greek was not attempted. These were chiefly sons of tradesmen of the town, and would, I think, fare better in a school where undivided attention was given to the subjects of which alone they can make anything, viz., Latin and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

what is included under the term "English education," with French for the best. I examined 20 of the lower boys in arithmetic, and did not find any of them good in it. On the other hand, the writing from dictation of the 10 boys coming next to the two highest classes was good.

The English school is regularly examined by the Government inspector, whose reports seemed to have been uniformly very favourable. It has two masters, with three assistants. In addition to the regular English education, 10 boys in it learn some geometry and algebra. By the scheme the quarterly fee for parochial boys is not to exceed 10 shillings, for extra-parochial boys not to exceed 1*l.* At present only 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter is charged for the former, 10*s.* for the latter. By the scheme the salaries prescribed for the masters of the English school amount to just the same annual sum as those prescribed for the grammar school.

On general grounds, considering that there are in Ashby two endowed schools for the poor (the Blue Coat and the Green Coat), I do not see that the diversion of so much of the income of the grammar school, which, according to the rules of 1575, was clearly meant to be classical, to an English school can be justified, unless the latter is to feed the former, which, according to the present system, it does not and cannot do. Conducted as the English school and the classical school severally are, a transfer from one to the other cannot answer if made after the age of 10, and by that time the capacity of a boy has not declared itself. Meanwhile, though the grammar school is losing what might be a valuable feeder, there are many boys in it, sent there because it is more respectable than the English school, for whom its system is not well fitted. The existing lower school should become one in which the regular English education should be given, with Latin in the upper classes, and French for certain boys; the existing grammar school should become a high school, preparing some boys for the universities, and teaching others physical science and modern languages, and excluding all not up to the level of the 1st class of the lower school. Then the tradesmen of the town, who mean their sons to leave at 15, might get a good education for them in the lower department, while the best of the boys in this might be transferred about the age of 13 to the upper, with a thorough grounding in Latin and Euclid. If the charity schools for the poor of the town were put in a proper state (in which they are said not to be at present), exhibitioners might be taken from them to the lower department of the grammar school, from which, again, exhibitions should be open to the upper department.

For the success of this arrangement it would be desirable to charge for the lower department the full fees allowed by the scheme of 1864, or (which would be better) a uniform fee of 3*l.* a year. In the upper department the present scheme allows a fee of 4*l.* a year to be charged on parochial boys if under 14; 6*l.* if over 14. On extra-parochial boys it allows a fee of 8*l.* or 10*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

a year, according to the above distinction of age. The fees actually charged at present are those stated in the returns, but the trustees have it in view gradually to raise them. A uniform fee of 6*l.* or 8*l.* a year (with exemptions) would probably be the best. As among the most promising boys that the school is likely to get are the sons of clergymen and others in neighbouring villages, the maintenance of the parochial privilege is unwise.

It may naturally be doubted whether an upper department of the kind suggested could be properly filled. I believe it might. The town is a pleasant one to live in, and there can be no reason why many people should not come to reside there for the sake of education, as a few do at present, if once the school began to act on a larger scale as a place of high education. Having already a local reputation and an excellent master, it would soon begin so to act if (1) a good building and playground were provided; if (2) there were more accommodation for boarders, and (3) more facility for day boarding. As to (1) the trustees intend to build as soon as their funds allow. In the present school the lower story is used for the upper school, the upper for the lower. The former is sufficient for its purpose, but would not accommodate conveniently more boys than it at present has. The latter is much overcrowded. The playground has no grass, and is uninviting. As to (2), it is unfortunate that the head master does not wish to have boarders. I should trust, however, that, the trustees, in rebuilding, though they do not propose to provide a new house for the head master, will take measures by which a considerable number can be accommodated under the supervision of an under master, if not of the head. (3) is very important. Ashby, though nearly smokeless itself, is in the middle of the Leicestershire coal-field, and central to many populous villages, which together have a considerable number of ministers of religion, colliery managers, and medical men. The most promising boy in the school when I was there was the son of a clergyman living four miles off, who walked in and out every day, and ate his dinner (I believe) on a door step. More such would come if more facilities were afforded.

The income of the school, when its debt, the result of an old Chancery suit, is cleared off, will quite suffice to conduct the school on the plan suggested.

It is matter of gratulation, considering the small income that has hitherto been forthcoming for the head master, that the lamp of learning has been kept alight here as it has been.

There is an interesting account in Calamy of a Mr. Shaw, a learned Nonconformist divine, who, having been appointed to the school in 1668, and having contrived to get a licence from Archbishop Sheldon, raised it from a very low to a very high position, and educated among others many clergy of the church. The present master, a learned divine of the church, has educated many sons of dissenting ministers, and has found them (he says) among the most promising, and far the most grateful, pupils that he has had.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 327. A. D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment:—Supposed foundation by deed of feoffment of Henry Earl of Huntingdon and others, 10th August 1567, who gave certain hereditaments in Ashby for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, paying a rent of 11*s.* 10¾*d.* to the said Earl, his trustees and assigns. Some of the lands are described as having been previously assigned for obits. At date of foundation, property consisted of 26 houses in Ashby, and a small quantity of land, producing annually 11*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* About 1598, trustees became possessed of other houses called Day Bell houses, which they have since held. In 1807 an allotment of 31 acres made on inclosure of Ashby Woulds.

School Property.—65a. 3r. 15p., with houses. Rental, 1,167*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Received (in 1867) 1,044*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, of which about 622*l.* was applied directly to education, besides repairs, &c. Head master has to repair his own residence.

Exhibitions.—One exhibition founded by Mr. Francis Ash, at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, now of the value of 50*l.* per annum, tenable till B.A., or, with consent to M.A. Electors Masters and Fellows of Emmanuel College. School trustees have power, under the scheme of 1864, to award out of the school funds exhibitions tenable till B.A., of the value of 40*l.*, to (not more than) two scholars, who shall be elected to an open scholarship at one of the colleges at Oxford or Cambridge.

Objects of Trust.—The instruction of youths, infants, and little ones in good manners, learning, knowledge, and virtue. (Found. Deed.) For sons of parishioners of Ashby, and, if there be room, for others; all to pay fees, except in special cases approved by trustees. Maximum for foundationers, 4*l.* and 6*l.*; for non-foundationers, 8*l.* and 10*l.*; according as boys are under or over 14 years of age. (Scheme, 1864.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed — Grammar, good manners, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and mathematics, and such other branches of literature and education as trustees shall approve. The room or house to be appropriated for teaching English, writing, and arithmetic to be separate from that wherein the learned languages shall be taught. (Scheme 1864.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, 1st March 1864. Trustees, fourteen in number, self-electing, of whom eight at least must be inhabitants of Ashby, and the remaining six resident within six miles of the parish Appoint, and, for just and reasonable causes, have power to remove all masters and ushers.

Visitors are the Master or Warden of Wigton's Hospital, Leicester, or preacher or vicar of Ashby, or both. (Statutes 1575.)

Head master must be of sound religion, no Papist or heretic, and of honest conversation and good manners, and able to teach Latin. (Statutes, 1575.) In grammar school there are to be head master and usher; in English school, a head master, second master and usher. Head master of grammar school must be qualified to teach Latin and Greek and the higher branches of mathematics; may hold ecclesiastical benefice so long as he resides in his official residence, and such ecclesiastical appointment does not occupy any portion of the time required for school. May take twelve boarders or more if trustees approve. Other masters not allowed to take boarders. (Scheme 1864.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864

General Character.—Two departments. (1.) Classical. In age of scholars, second grade. (2.) Elementary.

Grammar School.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 220*l.* Usher receives 100*l.* from endowment, and keeps a boarding house (the Charity Commissioners having approved a modification of scheme).

Day Scholars.—42, up to 19 years of age, from distances up to four miles, Foundationers pay 1*l.* for general work if under 14, above that age 1*l.* 10*s.*, and non-foundationers 6*l.* if under 14, 8*l.* if above that age.

Boarders.—Five, boarding with usher. Terms 38 and 42 guineas.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently. School separately classified. School course modified, if possible, to suit boys' subsequent career.

Religious instruction to all. School opened by prayer.

Promotions by merit, at discretion of head master.

Examination twice a year by examiners appointed by trustees.

Prizes given.

Punishments: tasks, confinement, and slight corporal punishment in public.

Playground quarter of an acre. No master present out of school. Drilling not taught.

In last 10 years one boy sixth and one eighth wrangler at Cambridge, and two in second class of tripos, and two open scholarships gained. [In May 1867 two undergraduates from the school at Oxford or Cambridge.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week. Lessons learned in school chiefly.

English School.

Masters.—Head master, 120*l.* from endowment, second master, 80*l.*; pupil teachers, 35*l.*

Scholars.—160 day scholars, sons of small tradesmen and superior artizans; pay 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter if from Ashby, 10*s.* if from other places.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	30	17	0
One year's rental	1,167	8	6
Capitation fees	45	12	6
	£1,243	18	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Chief rent and tax	1	16	3
Void property	85	17	6
Arrears made during year	8	13	11
Rates	26	3	4½
Board of health	26	12	1
Insurance	2	12	6
Collector and clerk's expenses	42	9	9
Interest on debt	66	7	6
Interest and commission	13	14	4
Tradesmen's bills	152	1	9½
Certain payments (school)	22	0	0
Two masters, grammar school	320	0	0
Two masters, English school	200	0	0
Pupil teachers	35	10	0
Pension	90	0	0
Balance	149	19	0
	£1,243	18	0

Total arrears, 31st December 1867, 201*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*
Bond due, 1,500*l.*

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, Ashby.
J. Alldritt, Esq., Ashby.
Rev. J. Denton, Ashby.
W. E. Smith, Esq., Ashby.
T. B. Dalby, Esq., Ashby.
H. E. Smith, Esq., Ashby.
J. Simmonds, Esq., Chelsea.
Walter Leith, Esq., Ashby.
J. Dewes, Farmer, Shustock, Tamworth.
E. Fisher, Esq., Ballochmonie, Girvan, Ayrshire.
T. Small, Esq., Ashby.
Arthur Higginson, Esq., Ashby.
John Thomas Woodhouse, Esq., Overseale, Ashby.
Joseph Kidger, Esq., Ashby.

Clerk to Trustees:
Thomas Davenport, Ashby.
Head Master (Grammar School):
Rev. T. S. Green, M.A.
Usher (Grammar School):
Rev. R. Wood, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - - 1	Mining agent -	Ashby & London	
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 3	Clergyman - -	Ashby - -	
„ „ - 4	Brewer - - -	Woodville - -	Three miles.
„ „ - 5	Tradesman - -	Ashby - -	
„ „ - 6	Widow - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 7	Mining agent -	Ashby & London	
„ „ - 8	Clergyman - -	Thringstone -	Three miles.
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Ashby - -	
„ „ - 10	Widow - -	Do. - -	The other distances are inconsiderable.
Boys lowest in school - - 1	Gentleman - -	Ashby - -	
„ „ - 2	Grazier - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 3	Schoolmaster -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 4	Builder - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 5	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 6	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 8	Land agent - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 9	Widow - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the boy slearn religious knowledge. All Latin (in the first class, Livy II., Cicero, Horace, Ovid, portions; in the second class, Virgil, Cæsar, portions; in the lowest class, Eutropius, portions). All Arithmetic, English grammar, English literature, and English composition. 15 boys learn Greek (in the first class, Thucydides I., Demosthenes, Phil., Homer, portions; in the second, Xenophon, Homer, portions; in the lowest, Greek grammar). 12 French, 16 mathematics, 32 history, geography, and writing, and 13 drawing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BARROW-ON-SOAR.—PERKINS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

Here, in accordance with an order of the Charity Commission of the year 1862, after 90*l.* has been paid to the master, and a sufficient sum deducted for the repairs of the grammar school, the residue of the yearly income goes to the National school of the place, which is a mixed one for girls and boys, under a master and mistress. Lately 20*l.* a year has been so applied.

In the grammar school at the time of my visit there were only two boys, aged respectively 11 and 12. The father of one was a farmer, the guardian of the other a corn-factor. One had been at the school 1½ year, the other half a year. I heard them do their Latin lesson from the Second Part of Smith's Principia. They construed as if from memory, without understanding it. In declensions and conjugation they were pretty good. In writing from dictation a piece that was not hard, one made one mistake, the other (who had been there less time) made seven. One did arithmetic pretty well, the other poorly.

I don't suppose the failure of this school is due to the master, who is a good scholar and a conscientious man, and only finds himself at such a post from peculiar circumstances. The better sort of people in the place, when they have sons of ten years old, naturally send them to Loughborough, which is only three miles off. The rest use the National school. Two years ago, however, there were 19 boys in the grammar school; these had to be divided into six classes, to which the master found it difficult by himself adequately to attend. The best of these have gone on to Loughborough or to boarding schools, and there seem to be none to take their place. The township of Barrow has only 1,800 inhabitants; the rest of the parish is formed by Woodhouse and Quorndon which have National schools, and whence Loughborough is accessible.

Neither the master nor the clergyman of Barrow think the school on its present footing likely to be of much use. The latter suggested an arrangement by which the building now used for the Grammar school, having been improved and enlarged, should be appropriated to the National school for boys. The present mixed school, which is now overcrowded, having 150 on the register, might then be given to girls and infant boys. This might get on very well without money from the grammar school foundation, and the Government grant which it earned would not then be mulcted, as that earned by the present National school is, in virtue of the grant from the grammar school. Towards the National school for boys, to be held in the present grammar school, the clergyman would assign 70*l.* a year from the grammar school income, which with weekly pence would give an adequate salary. The residue he would pay over to the Loughborough school on

condition of its taking picked boys free from the Barrow national school. The yearly account would then stand thus:—

	£
Interest of money borrowed for adapting present grammar school to boys National school - -	20
Repairs - - - - - - -	5
Salary of master of boys National school - -	70
To Loughborough - - - -	40

Could this arrangement be carried out, supposing provision to be made for the inspection of the new National school, Barrow would probably have a better elementary school for boys than it has now. Those parents who desire a higher education for their sons would have just as good a chance of obtaining it as they have now; while those boys whose parents do not desire the higher education for them, but who have a capacity for it, would, through the method of regular transfer to Loughborough, be more likely to get it than they are now.

The present school-room is small and ill ventilated. It would not do well for more than 20 boys. The house in its upper story is in ill repair, and the offices are bad.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5, 462, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Humphrey Perkins, 7 Feb. 1717, who devised certain lands in Ratcliffe in trust (deducting 20*s.* for trustees' trouble) to pay rents to a schoolmaster to teach the children of the parish. Site for master's house purchased and house built with 100*l.* bequeathed for that purpose by Benjamin Bewicke in 1728, and subscriptions. Deeds in iron chest in schoolhouse.

School Property.— 62½ acres of land, let at 125*l.* a year. 410*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* consols. Total income in 1864, 137*l.* gross, 118*l.* net, of which 43*l.* 15*s.* was applied to lower school, rest to grammar school. Residence for master of grammar school.

Buildings fair. The schoolhouse of the lower school belongs to the vicar and churchwardens, and is under the control of the committee of managers.

Objects of Trust.—"A master, being a graduate of one of the Universities of the Kingdom, who should teach the children of parishioners and inhabitants of town, after they could read the Bible, in all sort of learning, and free from any expense to their parents, after the manner of a free school." (Will.) For sons of inhabitants of Barrow, aged 6 to 16 years. Boys learning Latin, or Greek or French, to pay fees not exceeding 4*l.* per annum; others, 2*l.* School to be examined twice a year. (Scheme, 1857.) A lower, *i.e.* elementary school may be established, but is to receive not exceeding one third of net income of charity. (Order of Ch. Com. 1862.) An elementary mixed school for boys and girls. (Scheme, 1862.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The Bible and all sorts of learning (Will), Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, and ordinary English instruction, and such other suitable branches of instruction as the trustees shall determine. Religious instruction to be according to Church of England, with a conscience clause. (Scheme, 1857.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, the vicar of Barrow and rector of Loughborough, ex officio, manage school, appoint master (subject to scheme) and examiners, and receive the payments through the master. Committee of managers and trustees appoint the master of lower school. Head master must be a member of the Church of England and a graduate of one of the Univer-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

sities of the United Kingdom, cannot hold other preferment. Trustees have no power to dismiss him. He may, with trustees' consent, take boarders, but not more than one boarder for every five parishioners in regular attendance. (Scheme, 1857.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Two departments. Grammar school, semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade. Lower school, mixed elementary.

Masters.—Master of grammar school, 101*l.* 9*s.* from endowment and fees. Master of lower school, 43*l.* 15*s.* from endowment, besides 33*l.* paid by the committee of managers.

Grammar School.

Day Scholars.—12 boys, from ages above 10 and under 14, from distances up to five miles. Pay 2*l.* for English, 4*l.* for whole course.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read the Bible.

School separately classified according to subject. School course adapted as much as possible to suit particular boys.

Religious instruction to all. School opened by prayers from Liturgy. All boys must be present at prayers. No attendance on Sundays.

Promotions according to head master's opinion of merit, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examinations twice a year by examiners appointed by trustees, *i.e.*, generally once by master and once by examiner. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and caning in public.

No playground. No master required to be present at games, and no bounds. No drilling taught.

Two boys gone to Loughborough school in last two years.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week.

Lower School.

See Assistant Commissioner's Report.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - - 1	Farmer - -	Mountsorrel -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Solicitor - -	Barrow - -	Less than ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Miller - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Veterinary surgeon	Thrussington -	5 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Sileby - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Wheelwright -	Barrow - -	Less than ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Baker - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Butcher - -	Mountsorrel -	2½ miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							H.			
Religious Knowledge.	12	1	—	12	12	2 of 1 hr. and ¼ hr. daily.	—	—	3½	Read: Gospel of St. Luke and Acts of Apostles. Learnt with a view to examination: Parables in St. Luke.
Latin - -	4	2	—	1	13	5	¾	5	—	Cornelius Nepos, four lives. Bradley's Latin Exercises.
French - -	2	1	—	2	13	4	½	4	—	Ahn's First French Reading Book. Delille's French Grammar.
Arithmetic -	12	—	—	—	12	6	1½	6	9	Colenso's Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	—	—	1	13	3	—	—	3	Euclid, Bk. I., and Algebra (Colenso) to simple equations.
History - -	12	1	—	12	12	2	1	2	4	Eng. Hist., pub. by S.P.C.K. Refn. to George III.
Geography -	12	1	—	12	12	1	1	—	1	Cornwell's Geog., England and Europe.
Eng. grammar	8	2	—	6	11	3	½	—	—	Morell's English Grammar.
Eng. literature	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Selection from British Poets for repetition.
Eng. composition.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	Irish Nat. Series.
Reading - -	8	2	—	6	11	4	¼	—	—	Davenport's Historical class book.
Writing - -	8	—	—	—	—	4	¼	—	—	

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees, *ex officio*:

Vicar of Barrow-upon-Soar (Rev. W. L. Newham).

Rector of Loughborough (Venble. Archdeacon Fearon.)

Master of Grammar School:

Rev. A. H. Pearse, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MARKET BOSWORTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.*

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

This school consists of an upper and lower department, the latter being in two divisions. The attention of the head master is confined to the upper or classical department, in which at the time of my visit were three boys, all of whom were boarders in the head master's house. These boys, according to their several ages, were well trained in the elements of Latin and Greek scholarship. They did not seem to learn much else, and were all intended to go to Oxford. The first floor of the school building is devoted to this department of three. It consists of a fine school room, large and lofty, and a class room.

The English school is taught on the ground floor in two rooms, which with better arrangement of desks and some other slight changes (the floors are of brick) might be made excellent for their purpose. This department is taught by an usher who receives 90*l.* a year, and, so far as it seems him good, by an "under master" who receives 130*l.* a year and has a house free. These teachers have been appointed in pursuance of the scheme of 1826, according to which the "under master" is to be a B. A. at least and capable of teaching mathematics, while the "usher" is to teach English, writing, and arithmetic. The under master considers that according to this scheme he is under no obligation to teach the English department, and his services are not required for the three boys in the upper department. Thus he absented himself recently from the school for an entire half year, and commonly stays away for some days together, if he feels disposed. I am bound in conscience to add, what I have reason to know, that if he stayed away from the school always and altogether, some boys in the place, who are now taught elsewhere, mostly at a Baptist school in the neighbouring village of Barton-in-the-Beans, would be sent to the grammar school. It will be seen from the answers of the head master that he and the under master are not on good terms. It seemed indeed that they, the rector, and the baronet who is patron of the school, were each at war with the other.

The boys in the English school were mostly sons of labourers or village tradesmen, with a few sons of farmers—not, to judge from their appearance, of the better sort. I heard great complaints of the irregularity of their attendance. When I was there 27 were present, who, I believe, were little more than half those on the register. I heard the lowest seven, of ages varying from seven to nine, read in the Irish society's "second book," which they did very fairly. The same boys in very easy writing from dictation with one exception made two or three blunders. In arithmetic I examined the first and second sets, in each of which were ten boys.

* Since this report was written a new scheme has come into operation. See p. 41.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Of those in the first set four did fairly, six indifferently; all in the second set did poorly. The standard was not up to what might be expected in a good National School. The first 15 I tried in writing from dictation, in which three did well: the rest had all three or more mistakes. Three of them answered very fairly in English grammar.

In externals the only defects I noticed were that the necessary offices were not in a proper state, and that there was no playground. The boys play in the "market place," which, though grass-grown, is not a desirable place for them. The building is adequate to a first-rate school of 150 boys or more.

Out of the grammar school funds salaries are paid to mistresses of schools for girls, and boys under seven years of age, in Bosworth itself and each of its four chapelries. In similar cases elsewhere there is no difficulty in maintaining such schools without endowment, nor in Bosworth itself, with a good living and a resident baronet, should there be any difficulty in maintaining in the ordinary way a National school quite as good as the lower department of the grammar schoool.

Here then is a fine foundation, with an income of over 1,100*l.* a year, utterly thrown away. Whether its use as a day school in such a rural neighbourhood could ever be quite adequate to its endowment may be doubted. There can be no reason why it should not at least be up to the present level of the Appleby school, which, with a third of the endowment and saddled with a poor-school, is yet acting most usefully as a grammar school. The population of Bosworth with its chapelries is 2,376, and within a distance of five miles are villages having an aggregate population of considerably more than 4,000. There must be more than a dozen clergymen who might use it as a day school. If the exhibition fund of Bosworth, 320*l.* a year, were possessed by Appleby, I do not doubt that that school would have even a better set of boarders than it has now, and, besides giving a sound education to the middle class around, would offer to all boys near enough to use it cheaply as a weekly boarding school, as well as to day boys, an avenue to the Universities which they would not otherwise obtain.

Whether the new scheme, the appearance of which was daily expected when I was at Bosworth, will raise the school as a grammar school is, I think, doubtful. It provided, as I was told, for a separate English school, with a master receiving 100*l.* a year, and fees for boys not belonging to Bosworth or Cadeby at a rate not exceeding 4*l.* a year each. The classical department was to have a head master and second master, who would be, I presume, the existing head master and under master. Outsiders in this department were to pay not more than 8*l.* a year. No affiliation of the English to the classical department is, I believe, provided for. The head master looked forward to filling the classical school mainly with boarders, whom he expected to be attracted by the exhibitions. Day boys, unless exceptionally, he did not expect to come to it. As the boarders would presumably for the most part be of a class who could get as good an education without difficulty elsewhere,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

their sole presence could not on general grounds be regarded as a great blessing. I shall be surprised, however, if I hear within a few years that there are many boarders.*

If the school were provided with a lower department really preparatory to the upper; if, farther, there were opportunities for poor but respectable families to settle in the place with a view to education; if again, small scholarships were founded, tenable at the school, and open to boys of the counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Derby (with all which Bosworth will soon have easy communication by rail) as well as to Leicestershire; if finally, there were proper security for the appointment of good masters, the school might yet be very useful as a high grammar school. I fear, however, that facilities are not likely to be given for the settlement of families in search of cheap and good education. The land of the place all belongs to one person, who is not disposed to obtain the powers necessary to enable him to grant building leases. The appointment of both master and under master lies with Sir A. Dixie, and it implies no disrespect to individuals to say that private patronage does not give security for such appointments as are necessary to raise the school from its present condition. The only period during which within living memory the school has been in good repute was that of the mastership of Dr. Evans, who was appointed by the then Bishop of Lincoln during a patron's minority.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5. 183, A.D. 1837. Cambridge University Com. Report, p. 427. A.D. 1852.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Apparently in or before 1528. Endowment largely augmented by Sir Wolstan Dixie, knight, alderman of the city of London, who built a schoolhouse and laid the foundation of a master's house, and by will, dated 15 May 1592, and codicil, dated 21 Dec. 1593, gave to the Skinners' Company 700*l.*, to be laid out in land for the support of the school in Market Bosworth, for 50 or 60 scholars, with a master, and, if needful, an usher, and gave to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 500*l.*, to be laid out in land to found in that College two fellowships and two scholarships, to be in the nomination of the Skinners' Company, one scholar and one fellow to be taken from his school at Bosworth; the other fellow (and the other scholar?) to be taken from among his kin, or in default from his school at Bosworth. The fellows were to apply wholly to the study of divinity. Letters patent of Queen Elizabeth were obtained 11 May 1601, incorporating the trustees of the old estates by the name of the "Governors of the Grammar School of Wolstan Dixie, knight, of Market Bosworth," and giving power to Wolstan Dixie, esquire, and his heirs, to make statutes. The Skinners' Company declining to act under Sir W. Dixie's will and codicil, the Court of Chancery transferred the trusts and rights of nomination both of master and scholars to Sir W. Dixie, heir and nephew of founder. Sir W. Dixie finished the building, and made statutes, dated 21 July 1630. He also contributed to the building and endowment 220*l.* In 1700 was passed a decree in Chancery to regulate the trusts under Emmanuel College, and constituting two fellowships and four scholarships of 10*l.* per annum each, the residue to be applied to the purchase of advowsons. This estate in 1852 was worth on an average 417*l.* a year, and is improving in value. Constant litigation occurred with respect to the school

* For the present state of this school, see p. 43.

from 1779 to 1835. A private Act of Parliament passed 6 August 1866 to confirm a scheme of the Court of Chancery.

School Property.—351a. 1r. of land, chiefly at Appleby, besides cottages with gardens at Loughborough, and nearly an acre in school playground and masters' gardens; also (in 1868) 5,217*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* (a large sum having been sold out to pay costs of chancery proceedings in 1867) consols. Gross income (in 1866) 1,099*l.* 9*s*; net 924*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, of which 629*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was applied to upper school, including exhibitions.

Exhibitions.—Four scholarships of 10*l.* a year each, and two bye fellowships (called Dixie fellowships), restricted to relatives of the founder or persons educated at Market Bosworth school. The heirs of the founder nominate absolutely. The school trustees are empowered by the Act to give out of surplus revenues not more than four exhibitions of 80*l.* a year each, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge for four years, to boys educated in the upper school not less than three years continuously. The governors elect to these, intellectual qualifications being ascertained by the annual examiner. In 1865 there were two exhibitioners; in 1866, one.

Objects of Trust.—Ad conducendum et inveniendum quendam idoneum sacerdotem bene eruditum ad docendum et diligenter instruendum juventutem et liberos in villa et parochia de Bosseworth in perpetuum. (Deed poll 1539.) That there should be a schoolmaster and usher in the school at Market Bosworth, to teach the children and youth freely of the parishes of Bosworth and Cadeby, and the kindred of the founder and their heirs, and the children of the tenants of the school lands, in learning and good nurture. The schoolmaster to have the benefit and profit of all strangers' children taught both in the upper and lower schools. (Statutes of founder's nephew, 1630.) An upper school and an English school in Bosworth, and six branch schools in Bosworth, its four chapelries of Barlestone, Carlton, Skenton, and Sutton Cheney, and in the parish of Cadeby.* Sums spent on branch schools not to exceed 200*l.* in all in any one year.

The upper school to be open to all boys of good character able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with the first four rules of arithmetic. All the scholars, including boarders, being the children of parents not actually and bonâ fide residing in the parishes of Market Bosworth (including its chapelries) and Cadeby, to pay a capitation fee not exceeding 8*l.* per annum, besides 2*l.* each for French, German, and drawing. The boarders to be instructed in common with the other scholars. No master, except the head master, to take any boarders, except day boarders.

The English school to be open to all boys of the age of seven years old and upwards who are able to read. All the scholars, except children of residents (as above), to pay a capitation fee not exceeding 4*l.* per annum. No boy to stay beyond 16 years of age.

The branch schools to be open to all children of poor persons resident as above. (Act 1866.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Bonis moribus ac literis, scientia et virtute. (Deed poll 1564.) A grammar school. (Charter 1601.) The ordinary catechism, the Lord's prayer, belief, and ten commandments, and the sacraments according to the orthodox tenets and constitutions of the Church of England; Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and, in the first form, the A, B, C. primer. (Statutes of founder's nephew, 1630.) The principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrines of the Church of England, with a conscience clause in all the schools.

In the upper school, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, the principles of chemistry and physical science generally, and such other branches of education as shall from time to time, in the judgment of the governors, be necessary to render the foundation of the most general use and benefit, and so as to give the boys a sound religious, moral, and liberal education. School to be examined annually by a graduate or graduates of Oxford or Cambridge not resident within 10 miles of schoolhouse.

In the English school, reading, writing, and arithmetic, book-keeping, land surveying, general English literature and composition, geography, and such

* The total acreage of Bosworth parish is 7,449 acres; of Cadeby parish, 2,130 acres. Population (in 1861) of Bosworth, 2,376; of Cadeby, 422.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

other subjects of education as to the governors shall from time to time seem proper. School to be examined yearly or half-yearly by a graduate of one of the English universities, and the attendance of one of the Privy Council inspectors at such examination to be requested.

In the branch schools, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, history, geography, and natural history, and such other subjects as the managers of the schools, with the concurrence of the governors or any of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, may direct. (Act 1866.)

Government and Masters.—Act of Parliament 1866 (29 and 30 Vict. cap. 8, private), embodying a scheme of the Court of Chancery.

Governors incorporated, consisting of 10 persons, members of Church of England, resident within 12 miles of the schoolhouse, appointed by Court of Chancery, and of heir of the founder, if a male and of full age, (or if more than one, then one selected by the others,) and any descendant of founder who shall be in possession of the mansion of Bosworth Park, if a male and of full age, and the rectors of Market Bosworth and Cadeby *ex officio*.

In the upper school, the head master must be a graduate (M.A. at least) of Oxford or Cambridge, and well qualified in learning and morals to fill the office. The second master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Dublin, and well qualified in learning and morals to fill the office. Both are to continue to be appointed by the patron (heir of Sir Wolstan Dixie, the nephew), or during the minority of the patron by the bishop of the diocese. Other masters to be appointed by the governors, with the consent of the head master. Head master may take not more than 25 boarders, and is to receive a salary of not more than 280*l.* a year, besides one third of the capitation fees, and is to provide for cleaning, lighting, and warming the upper and English schools, the ringing of the school bell, and attendance on the governors at their meetings. Second master to receive not more than 130*l.* a year and one sixth of the capitation fees. Any other master to receive not more than 80*l.* a year. No master to hold any cure of souls, or, without the consent of the governors, any other office.

In the English school (which, and the masters thereof, are to be under the general control of the head master of the upper school,) there is to be one master and under master, members of the Church of England, appointed by the governors, with salaries of not more than 100*l.* and 70*l.* a year respectively. Pupil teachers may be employed and paid. The governors may appropriate part of the capitation fees in augmentation of the masters' salaries.

State of School in last Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—An upper school, an English school, and six elementary schools. In upper and English schools only nine above 14 years of age.

Upper and English Schools.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. and clergyman. Salary 280*l.*, besides one third of capitation fees, and profits of boarders, and house and garden. The head master has to provide for cleaning, lighting, and warming of school, and attendance on the governors. Second master, 125*l.*, besides house and garden, and one sixth of capitation fees. Master of English school, 100*l.*, besides house and garden. Assistant master, 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—Eight in upper school, viz., five free, and three paying 6*l.* a year. No extras. 62 in English school, free. (Non-foundationers would pay 3*l.* a year.) No attendance on Sundays.

Boarders.—In upper school only. Thirteen in head master's house. Terms, 70*l.* under 14 years of age, 80*l.* above 14; besides instruction fee as for day scholars. Four meals a day; meat twice.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School divided into English and classical branches, and classified accordingly. Boys on admission must be able to read. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction to all.

School opened and closed by prayers ordered by statutes of founder.

Promotions by progress and examination. Examiners are to be provided by new scheme coming into operation. Prizes given by governors, after annual examinations.

Punishments: impositions and restraint in play hours; caning used for moral offences.

Monitors report to head master.

No playground; but this is ordered by new scheme.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study 26 hours per week. Play time, two hours a day, and half holiday on Wednesday and Saturday.

Three boys gone to the University in last five years. [One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

ACCOUNTS for the year ending 31 December 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in bank	131	14	9
One year's rental	901	16	2
Dividends on 6,699*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* consols	197	12	10
£	1,231	3	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Arrears (this year) and allowance to tenants	4	15	10
Land tax	12	11	9
Rates on cottages, and cattle plague rate	8	1	8
Rates and taxes on masters' houses, &c.	14	0	7
Agency and banker's commission	35	13	8
Governors' meetings	15	19	6
Insurance	7	15	3
Repairs on estate	21	16	0
Repairs on school buildings	54	5	11
Masters' salaries	470	0	0
Drilling and singing masters	22	5	0
Examiner	5	0	0
Exhibition	80	0	0
Books	18	4	6
School servant, coals, &c.	34	3	10
Six schoolmistresses	140	5	0
Five branch schools, coals, &c.	50	9	7
Property tax	4	3	5
Balance	231	12	3
£	1,231	3	9

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1869).

Governors:

Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, Baronet, patron, Market Bosworth.

Ex-officio
- The Rev. Nathaniel Pomfret Small, M.A., The Rectory, Market Bosworth.
- The Rev. Robert Thomas Adnutt, M.A., The Rectory, Cadeby.

The Right Honourable George Augustus Frederick Louis, Viscount Curzon, M. P., Gopsall Hall, Atherstone.

The Hon. and Rev. Augustus Byron, M. A., Kirkby Mallory, Hinckley.

Sir Mylles Cave Brown Cave, Baronet, Stretton-en-le-Field, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Major Wollaston, Shenton Hall, Nuneaton.

The Rev. John Manuel Echalaz, M. A., Appleby, Atherstone.

William Unwin Heygate, Esquire, Rowcliffe Hall, Leicester.

John Smith Crosland, Esquire, Burbage House, Hinckley.

Arthur Buckwell, Esquire, Sutton Cheney, Market Bosworth.

Secretary to Trustees:

Stephen Pilgrim, Solicitor, Hinckley.

Receiver:

Thomas Miles, Land Surveyor, Leicester.

Head Master:

Rev G. J. Davie, M.A.

Second Master:

Rev. K. M. Pughe. M.A.

Master of English school:

Charles Southby.

Assistant Master of English school:

Henry Kendall.

(*For Table A., see p.* 46.)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1868.
Religious Knowledge.	—	3	—	2, Grk. Test.	Y. 17	2	H. 1	—	—	H. 2	Old Testament History and Greek Test.; Church History; Liturgies.	28	Y. M. 10 6	6	H. ⅔	—	H. 4½	Books of Joshua and Judges, with Outlines of the Geography of Palestine.	29	Y M 9 3	6	H. ⅔	—	H. 4½	Selections from the Book of Genesis, with portion of St. Luke's Gospel.
Greek	10	3	—	3	17	4	1	3	2	Thucydides; Aristotle, Poetics; Æschylus; Sophocles (Antigone); Aristophanes (Frogs); Homer (Iliad); Euripides; Xenophon.	1	18												
Latin	16	5	—	1	17	2	1	2	2	Horace; Tacitus; Livy; Plautus; Terence; Cicero; Cæsar.														
Arithmetic	78	5	—	12	14	8	1	2	8	The whole of arithmetic.	22	11 10	6	⅔	—	4⅓	Bp. Colenso and B. Smith (Simple and Comp. Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Sq. Root).	14	8 11	6	⅔	—	4½	Taught from blackboard; simple rules (abstract).
Mensuration and Surveying.	14	2	—	5	Y M 14 4	3	M. 45	—	2¼	- - - -	9	12 1	2	⅔	—	1⅓	Irish Sch. Mensuration and Nesbit's.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y. M.		H.		H.			Y. M.		H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	3	—	1	17	6	various	6	indefinite.	Pure Mathematics up to and including Plane Co-ordinate Geometry and Elementary Statics.													
History	78	6	—	20	14	2	1	—	2	Markham's England	10	10 10	2	¾	—	1½	Markham; the 4 Norman sovereigns, with all the dates.	14	8 11	2	¾	—	1½	Bp. Davys'; first eight letters, with dates.
Geography	78	3	—	20	14	2	1	—	2	Cornwell's Geography	10	10 10	2	¾	—	1½	Cornwell; Europe and England.	14	8 11	2	¾	—	1½	Orally, with map; England and Wales.
English Grammar.	68	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	22	11 10	4	⅓	—	2	Hiley; to the verb, with parsing orally and on paper.	14	8 11	4	½	—	2	Nouns and Adjectives, with master.
English Composition.	68	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	22	11 10	2	½	—	1	Themes on English History.	14	8 11	2	½	—	1	Production of anecdotes, &c. prepared at home, criticised in class at school.
Reading	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	22	11 10	4	¾	—	3	Laurie's Series, Longman, No. 3.	14	8 11	4	¾	—	3	Laurie's Series, Longman, No. 1.
Writing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	22	11 10	4	¾	—	3	Darnell's Series	14	8 11	6	¾	—	4½	Darnell's Series.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars (1868).	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Near Bosworth -	Within ¼ mile.
,, 2	Solicitor - - -	Do. - -	
,, 3	Farmer - -	Do. - -	
,, 4	Farmer - - -	Do. - -	
,, 5	Orphan - -	Do. - -	
,, 6	Farmer - - -	Do. - -	
,, 7	Draper - -	Do. - -	
,, 8	Blacksmith - -	Cadeby - - -	One mile.
,, 9	Innkeeper - -	Congerstone -	Three miles.
,, 10	Tailor - - -	Bosworth - -	Within ¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - - -	Barlestone - -	Three miles.
,, 2	Labourer - - -	Bosworth - -	Within ¼ mile.
,, 3	Widow - - -	Carlton - - -	One mile.
,, 4	Labourer - - -	Cadeby - -	Do.
,, 5	Labourer - -	Do. - - -	Do.
,, 6	Game-keeper - -	Bosworth - -	Within ¼ mile.
,, 7	Labourer - -	Do. - - -	Do.
,, 8	Farmer - - -	Shenton - -	Three miles.
,, 9	Carrier - - -	Bosworth - - -	Within ¼ mile.
,, 10	Butler - - -	Cadeby - -	One mile.

Boarders (1868).	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1 -	Solicitor - -	London - -	Rev. G. J. Davie.
2 -	Solicitor - - -	Do. - -	
3 -	Clergyman - -	Suffolk - - -	
4 -	Clergyman - -	Suffolk - - -	
5 -	Do. - - -	Worcestershire -	
6 -	Do. - - -		
7 -	Solicitor - -	London - -	
8 -	Clergyman - -	Warwickshire -	
9 -	Solicitor - -	London - -	
10 -	Clergyman - -	Do. - -	
11 -	Colonel - -	Shropshire - -	
12 -	Clergyman - -	Northampton -	
13 -	Clergyman - -	Notts - -	

MARKET HARBOROUGH FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The income of this school is only 36*l.* a year, which is paid by the mayor and corporation of London to the vicar and churchwardens of Harborough. The schoolroom, a very quaint structure supported on wooden pillars, under which the market women sell their butter, is hopelessly decayed. For some years the school had been in abeyance, but a few months previous to my visit the vicar and churchwardens decided on paying the money to a person who had just taken a private school in the place. His appointment, however, as master of the grammar school had not yet been confirmed by the corporation. When I was there he was simply the master of a private school conducted in a private house, but receiving the income of the grammar school, and taking day boys from the town at 6*l.* a year each.

I do not think a better arrangement could have been made. The master is a graduate of the University of London, a man of much intelligence and experience in teaching. He is now, I believe, in orders. He had only been there nine months, and had found the private school, which he took, in very bad order. The boys of the first class could not tell him the name of any river running into the Baltic or Mediterranean, or the meaning of a cape or an isthmus. The head boy he found learning Virgil from a translation. There were then only ten day boys. During the nine months previous to my visit they had risen to 24. There were also 14 boarders. The master looked to the day boys from the town of Harborough as his hope. The boarders were chiefly sons of farmers of the neighbourhood,—very backward and dull. There were several boys of 13 or 14, whom the master had inherited from his predecessor, of whom not much was to be made, but the rising lot I thought very promising.

The elder boys were, for the most part, not learning Latin, but the younger ones were generally beginning it, and the master meant to make the teaching of it systematic. I heard two boys in Cæsar, and saw their Latin exercises. They made out Cæsar with difficulty; but were fairly sound in grammar, and clearly taught with care. One of these was 14, the other only 9; the latter very promising. I tried 22, of ages varying from 14 to 10, in arithmetic and writing from dictation. They all undertook the hardest sums on the papers I gave them, and what they undertook they did right. Some of them were very slow, but I reckoned 8 to do well, and 4 fairly. The other 10 did not get much done. In dictation, of the same, 8 did perfectly, only 2 badly. About the younger boys there was an appearance of intelligence, and the system was clearly good. The day boys come to learn lessons under the master's care at 7 o'clock every evening.

The master pays a rent of 80*l.* a year for his premises. His terms for boarders are 30 guineas. He is only able to keep one

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

assistant—a trained man from Cheltenham. If he had a good building and playground free, he told me, he was confident of being able to make a good school: otherwise he would seek a better place, which he could probably get without difficulty.

There is a "town estate" at Harborough, out of which it ought to be possible to provide a good building and playground for the grammar school, and an adequate endowment besides. This estate now produces 700*l.* a year, and a large part of its income is derived from house property, capable of improvement. Under various decrees of the Court of Chancery, the income has been applied to the three purposes of apprenticing, relieving "decayed housekeepers," and repairing highways. The administration of it is vested in feoffees, who are elected from time to time by the ratepayers; the rule being that when their number is reduced to 3, 24 new ones are to be elected. No precise proportion appears to have been maintained between the sums yearly applied to the several objects of the charity. Of late 42 "decayed housekeepers" have been relieved at rates varying from 2*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* a week. The yearly sum spent on them has never exceeded 400*l.* 25*l.* a year has been spent on apprenticing; the rest of the available income on the repair of highways. The new Highway Act, however, has taken the highways out of the hands of the feoffees; and at the time of my visit the money that would otherwise have been spent on this object had for a year been accumulating, and the question was agitating the town of what should be done with it in the future. A meeting was shortly to be held, at which it would be proposed to hand it over to the waywarden in aid of the highway rate. One of the feoffees whom I saw was in favour of this project; and it seemed to be the general expectation that a majority of his colleagues (now, I think, reduced to 7) would go with him. One of them, however, whom I saw, was distinctly in favour of applying for a new scheme to the Court of Chancery; and though he considered that the principal object of the charity should be the relief of the poor, he would not oppose the application of some of its income to education. Some intelligent tradesmen of the place were distinctly in favour of applying at least so much of the income as had previously gone to highways to education, and specially to the grammar school; and they were of opinion that if the feoffees made such a proposal, the town would accept it. As it was, they seemed to think that the question must rest till the time came for electing new feoffees. Here, as elsewhere, what was wanted was clearly an initiative from without.

There can be no good reason at Harborough for applying charity money in relief of rates. The town is a flourishing one. The poor rate, highway rate, and county rate together did not seem to come to more than about 3*s.* in the pound for the year.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 296, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Robert Smith, who, on 3 Jan. 1617, gave 350*l.* to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, *inter alia*, to pay 10*l.* a year for a schoolmaster to teach 15 poor scholars, and 40*l.* a year for repairing the schoolhouse. Subsequent endowment by Christopher Shaw, who, by will, dated 15 Oct. 1617, gave a rent of 3*l.* yearly (paid by the Embroiderers Company of the city of London), and by Thomas Peach, who, by will, dated 1770, gave a rent of 10*l.* yearly, chargeable on an estate at Brampton Field, Northamptonshire.

School Property.—The above rentcharges, amounting to 25*l.*, and a house in the Sheep Market of Market Harborough, let at 13*l.* 10*s.* a year. Total income 38*l.* 10*s.*

Objects of Trust.—*Inter alia*, to maintain a schoolmaster, honest, religious, and learned, able to teach Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, who before his admission should have been examined by the Dean of Christchurch, to teach freely 15 poor scholars. (Order of Corporation of London of 3 Jun. 1617.) School to be open to all boys between the ages of eight and sixteen, with preference to children of inhabitants. No boys, without especial permission of trustees, to stay beyond the age of 19 years. Six scholars to be free of all charge for ordinary course of instruction; to be elected by open competition, three from boys who have resided with their parents, &c. in the town for at least one year; the other three from all boys attending the school. All boys to pay for French, German, or Drawing; and all, except the six free scholars, to pay a sum not exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.* a quarter for ordinary instruction. (Scheme.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, land mensuration and surveying, the elements of the natural sciences, English grammar and literature, general history, geography, and writing, and such other subjects as shall be directed by trustees. Religious instruction to be according to the principles and doctrines of the Church of England, with a conscience clause. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, 18 February 1868.

Trustees.—The incumbent, churchwardens, "townsmen" of Market Harborough, for the time being, and four residents in the town or within seven miles thereof, to have general regulation of school. Vacancies in non-official trustees to be filled by appointment made by the other trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners. Lord mayor and aldermen of city of London appoint and (without necessarily assigning cause) remove master. Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, appointed visitors by founder. Not noticed in new scheme.

Head master and under master, if any, allowed to receive boarders, to be instructed in common with the rest.

State of School in December 1868.

The trustees are awaiting the completion of the school buildings before they nominate to the corporation of the city of London a person properly qualified for the duties of master. (Letter from town clerk of city of London, 4 Dec. 1868.) The last regularly appointed master died in 1862. For an informal arrangement recently made, *see* Assistant Commissioner's Report.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIBWORTH FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The present master was appointed to the school in 1836. He had previously for many years had private pupils, in considerable numbers and at high terms, whom he educated for the universities and for professions. Before his appointment he sent in to the trustees the following scheme of tuition, which he regards in the light of an agreement.

"1. A competent assistant to be engaged.

"2. The school to be divided into two departments, upper and "lower; the former for classical instruction and general education, "the latter for general education alone.

"3. Instruction in the upper school: Greek, Latin, French, "Italian, mathematics, English composition, arithmetic, writing, "geography, and history.

"4. Instruction in the lower school; reading, writing, arith- "metic, mensuration, and English grammar.

"5. The lower school to be free to all boys of the three town- "ships (forming the parish of Kibworth); and if any parents "should prefer for their children the course of education pursued "in the upper school, such wish to be complied with.

"6. Day scholars and boarders to be received from the neigh- "bourhood on payment.

"7. As the assistant will be chosen and paid by the master, "the latter undertakes the whole of the superintendency and "responsibility of both departments."

This scheme was carried out as follows. The school-room was divided into two parts by a wall. In one room the head master taught his boarders, who were of the sort previously taken by him; in the other the assistant taught the day boys. No boy was ever transferred from the lower department to the upper. The transfer was theoretically possible, but the condition of it was that a boy should have an amount of knowledge of Latin, which he could not obtain in the lower department, where it was not taught at all. The instruction given in the latter, though apparently good of its kind, was simply of the kind given in a National school, or a cheap commercial academy. Meanwhile the master improved and extended his house for the accommodation of boarders, at a private outlay, as he considers, of more than 1,500*l*. Certainly it is in very good condition, and a valuable part of the property of the trust.

The master's boarding school, which had been declining from natural causes, came to an end when the Midland Extension to Hitchin was opened. This, I think, was about 1857. The line passes just at the bottom of a croft attached to the house, and, in the master's judgment, makes the place unsafe for boys. With a view to the future, I must say that by proper measures I believe the place might be made perfectly safe and suitable for boarders. Meanwhile the lower department, taught solely by an assistant,

though under the head master's supervision, continued to be full. Its numbers between 1857 and 1863 ranged from 50 to 70. Of these, in 1863, 29 were non-foundationers—boys from the neighbourhood, who either used the school as a day school, though not belonging to Kibworth, or boarded with the assistant. These non-foundationers paid a small fee, the exact amount of which I have not learnt. Unfortunately in 1863, for reasons which I heard variously stated, the assistant withdrew, carrying the non-foundationers with him, and set up a private school of his own. His successor has, I should suppose, pretty much kept up the character of the school, so far as instruction is concerned; but at the time of my visit, the 45 boys in the school were all foundationers, paying no fee. A mixed National school has also been established, to which the labourers of the place generally send their sons, but from which boys sometimes pass to the grammar school. Only about a third of the boys in the grammar school were sons of labourers; the rest, of small shop-keepers (of whom there are many in Kibworth) and small farmers. More than 100 names appear in the "Commercial Directory" of Kibworth, and this implies that there should be about 35 boys above the rank of labourers, and of an age to be at school.

I only found one boy in the school so old as 14, and only two of 13. The ages of the rest varied from 12 to 7, but there were more under 10 than over it. I tried the highest 10 in writing from dictation and in arithmetic. Four, the oldest, wrote well from dictation, and answered well to questions upon the grammar of the passage written; the rest indifferently. In arithmetic they were not advanced, none going beyond reduction, but what they undertook they all did very correctly and with fair quickness. The same might be said of the arithmetic of the next nine, who, if they stayed at school, as they well might, another three or four years, ought to get a good elementary training. The next 16 I tried in reading, and writing at dictation, from the New Testament, that being the only reading book that was to be had. A few of them were defective in reading, and only one perfect in the writing from dictation, though the piece was very easy. The lowest 10 boys I heard read, in which three were defective. The behaviour of the boys was very good. Considering that there was only one teacher (paid 80*l.* a year) to 45 boys, the state of the school as a mere elementary school is as good as could be expected.

The trustees are naturally not satisfied that so large an endowment for teaching "grammar" should be spent on such a school. They wish at once to raise the style of instruction, and to make it more widely available to the neighbourhood. The right way to do this is, no doubt, after providing a good elementary school, to institute an entrance examination in elementary knowledge and charge small fees at the grammar school. A separate department for boys under a master should be attached to the present National school, in which are already 30 boys. To this some 30*l.* a year from the income of the grammar school might wisely be applied, if it could be so applied as not to involve a deduction

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

from the possible Government grant. Then an entrance examination should be instituted at the grammar school, of a kind which the best boys from the National school about the age of 11 could pass. These should be admitted free. On the rest a fee should be charged of (say) 3*l.* a year each; or, if a difference is to be made between parochial boys and outsiders, of 2*l.* a year on the former, 4*l.* on the latter. If this were done, and facilities given for day boarding, I do not doubt that the school would be well filled with a homogeneous set of boys, sons of farmers, from the neighbouring villages, and of the shopkeepers and farmers of the parish, with a few sons of clergymen and ministers. An active master, if he did not attempt high terms, might at the same time get several boarders, as the grammar school at Leicester is in abeyance, and that at Harborough very short of money. In short, what is being done at Appleby might be done here. Under the plan proposed, at least two-thirds, I should think, of the numbers that filled the school in 1862, with some others of a kind whom the instruction then given would not have suited, would attend. Meanwhile the remaining third would be as well provided for in the improved National school as they are now in the grammar school.

The trustees would cordially enter upon some such scheme as that here suggested, but the master would oppose it, and in the face of his opposition nothing probably could be done.

Attention should perhaps be called to the fact that Dissenters are excluded from the trust here under an order drawn up by commissioners who were appointed in 1709 under the statute of Charitable Uses of the 43d of Elizabeth. For details see the abridgement of the deeds, &c. relating to the school, and a pamphlet by Sir H. Halford, one of the trustees, which I transmit.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 241. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By inquisition under Commission of Charitable Uses (5 Oct. 1709), it was found that several hundred years before divers lands in Kibworth were given by some person or persons unknown for the maintenance of a free school in Kibworth. Other lands found, by Inquisition 1710, to have been given for like uses. On 24 Dec. 1714, these lands ordered to be conveyed to trustees, and rents to be paid to schoolmaster. Order confirmed by Court of Chancery in 1722.

School Property.—172 acres of land, including 21 A. 2 R. 37 P. about the schoolhouses and occupied by the master. Gross income, 320*l.* 16*s.*; net 276*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Two lofty and spacious schoolrooms. Master's residence has been enlarged by master (who states that he has spent 1,600*l.* on it), and is capable of receiving boarders.

There is an ecclesiastical lectureship in the patronage of the head master, and endowed with interest of 1,000*l.*, the bequest of the late master, Rev. Jeremiah Goodman, under certain conditions. (It is now held by the Rector of Kibworth.)

Objects of Trust.—The maintenance of a free school in parish of Kibworth (Inquisition, 1709), for maintaining a free grammar school and schoolmaster for the parish of Kibworth (Inquisition, 1710). The teaching of the children of parents resident in Kibworth (Scheme, 1822).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, 12 in number, self-electing, members of Church of England, and resident within 15 miles of Kibworth church, appoint head master, and can dismiss him for neglect or other improper conduct, and regulate school. The rents of the school estate are paid to the head master. Master has the internal discipline.

Head master must be a clergyman of the Church of England. No restriction on other employment. Allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, total income from endowment (on average), 271*l.*, with a residence; assistant master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—56, chiefly under 10 years of age, sons of tradesmen, from one mile distance.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must read a little.

Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed by prayer from Prayer Book.

The school is divided into three classes. The first, containing 14 boys of the average age of 12, learn Crossman's Introduction to Christian Religion, arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, writing, and reading, five hours a week being given to each. The second class contains 18 boys of the average age of 10 years. Instruction similar. No Latin actually taught.

An examination held in 1865 by an examiner appointed by trustees. Intended to be held annually for the future.

No prizes.

Punishments: impositions and caning in public. Under master inflicts punishment, subject to head master's judgment.

No playground. Drilling not taught. No control out of school.

No boys gone to the University in the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum; study, 30 hours per week.

ACCOUNTS, 1864–5.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d
Gross income - - -	320	16	0	Outgoings - - -	43	19	4
				Assistant Master's salary - -	60	0	0
				Balance taken by head master -	216	16	8
					£320	16	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

J. Marriott, Esq., Kibworth.
Sir A. Hazlerigg, Bart., Noseley Hall, 5 miles distance.
Sir H. Halford, Wiston Hall, 3 do.
Lord Berners, Keythorpe Hall, 7 do.
Rev. R. Isham, Lamport Rectory, 14 do.
H. St. John Halford, Esq., Newton Harcourt, 3 do.
Rev. M. F. Osborn, Kibworth Rectory.
Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Carlton Hall, 10 do.
R. B. Humfrey, Esq., Stoke Albany, 9 do.
A. Haymes, Esq., Great Glen, 3 do.
Rev. J. M. W. Piercy, Slawston Vicarage, 6 do.

Head Master:

Rev. J. B. Hildebrand, B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHURCH LANGTON.

NO REPORT.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 246. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By several indentures, dated 14 March 1767, Rev. William Hanbury, then rector of Church Langton, gave certain trees, shrubs, and plants, (estimated at 94,500,) with land on which they were standing, to trustees, to sell, and invest proceeds, and also certain sums of money, amounting in all to above 1,500*l.*, in September 1768, to accumulate and eventually to pay (Church Langton church being first ornamented) the salaries of an organist and a schoolmaster, and establish funds to provide schools for ever, "organs for ever," "beef for ever," a library, picture gallery, printing office, hospital, and professorships of grammar, music, botany, mathematics, antiquity, and poetry, &c. Most of the trusts failed for want of sufficient endowment.

Charity Property.—About 300 acres of land, with cottages, &c. Gross rental 923*l.* 12*s.* Of this, in 1868, about 130*l.* was spent on schools, 25*l.* on beef for poor, 40*l.* for organist, and the rest of net income on church building, and interest of mortgage debt of 4,000*l.* incurred for same purpose.

Objects of Trust.—By a scheme of the Court of Chancery, established 26 January 1864, the trustees are empowered to pay or borrow, with the sanction of the court, 3,000*l.* for rebuilding church of Church Langton, 1,000*l.* for the church at Tor Langton, and 1,000*l.* for church of Thorpe Langton.

They are to provide schools for boys and for girls, with residences for master and mistress, at Church Langton.

The income of the charity is to be applied in the following order:—(1.) in repairs and insurances; (2.) interest on mortgages; (3.) rent (if any), rates and taxes of two schoolhouses; (4.) yearly salaries of master (not exceeding 100*l.*), of mistress (not exceeding 80*l.*), and additional teachers; (5.) coals, lights, books, &c. for two schools; (6.) payment of 25*l.* for beef for poor; (7.) salary (not exceeding 50*l.*) of organist for Church Langton, who is to teach the children, and for repairs of organ, and music books; (8.) payment of 30*l.* for medical relief for poor; (9.) for sinking fund to pay off mortgage.

Objects of Trust as regards Schools.—The instruction of such a share of poor children belonging to any of the Langtons as the trustees should appoint, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the duties of the Christian religion (Indenture, 1767). A boys' school and a girls' school open to children of the five parishes (the Langtons). Religious instruction according to doctrine of Church of England. Children to attend church. Fees not to exceed 2*d.* a week for boys, 1*d.* for girls. (Scheme 1864.)

Government.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery 26 Jan. 1864. Trustees: Rector of Church Langton *ex officio*, and 14 others appointed by Court of Chancery.

State of Schools in 1868.

Two elementary schools for boys and girls respectively.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 5 November 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	817	5	11
Rents received	917	12	0
Interest on cash balance	13	0	5
	£1,747	18	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Tithe, land tax, &c.	92	19	4½
Rent audit	10	12	0
Repairs and insurance	23	6	4
One year's interest on loan of 3,000*l.*, less 2*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* income tax	132	3	9
Half-year's interest on further loan of 1,000*l.*, less 11*s.* 3*d.* income tax	21	18	9
Clerk's salary	20	0	0
Law charges	44	6	6
Bills for schools	30	8	2
Schoolmaster	60	0	0
Schoolmistress	40	0	0
Beef for poor	25	0	0
Organist	40	0	0
Thorpe Langton church building	400	0	0
	940	14	10½
Balance	807	3	5½
	£1,747	18	4

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868.)

Trustees:—

Rector of Church Langton, *ex officio*.
Rev. J. M. Wm. Piercy, Vicar of Slawston and Rector of Glooston.
Rev. John Harwood Hill, Cranoe.
Rev. Thomas Barnaby, Stonton Wyville.
Thos. Kendall, Grazier, Goadby.
Thos. Hawes, Grazier, Welham.
Thos. Walker, Grazier, Thorpe Langton.
Wm. Andrew Norman, Grazier, Tur Langton.
Wm. Pick, Grazier, Tur Langton.
David Lewin, Grazier, Tur Langton.
Lord Berners, Keythorpe Hall,
George Kendall, Grazier, Thorpe Langton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LEICESTER FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The grammar school here is in abeyance. At the time of my visit, the collegiate school was on the point of being sold by the proprietors, to meet a mortgage of 4,000*l.* on the premises held by a late master, who wanted his money. It has since then, I believe, been sold, so that the arrangement, by which the grammar school money was applied to sending certain boys to it free, is at an end.

It seems strange that in so large and wealthy a town the proprietary school could not be kept up. Its buildings were very good, and it had a small play ground; having, however, previously had a larger one, which had been sold. Before it was shut up, 75 boys were in attendance, including those sent by the trustees of the grammar school.

Leicester abounds in charities. Those to which special attention should be called are White's, Alderman Newton's, and Wigston's Hospital. White's I have referred to in my general report. At Leicester I was surprised to find that it had no accumulations. The money, I was told, was always applied for by persons who could give proper security, and losses were very seldom sustained. Newton's Charity, which is for an elementary school (green coat), has a considerable yearly surplus, which, however, is at present spent in paying off the debt on a new school-building which is being erected. Wigston's Charity has a great and increasing income. According to a recent scheme for its direction, its accumulations are to be applied first to the erection of a new building for the hospital, and then to the establishment of a superior English school in the present hospital building (which is in the centre of the town). In this school, according to the scheme, modern languages and mathematics, though no classics, are to be taught; but the salaries fixed for masters did not seem enough to provide teaching power for much beyond "English." When the "permanent income" of the charity (from coal money invested, &c.) reaches 2,500*l.* a year, new direction is to be applied for.

When the new Wigston's school is set on foot, it must be reckoned, I think, that between that and the green coat school enough has been done, out of the charities, for elementary education in all grades. It would remain of great importance to stimulate the middle and higher education, and for this purpose to establish a grammar school with good endowment and exhibitions, which might take the best boys from the new Wigston's school free, and in consideration of the provision for "English education" made by this school might itself direct its instruction mainly to the universities, and charge a fairly high fee (say 10*l.* a year). If, after the establishment of a good building, with plenty of room for boarders, and a playground on the outskirts of the town, 500*l.* a year were to be had for exhibitions and supplementary teaching power, such a school might do well. What prospect there may be of getting this, either from a partial

diversion of White's charity (such as has been, I have heard, effected at Nottingham), or from an application of future accumulations of Newton's or Wigston's charities, I cannot venture to say.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com Rep. xxxii. Pt. V., 2. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 10 June 1564, who gave a rent of 10*l.* on lands in the duchy of Lancaster to maintain a schoolmaster. A schoolhouse was built in the year 1574 (partly at least) by the members of the corporation. Further endowment of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by Sir Ralph Rowlatt in 1565, of 10*l.* by the Earl of Huntingdon in 1574, of 20*s.* in 1603 by Thomas Clarke, of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by William Norrice in 1611, of 1*l.* by Dorothy Baker (before 1617), and 26*s.* 8*d.* in 1615 by James Ellis, (this last not paid in 1837). Also 100*l.* by Thomas Gilbert, which in 1663 was, with 10*l.* from the corporation funds, laid out in purchase of land. Two exhibitions of 2*l.* per annum, tenable at school, and two of 3*l.* per annum, tenable at university, founded by Earl of Huntingdon in 1576. Thomas Hayne, 28 Sept. 1640, by will gave 400*l.* to be laid out in land of 24*l.* a year, to be applied, 6*l.* for teaching ten poor children at or near Thrussington, 6*l.* for two scholars at Lincoln College, Oxford, to be chosen by mayor, recorder, and three senior aldermen of Leicester, with preference first to his heir, next to Leicester Free School, and if Leicester school should fail for two whole years before the choice, then for Melton Mowbray School; 20*s.* for Bibles, 20*s.* for a preacher at Leicester, residue for poor of Leicester.

School Property.—Income of lands, gross 86*l.*, net 85*l.* (End. Gr. Ret.)

Objects of Trust.—Ut juventus in bonis literis ibidem futuris temporibus libere instituatur (Letters Patent). For the advancement of the grammar school to be built by the mayor and burgesses (Rowlatt). Free grammar school (Norrice). For all boys resident in the borough and eight years of age and of good character. Scholars from other places eligible in the event of a sufficient number of town boys not applying (Scheme, 28 Jan. 1860).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature (Letters Patent). Greek, Latin, mathematics, book-keeping, chemistry, and land surveying (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, appointed by the Court of Chancery, manage the school. The scheme of 1860 empowered the trustees to appoint the master of the collegiate school to be the master of the grammar school, provided he should instruct as many boys as the net income of the charity would allow, at 6*l.* per annum, without charge save for books, stationery, and modern languages.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Ten or twelve boys, chosen by the trustees, educated freely at the collegiate school. This arrangement was at an end (1867). See Assistant Commissioner's Report.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1865).

John Allen.
Samuel Stephens Bankart.
Rev. William Barber.
Thomas Warburton Benfield.
Thomas William Dabbs.
Alfred Ellis.
William Smith Frisby.
John Higginson.
Rev. Timothy Jones.
Richard Mitchell.
Thomas Nevinson.
Joseph Underwood.
Rev. David James Vaughan.—(End. Gr. Ret.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LOUGHBOROUGH SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The school at Loughborough, owing mainly to the excellent building and premises provided in 1853,—distinctly the best that I met with,— and to the energy of the present head-master, has achieved considerable success. It has attained a far higher standard in classics and mathematics than is commonly found in a provincial grammar school, as is shown by the fact that during the year previous to my visit three boys from it had obtained open scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge. Two of these, it is true, were boarders, but the success has not been obtained by any sacrifice of the interest of the town boys. The number of the latter in attendance had risen from 45 in 1863 to 70 in 1866, and at the time of my visit the most promising boys in the school were day boys. Arithmetic, which may generally be taken as the crucial test of the attention given to subjects necessary for commercial boys, was done better in this school than in any other that I visited, with perhaps one exception.

Still it cannot be said that even here a perfectly satisfactory reconciliation between the necessities of the commercial and the higher education has been arrived at. The town, which had 11,000 inhabitants at the last census, is one of flourishing manufactures, and there is great impatience among its commercial class of any addition to or protraction of the education necessary for making money. Complaints have been and are current in the town that commercial education is not made enough of in the grammar school, and a cheap commercial academy is maintained with about 30 pupils. On the other hand, the head master complains that the classical education given in the school is kept back by the presence of boys who either come too late and too ignorant, or leave too early, or are too stupid to make anything of it. As it is, a few such boys are exempted from Latin as well as Greek, and form a class by themselves. For the benefit chiefly of sons of farmers, who resort to the school, land surveying and agricultural chemistry are taught to certain of the boys. Greek is optional, chemistry being the alternative for it.

So far as the complaints current in the town arise merely from an impatience of any addition to the instruction necessary for business, the grammar school ought not to heed them. The important question is, whether this instruction, whatever be added to it, is itself given. I have said that I found the arithmetic excellent; but from what I heard I have no doubt that a few years ago it was in a bad state: and the commercial opinion of a town is sure not to give a school credit for improvement in arithmetic till long after it has been achieved. The writing from dictation I also found good. It should be added that I heard of two boys, sons of the butler of a neighbouring squire, who had learnt chemistry in the school, and of whom one had in consequence

just got a well-paid place in some gasworks, and the other a situation in the best chemist's shop in Leicester. On the other hand, English grammar is not taught throughout the school. When I was there, it was learnt by the fifth class (the sixth being the highest), but not by the fourth. On the whole I must say that though the English education had been most creditably worked up when I was there, yet so long as many boys come to the school in the state in which they now come, and leave as early as they now leave, it will be very hard at once to do justice to the English education, and maintain the standard of the school as a place of training for the universities. The latter object is not easily attained in a school where a quarter of the boys will sometimes leave at once, and where a boy placed at the age of 11 at the bottom of the lowest class but one may rise in 2½ years to the highest, as has been the case at Loughborough. In order to attain it, as success at the universities is the most effective advertisement a school can have, an ambitious master is under constant temptation to sacrifice other things.

The combination of the two objects in question, difficult in any case, was rendered more difficult at Loughborough, (I speak of the time of my visit,) by the fact that no sufficient entrance examination was maintained, and that the commercial master was, according to the judgment of the head master, since confirmed by the trustees, not up to his work. Admission to the school is entirely in the hands of the trustees, the head master having nothing to do with it. This is a most unfortunate arrangement. Reading and writing are nominally exacted from candidates for entrance, but the exaction appeared to be very lax.* The English master, since I was there, has been removed. When I last heard, there were, besides two graduate masters and a French master, three English masters, of whom two held Government certificates.

The head master was anxious for the establishment of a separate commercial department, in which no Latin or French should be taught, but which should give simply the education wanted for a clerk. Such a plan would, no doubt, be the shortest cut out of present difficulties, and the master's desire for it is very natural. It would make it possible, in the case of the better boys, to give more undivided attention to the subjects which "pay" for scholarships at the university. The school would in consequence gain more advertisable success; and, both for this reason, and from the comparative selectness of the upper department, the number of boarders would probably increase. I have elsewhere stated general reasons against the plan of separate departments. The practical difficulty in its way at present at Loughborough, as the head master is aware, is that money is not

* Since the time of my visit the trustees have established an elementary examination for entrance, and devolved the conduct of it upon the head master. As they are not present at it, however, and the responsibility of rejections is thus thrown entirely upon him, he finds that he cannot maintain it with a proper stringency.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

forthcoming to carry it properly out. For the upper department, as the number of classes in it would not be less than at present, two masters would be wanted in addition to the two existing graduate masters. These, according to the calculation of the head master, might be obtained for the money spent on the commercial master and the teacher of agricultural chemistry, (190*l.* a year), if they had board and lodging in his house. There would remain only enough to maintain one master for the English department, which would not be enough. It would not do to raise the requisite money by making the fee in the classical department higher than that in the English, for then most of the town boys would choose the latter. In the thought of obtaining it, the head master has cast longing eyes on the endowments for teaching grammar at Barrow and Woodhouse, where they are undoubtedly thrown away, and whence boys come daily to the Loughborough school. If these endowments, however, could be absorbed by Loughborough, I believe a better arrangement could be made than that of establishing a low-caste English department.

There would be the less justification for such a department, inasmuch as the education given in it would be really no higher than that given in the existing Lancasterian school on Burton's foundation (see scheme of 1849, clauses 21 and *ff*), to which, as I understood, the smaller tradesmen of the town are in the habit of sending their sons. The first step to be taken, and one that might be taken immediately, towards establishing that homogeneity among the pupils of the grammar school which is necessary for its full efficiency, is the introduction of a severe entrance examination in elementary knowledge, of a kind in which promising boys from the Lancasterian school, not over the age of 11, might do well. A certain number of these should be admitted free. Those parents, forming, of course, a majority of those sending sons to the grammar school, who would be above using the Lancasterian school, may fairly be expected to provide enough elementary knowledge for their sons to enable them to pass the examination. Many, doubtless, would at first fail to do so, and the school might perhaps lose slightly in numbers for a time, but the evil would soon remedy itself. Whenever the trustees have money enough at command to provide for two departments according to the plan proposed by the head master, I believe they would do better to apply it to the division of the school, not into two co-ordinate, but into preliminary and upper departments, according to the plan suggested in my general report (pp. 140 and 191). For the upper department a fee of 8*l.* a year might safely be charged, if a certain number were taken into it free from the preliminary department on the ground of merit. A difference of fee between classical and commercial departments, if co-ordinate, causes boys to be put into the latter who might be made something of in the classical; but a like difference between a preliminary and an upper department need not prevent promising boys being drawn on from the one to the other, if

proper exceptions are made. If the trustees had 700*l.* a year clear to spend on the grammar school, they might, I conceive, make the suggested arrangement. Supposing the preliminary department to have 45 paying scholars at 4*l.* a year each, 200*l.* a year with the capitation fees would suffice for its conduct. The new plan, considering the neighbourhood of Leicester with no classical school at all, ought to enable the head master to support the full number of 30 boarders, which, at a profit of 25*l.* each, would yield him a sufficient income. Supposing there to be 25 paying day boys at 8*l.* each in the upper department, there would remain from endowment and fees 700*l.* a year to provide assistants for that department. Four of these would suffice (one chiefly classical, one mathematical, one scientific, one for modern languages); and if two of them could be boarded and lodged with the head master, 700*l.* a year would give them sufficient salaries.

I am bound to apologize for thus stating a project of my own in distinction from that of the head master, which is entitled to every respect, though, as I think, too much the result of present necessities.

A gradual increase of income is expected by the trustees as leases fall in. Within 20 years an additional 300*l.* a year, I believe, may be fairly hoped for. It would be an excellent thing for the school if sites for the erection of good houses could be sold or let on the land near the school, which belongs to the charity. The situation being healthy and pleasant, quite detached from the town, families would be sure to come there for the sake of education, if residences were to be had. The builders, I was told, were, as yet, shy of building there on a leasehold tenure. If land were sold them, which could be done with the authority of the Charity Commission, they would be more ready to adventure.

I heard the sixth or highest class of seven boys do its ordinary lesson from the Antigone. They knew it very well. Two of the boys, aged only 14, had all the promise of becoming good scholars. They were both day boys, but of professional parentage. Another of the class has, I believe, since got a mathematical scholarship at Cambridge. There were only two boarders in the class, and these the worst of the lot. The fifth class contained nine boys, four being boarders. I saw the Latin exercises of these from Bradley's second book. Two, I thought good; four, very fair; the rest indifferent. The best was a boy of 13. Three boys in this class were aged 17; the rest 14, or less. Only two of them learnt Greek; and only one was likely to go to a university. In the fourth were 13 boys, of whom two were boarders, most being 12 or 13 years old. I heard them construe Ovid, and saw their exercises. Most of them were very promising for their age; but there were some who must be a drag on the rest. In classics these three classes are wholly taught by the head master. I heard a lesson in geography given to the third class of 11 boys by a Scotch assistant. The lesson was excellent. There were three very stupid boys in the class, but most were

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

intelligent. I saw writing from dictation of 18 boys—those of the fourth class and those of the special class exempt from classics; 11 did it quite correctly; only four had more than two mistakes. The handwriting was good. Arithmetic papers were done for me by 50 boys from the top of the school downwards. Of these I reckoned 23 as good as could be; 12 others very fair; only six defective. The tone and behaviour of the boys, so far as I could see, were everything that could be wished.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5. 386, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Burton on 29 April 1495 enfeoffed certain persons of all his lands and tenements in Loughborough, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Hardby, Hatherne, and Thrussington. First mention of trusts is found in a conveyance to new trustees on 31 May 1597.

School Property.—The income of the charity was, in 1867, 1,852*l.* 6*s.* gross, 1,130*l.* 12*s.* net, all applicable to education. Of this 540*l.* 16*s.* was applied to the grammar and commercial school, 104*l.* 14*s.* to an upper girls' school, and 328*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* to elementary boys' and girls' schools, besides repairs, rates, and rent of upper girls' school. (*See* p. 64.)

Buildings and site good, the school and houses having been built in 1853 at a cost of nearly 8,000*l.* Sixteen acres of ground round the house. Head master's house well adapted for boarders. The whole property is mortgaged for 6,000*l.*

Two exhibitions of 30*l.* each, or one of 60*l.* for three years, at Jesus College, Cambridge. Scholars appointed by college, after examination, on recommendation of trustees and head master.

Objects of Trust.—Relief of poor, repair of bridges, maintenance of a free school, and payment of taxes for poorer inhabitants of Loughborough (deed of Feoffment 1597). The whole income of the charity devoted to the maintenance of the grammar school and the two Lancastrian schools then existing, and a new upper girls' school. Fees not to exceed 4*l.* a year in grammar school, 1*s.* 6*d.* a week in new girls' school, 3*d.* a week in the others. (Scheme 1849).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek, arithmetic, English composition, geography, history, natural philosophy, political economy, and mathematics (Trustees' Meeting, 21 January 1828). Reading, writing, French, German, and such other arts and sciences as the trustees might think fit, added by scheme (1849). In new girls' school reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, biography, history, singing, and needlework, and such other branches of education as trustees, with advice of headmistress, should direct (Scheme 1849).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 17 February 1849. Trustees, appointed by the Court of Chancery, who must reside within three miles of parish, and have an income of 30*l.* per annum in real estate or 1,000*l.* personalty, govern school, subject to scheme.

Head master must be a graduate of some university of the United Kingdom, and cannot hold other preferment without consent of trustees.

State of Grammar and Commercial School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. of Cambridge, allowed to take 30 boarders. Income from endowment 200*l.*, and 141*l.* from fees; 8*l.* from tuition, besides house. Second master, M.A. of Cambridge, 120*l.*, and 35*l.* from fees. Commercial master 100*l.*, and 35*l.* from fees, and 25*l.* from other sources. French master 80*l.* There is a second English master and a lecturer on agricultural chemistry.

Day Scholars.—71, chiefly between ages of 10 and 14, from distances up to six miles. All pay 4*l.* for general school work, 2*l.* for each extra, 5*s.* for library; drawing 10*s.* per quarter. Dinner in head master's house 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

Boarders.—18 in head master's house, and four in commercial master's house. In head master's house four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 50 guineas. School bills; highest 62*l.*, average 60*l.*, lowest 55*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms (two in use), 500 feet per boy. Hours, 7.40 a.m. to 9 or 10 p.m., according to age.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified chiefly by Greek and Latin. School course rarely modified.

Religious instruction to all. Attendance on Sunday for boarders and members of Church of England.

School opened by prayer and reading the Bible.

Promotion by marks and examination combined. Proficiency in one subject influences position in others, except arithmetic, for which the whole school is classified separately.

Examination once a year by a graduate of English University. Examination in chemistry by examiner appointed by agricultural college.

Prizes for merit and voluntary reading.

Punishments: caning, imposition, and fines; second master may cane. A few monitors assist in discipline.

Playground 3½ acres, close to school. Cricket, hockey, and *football* played.

Masters join in games, but are not always present out of school. School bounds prescribed. Written permission of parents required for bathing. Drilling not taught. About three boys gone to University in last five years. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 38 weeks per annum, 32 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

E. C. Middleton, Esq., Loughborough.
J. Smith, Esq., Loughborough.
J. Watson, Esq., Loughborough.
Ven. H. Fearon, Rector of Loughborough.
W. P. Herrick, Esq., Beau Manor Park, Loughborough.
E. Warner, Esq., Quorn Hall, near Loughborough.
W. E. White, Esq., Fair Field, Loughborough.
H. Jelley, Esq., Loughborough.
G. Wragg, Esq., Loughborough.

Clerk to Trustees:

W. J. Woolley, Solr., Loughborough.

Head Master:

The Rev. J. Wallace, M.A.

Second Master:

Edward H. Genge, Esq., B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ending 11 October 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand	-	21 16 3
Rents received	1,823 11 6½	
Grass from Grammar School grounds	11 10 0	
Interest on 150*l.* loan	5 5 0	
Dividends on consols	7 18 2	
Interest on purchase monies	1 4 2	
Acknowledgments	2 12 0	
Fines	0 6 0	
		1,852 6 10½
Drawing fees	64 0 0	
Head money:		
Grammar and Commercial Schools	101 8 9	
Do. stationery	32 10 0	
Upper Girls' School	44 15 10	
Boys' Lancastrian	32 8 10	
Girls' Lancastrian	28 4 7	
Night school	2 18 6	
		306 6 0
		2,180 9 1½

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Allowances to tenants of houses sold	35 3 6	
Land tax and chief rents	21 4 6	
Rent and interest, trustees of small gifts	5 16 10	
Rent, dinners, and collecting rents	23 17 6	
Insurance	19 12 0	
Repairs of estates	113 8 5½	
Rates on do.	29 16 2½	
Clerk's salary, 60*l.* Bill 11*l.* 16*s.*	71 16 0	
Advertising and stationery	3 3 6	
		323 18 6
One year's interest (less 2*l.* income tax)		238 0 0
Income tax		0 2 8
Repairs of schools	56 6 8½	
Plants and labour Grammar School grounds	25 19 0	
Rent of Upper Girls' School (less 10*s.* income tax)	29 10 0	
Rates on schools	48 7 8½	
		160 3 5
Grammar and Commercial School.		
Salaries	605 0 0	
Examiners	11 4 6	
Prizes	15 0 0	
School cleaner and tax on do.	53 1 0	
Coals and stationery	46 17 2	
Advertising for a master	7 12 0	
	738 14 8	
Upper Girls' School.		
Salaries	128 1 0	
Coals, piano, and stationery	21 9 4	
	149 10 4	
Boys' Lancastrian.		
Salaries	203 15 0	
Examination and prizes	2 10 0	
School cleaning	16 2 11	
Coals and stationery	66 14 3	
Expenses of obtaining master	4 7 0	
	293 9 2	
Girls' Lancastrian.		
Salaries	75 0 0	
Stationery	23 19 6	
	98 19 6	
		1,280 13 8
Balance	-	178 0 10½
		2,180 9 1½

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Retired officer (deceased.)	The Cottage, Loughborough.	1 mile to 1½ miles.
" " - 2	do. do.		
" " - 3	do. do.		
" " - 4	Manufacturer	Meadow Lane, Loughborough.	1 mile.
" " - 5	Baker	Barrow on Soar, Loughborough.	3 miles by fields, 4 miles by road.
" " - 6	Supervisor	Park Lane, Loughborough.	¼ to ½ mile.
" " - 7	Retired schoolmaster	Leicester Road, Loughborough	100 yards.
" " - 8	Lieut. 3rd Dragoons (deceased.)	Albert Street, Loughborough.	½ mile.
" " - 9	Manufacturer	Leicester Road, Loughborough.	150 yards.
" " - 10	Wine merchant	do. do.	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer	Cotes, Loughborough	3 miles.
" " - 2	Hotel keeper	High Street, Loughborough.	½ mile.
" " - 3	Lieut. 3rd Dragoons (deceased.)	Albert Street, Loughborough.	½ mile.
" " - 4	Farmer	Cotes, Loughborough	3 miles.
" " - 5	do.	Canal Bank, Loughborough.	1¼ miles.
" " - 6	do.	do. do.	1¼ miles.
" " - 7	Jeweller	Market Place, Loughborough.	½ mile.
" " - 8	Master in school	Wards End, Loughborough.	½ mile.
" " - 9	Bootmaker (deceased)	Normanton, Loughborough.	4 miles.
" " - 10	Manufacturer	Church Gate, Loughborough.	½ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman	St. George's, Camberwell.	Rev. J. Wallace (Head master.)
" " - 2	Father dead, mother independent.	Gotham, Notts.	Mr. Spanton (English master.)
" " - 3	Father dead, clergyman guardian.	Barrow on Soar, Leicester.	Rev. J. Wallace.
" " - 4	Farmer	Gedney Dyke, Long Sutton.	"
" " - 5	Indian Civil Service	Patna, Bengal	"
" " - 6	Clergyman	St. George's, Camberwell.	"
" " - 7	Proprietor of newspaper.	Nottingham	"
" " - 8	Clergyman	Yorkshire	"
" " - 9	Silk merchant	Derby	"
" " - 10	Clergyman	No settled home just now.	"
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer	Newton, Yorkshire	Mr. Spanton.
" " - 2	do.	Westborough, Grantham.	Rev. J. Wallace.
" " - 3	Banker's clerk	Battersea, London	Mr. Spanton.
" " - 4	Wine and corn merchant.	Leicester	Rev. J. Wallace.
" " - 5	Silk merchant	Derby	Mr. Caulfield.
" " - 6	Merchant's clerk	London	Mr. Spanton.
" " - 7	Clergyman	Norton, Staffordshire	"
" " - 8	do.	do. do.	"
" " - 9	Merchant	Wood Street, Cheapside.	Rev. J. Wallace.
" " - 10	Yeoman	Bradgate, Leicester	"

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	7	—	5	16	2	hr. 1	—	hrs. 2	Greek Test., St. Matth., ch. xiv.-end. Gk. Test., Acts xviii.-xxi. minutely. Riddle's Scrip. History, ch. xvi.-xxviii. †Euripidis Bacchæ. †Thucyd., vii. 1-30. Wilkie's Gk. Ex., Pts. I. and II. Smith's Gk. Hist., ch. i.-x. (Voluntary classics *in* school.) †Aristophanis Vespæ. Horace II., Od. Horace I., Sat. i.-iv. †Livy I., 1-21. Bradley's Latin Prose, Pt. II. Major's Latin Prose. †Frost's Latin Prose. Walford's Latin Verse. †Oxenham's Latin Verse. Translation from Eng. Poets. (Private study *out* of school.) †Cicero pro Leg. Manilia. †Aristophanis Acharnenses. †Whateley's evidences.	8	15	2	hr. 1	—	hrs. 2	Same as Class I. except in subjects marked+ in lieu of these. Euripides Alc. 1-400. Cic. in Cat. III. Xen. Anab. III., 1-3. Private Study. Xen. Anab. II. Racine, Athalie. Mathematics, Class B. Arithmetic to interest. Euch. I., 1-20. Some boys in class 2 learn chemistry instead of Greek.							Script. Hist., Pt. II. & I. Repn. Cornwell's Elementary English Grammar, pp. 48. Cornwell's Geography, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Little Arthur's History, pp. 123-212. Twell's English Poetry. Elementary Arithmetic.
Greek	17	4	—	—	—	5	„	2	5		—	—	5	1	1	5								
Latin	66	6	—	—	—	4	„	6	4		—	—	4	1	5	4								
French	All	7	—	—	—	2	„	2	2		—	—	3	1	2	3								
German	2	1	—	3	17	2	„	—	2															
Arithmetic	All	7	—																					
Book-keeping	—	—	—																					
Mensuration and Surveying.	12	—	—	5	16	9	„	—	9		—	—	9	1	—	9								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	16	2	—																					

N.B.—Exclusive of Sundays and exercises, the time for which varies with each boy.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Chemistry -	26	2 to 3					hr.		hrs.	French. †Lamartine's Letters, pp. 50–100.				hr.		hrs.								
History -	All	7	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	German. †Altschuls Read. Bk., pp. various.	—	—	2	1	—	2								
Geography -	34	5								Mathematics Class A (i.) Todhunter's Higher Algebra.														
English grammar.	15	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Todhunter's Higher Trigonometry.	6	15	1	—	—	1								
English Composition.	All	—	—	one ex. fortnightly.					—	Todhunter's Analytical Conics.	(exercise fortnightly.)													
Reading -	All	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Todhunter's Theory of Equations. Todhunter's Diff. Calculus.	—	—	1	1	—	1								
Writing -	All	7	—	(some only.)		1	—	—	1	Drew's Geometrical Conics. Euclid. Class A ii. are doing Euclid (various) with deductions; algebra, various, and elementary trigonometry. Milton, Par. Lost, Book vi.–xii.														
Drawing -	15	1	2*l.* per ann.																					

N.B.—Exclusive of Sundays, and exercises, the time for which varies with each boy.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

There is no record of any distinctions gained previous to present head master's appointment four and a half years ago, except that of an open sizarship at St. John's, Cambridge. In this short time, with very small materials to work upon, the following results have been attained:—

Mr. Bonser took honours at his matriculation at London University.

Mr. Kelly passed first out of 16 at the entrance examination at Wadham, Oxford.

Mr. Voules so distinguished himself at the scholarship examination at Marlborough, that, though he failed in gaining a scholarship, he was taken in to the school on the usual nomination for merit's sake.

Mr. Smith gained an open scholarship of 50*l.* a year at Christ College, Cambridge.

Mr. Kelly, as above, at the close of his first year, gained an open exhibition at Wadham.

In 1866. An open scholarship (40*l.*) St. John's College, Cambridge.
A college scholarship (70*l.*) Christ's College, Cambridge.
An honour in moderations, Oxford.

MELTON-MOWBRAY SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

I have little to add to the statement made by the clergyman of Melton. It appears that the "town estate," not being technically a charity estate, has never come under the supervision of the Charity Commission, and there is no notice of it in the Reports of 1837. Its management is regulated by a deed of 1793, made between parties at strife in the town, but which (as I was told) had never been sanctioned by any court. By this deed the estate is under the direction of a tumultuary town's meeting. "Wardens," who administer it, are elected by a meeting of "all and every inhabitant in the town hall assembled," and to the same meeting any question of expenditure above 10*l.* has to be referred. No poll is ever taken, and as the town hall will only hold about 100 people, it comes to be a question which party can pack it quickest, and by acclamation or show of hands carry its candidate or a vote of money.

The purposes to which the income of the estate, after the grant to the elementary schools, is applied, are said to be worse met in Melton than in towns where they are met by rates. At the same time, a middle-school is much wanted by the town and by the neighbourhood, which to a distance of 10 miles in all directions is out of reach of a day school of this kind. It is a great pity that some arrangement cannot be made for getting the real opinion of the town on the subject, which at present has no means of expressing itself, as well as for ascertaining the legal position of the estate.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5, 445. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indentures of lease and release, 8 and 9 Jan. 1732, Henry Raynes conveyed a certain messuage and land in Melton to trustees, to give the profits in clothing and buying books for six poor boys, who should be educated at the free school of Melton Mowbray, and on whose clothes was to be a badge, bearing the words "The donation of Sir Richard Raynes."

There was an ancient grammar school some years ago, but the inhabitants abolished it, and established out of the "Town Estate" two sets of schools for the churchmen and dissenters respectively.

The income of Raynes' charity is 55*l.* gross, and net. Out of this, and some balance, in 1861, 55*l.* 4*s.* was spent in clothing 21 boys and 1*l.* 4*s.* in Bibles and prayer books. The trustees are Major General John Reeve of Leadenham House, Capt. John Reeve of the same, and Thomas Ward of Melton Mowbray.

Town Estate Schools.

Government of Town Estate.—Two committees, 15 each, chosen annually by the churchmen and dissenters respectively, appoint the masters and manage the schools. The feoffees of the "Town Estate," out of which the funds for the school are voted, comprise all and every inhabitant of Melton Mowbray, who appoint the committees in public meeting.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of Town Estate Schools in Second Half-year of 1864.

Two elementary schools, viz., a church school and a British school, under Privy Council inspection.

ACCOUNTS of TOWN ESTATE for year ending May, 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance May, 1866	295	17	8½
Interest on ditto	2	9	0
One year's rents	823	9	10
Rent of town hall	4	0	0
Fire engines	3	10	0
Chief rents	8	8	1½
	£1,137	14	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Church schools	165	17	6
British schools	154	2	3
Firing for schools	18	6	10
Gas for town and town hall	167	4	8
Insurance	2	6	1
Chief rents	30	17	7
Fire engines	9	0	0
Purchases, stalls, and truck, &c.	33	4	9
Tradesmens' bills	166	18	7
Town wardens' salary	5	0	0
Balance	384	16	2
	£1,137	14	8

LIST OF FEOFFEES, &c. (1867.)

Feoffees:
- E. H. M. Clarke.
- G. Marriott.
- J. Greasby.
- W. Latham.
- T. Ward.
- N. Whitchurch.
- T. Fetch.
- J. Copley.
- H. Woolhouse.
- T. Mayfield.
- W. Sharman.
- W. Tyler.

} All of Melton Mowbray.

Town Wardens:
- George Marriott.
- Joseph Petch.

OSGATHORPE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

This aims at being a superior sort of English school. I examined the boys chiefly in arithmetic and writing from dictation, dividing them for the purpose into two groups, one of 17, the other of 23. The upper lot of 17 did sums in the higher rules very correctly, though in most cases rather slowly. In writing a long and rather hard piece from dictation, three made no mistakes, six others less than three; none were bad. The same knew a good deal of geography, and were intelligent about English grammar. Their ages varied from 12 to 14. In the lower lot of 23 were none under 10 years old, or more than 13. In writing from dictation, they did well. Their arithmetic, considering their ages (though not the time they had been in the school), was poor. The hand-writing and book-keeping of the upper boys seemed very neat.

The privilege of free education here is not restricted to any locality. Most of the boys were sons of small farmers or shop-keepers. Only five belonged to Osgathorpe itself. The rest were from Whitwick, Belton, and Coleorton. The parish of Whitwick, from all parts of which this school could be used by day boys, is full of collieries, and has a population of about 6,000. Coleorton and Belton have about 1,500 between them. Worthington, for which the school is also available, has more than 1,100. The school is now as full as with the present room is possible, and the master told me that he knew of six boys who were waiting for admission, and who would pay fees in order to come in, but whom he could not accommodate. Five boys now pay voluntarily 10*s.* a quarter, and these have the privilege of playing with the master's 7 boarders. The rest are educated for nothing, except a small entrance fee. The master felt sure that he could fill the school, though a uniform fee of 2*l.* a year were charged.

The buildings are in bad repair, indeed scarcely weather-tight. One of the trustees visits the place yearly to receive rents. The master had never seen any of the others, except twice during 12 years. Since he has been there, they have given two maps and one set of books to the school. They naturally don't care to make any move about the school till they are clear of the pension to the late master. When this is off, it ought to be able to take a higher position than it does now. It was ordered by the court of Chancery in 1761 that, in the event of any increase in the rents and profits of the charity estates, six-eighths of such increase should go to the six genteel widows maintained by the charity, two-eighths to the schoolmaster. At the time of the report of the Charity Commissioners the widows were receiving 43*l.* 10*s.* each, the schoolmaster 107*l.* a year. Since then, from the income of coal money invested, the salary of each widow has risen by 7*l.* a year, and therefore, I presume, the salary *available for* a future master by 14*l.* a year. Meanwhile there is more coal under

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the estate, which would sell, I believe, for 1,000*l.* If a new order could be obtained by which this sum, instead of increasing the income of the genteel widows (who are already a terror to the surrounding clergy), could be applied to building a new school and house, or renovating the present one, it would be a great advantage. The district around is one for which a school charging about 3*l.* a year for each boy, giving a superior English education, and teaching Latin or French to its best pupils, is or will be eminently wanted. This want the Osgathorpe school will be quite in a condition to supply. It might then affiliate to itself the National schools of Whitwick and the other villages mentioned, and in turn send on its own best pupils to the Ashby grammar school, which would be available as a day school for the greater part of the district in question.

The founder clearly meant the school, though he says nothing about "grammar," to give an education that would qualify boys for the universities. By the above plan it would indirectly do so.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5, 401. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Harley, 11 June 1670, who devised his estates in county of Leicester in trust out of the rents and profits to build a schoolhouse, containing also a house for a schoolmaster, and another house for six poor ministers' widows, and to convey estates of the clear yearly value of 100*l.* to trustees, who were to pay 40*l.* to the schoolmaster, he keeping his house and schoolhouse in repair, and 10*l.* to each of the widows, and to convey all the residue to testator's daughter, who was to have the nomination of the master and widows.

A conditional devise (which, however, failed to take effect,) was for two scholars at the school who should be intended for the study of divinity, and for two scholars from the school to go to the University of Cambridge to study divinity there. On a suit in Chancery, an order was made, 10 July 1761, directing that, after deducting repairs to be made to widows' houses, six-eighths of rents and profits should be paid to the widows, and two-eighths to the schoolmaster. Investments in funds have been made with accumulations and sales of timber and minerals; also small allotments have been made on enclosures of Donington Green and Charlwood Forest.

Deeds in custody of trustees.

Property of Charity.—229A. 3R. 10P. of land, and a considerable sum in consols. Gross income (in 1866), 506*l.*; net, 343*l.* Applied to school 100*l.* Residence for master, capable of taking boarders.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house well adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust of School.—To teach freely all boys, not exceeding 50, who will come constantly to the school to be taught (Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Not specified in will. French, the elements of Latin, and English grammar, geography, reading, writing, arithmetic, mensuration, and land surveying are taught if required.

Trustees, self-electing, with approval of Charity Commissioners, manage school, appoint and dismiss head master, and generally supervise. No qualifications required for head master, but he cannot hold other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master keeps a boarding house. Total income from endowment 50*l.* Assistant master paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—39, chiefly from 10 to 14 years of age. Pay 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee, from four miles radius.

Boarders.—9; Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction 24*l.*, and 28*l.* if above 14 years.

Music 4*l.* 4*s.* extra. School bills: highest, 36*l.*; lowest, 26*l.* Hours, 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. in summer, and 6 to 7 A.M. and 8 P.M. in winter.

Monitors maintain order in bed-rooms. All boys have separate beds if required.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by groups of subjects. Gospel lecture on Sunday. School opened and closed by prayer from "The Ark in the House" (Rev. Bouchier).

Promotions by examination and merit in half-year's work.

Neighbouring clergy generally invited to examine.

Prizes given by the master occasionally.

Punishments: impositions and (occasionally) caning in public.

Boarders allowed to have access to master's library of 100 volumes.

Playground very small, for boarders only, close to school. Football and cricket played. Master joins in games. Boys accompanied by assistant master out of school.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week for day boys.

No boys gone to University in last five years.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 31 December 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rental	317	15	8
Dividends	188	5	0
Income tax returned	13	0	
Balance due to trustees	95	8	1¼
	£602	1	9¼

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance of former account	21	6	1¼
Ashby highway board for land reclaimed from waste	17	5	0
Use of road		5	0
Repairs and surveyor	142	4	6¼
Auditor and sundries	2	11	1
Insurance	1	10	0
Pension to former master	50	0	0
Present master's salary	50	0	0
Six clergymen's widows at (50*l.* each)	300	0	0
"Mrs. Cooper" (housekeeper?)	17	0	0
	£602	1	9¼

Trustees (1866):

A. L. P. De Lisle, Esq., Gracedieu Manor, Loughborough.
J. B. Story, Esq., Lockington Hall, Derby.
Rev. S. V. Dashwood, Stanford Hall, Loughborough.
J. Suiton, Esq., Shardlow Hall, Derby.

School Master:

C. E. Warner.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The highest and lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Fishpool near Belton	2 miles.
„ „ - 2	Draper and Grocer	Belton - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 3	Gamekeeper -	Coleorton - -	2 miles.
„ „ - 4	Bookkeeper -	Near Whitwick.	3 „
„ „ - 5	Farmer and Blacksmith.	Osgathorpe -	3 „
„ „ - 6	Tailor - -	Coleorton -	2½ „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Shoemaker -	Osgathorpe -	2 „
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Worthington - -	2 „
„ „ - 3	Miller - -	Thringstone -	1½ „
„ „ - 4	Grocer - -	Do.	1½ „
„ „ - 5	Bauble Manufacturer.	Do.	2 „
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Osgathorpe -	2 „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Commercial Traveller.	Loughborough -	Master.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Charley near Loughborough.	
„ „ - 3	Farmer and Miller	Ravenstone.	
„ „ - 4	Solicitor's Clerk -	Loughborough.	
„ „ - 5	Maltster - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Stationer - -	Loughborough.	
„ „ - 2	Chemist -	Do.	
„ „ - 3	(Retired) - -	Do.	
„ „ - 4	Hotel Keeper -	Leicester.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	4	—	—	—	1	— hr.	—	hrs. 1	Testament.
French	10	2	—	6	14	4	1	4	4	De Fiva's Gram., Ahn's and Fr. Reader.
Arithmetic	All	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 to 12	Davis' Examples, Barnard's Arith., &c.
Bookkeeping	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Mensuration and Surveying.	4	—	—	—	—	2				
History	10	—	—	10	—	2	1	—	2	Elementary work.
Geography alternately. English Grammar.	36	4	—	9	—	—	½			Allen and Cornwell's Geogy., Lennie's Gram.
English Composition.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Reading	All									
Writing	All	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Music	2									
Drawing	9	—	—	—	—	2	1½	—	3	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SHAWELL FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The master here is aged 76, and shortly before my visit had had an attack of paralysis.* He once had a school of 60 boys at Shawell, half being boarders. When I was there, only three boys were attending the school, of whom two were brothers, sons of a farmer, aged 8 and 9 respectively. The other boy came in late. In the winter 8 or 10 were in the habit of coming, but, said the master, "they come when they like, and stay away when they like." During the winter for three years, the master had taught a night school at the expense of a gentleman of the neighbourhood, to which came from 10 to 20 youths, of ages varying from 7 to 17. The common age for going to work there, I understood, was 7.

The three boys could all read well in the New Testament, and two of them were pretty good at spelling. They had never written from dictation. Only one of them could do a sum in multiplication or division, and he not without help.

The school room is new and good. When I was there, as the church was being rebuilt, it was used for divine service, and fitted up with pews. The three boys were taught in the middle aisle, or sometimes, for snugness, in a pew.

There is no other school in Shawell, but one taught by a dame. The population in and about the village is very scanty, but a good elementary school for boys, such as the farmers of the neighbourhood would use, might be very useful.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. 5, 141. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Elkington, 2 April 1604, who gave a cottage with yard and croft, and also certain tithes in Shawell and Newton, upon trust to build a house and maintain a schoolmaster, with further trust for six poor almsmen, and with power to his executors to make rules and statutes. The tithe was, by an inclosure act, and award, made in 1757, commuted for 30A. 2R. 15P. of land, worth then 23*l.* a year, and an aggregate rent of 60*l.* charged on the allotments.

School Property.—Out of the rentcharge of 60*l.* the master receives his stipend of 20*l.* a year, and also 3*l.* for trouble in collecting the rents. The almspeople received (1865) 15*l.* 12*s.*, besides coals, 2*l.*; coats 5*l.* 8*s* 9*d.* (The remainder, after paying land tax, repairs, &c., is paid by the above award to the descendant of Thos. Grace, who married the heiress of founder.) The schoolmaster has a house with about 5 acres of land. Buildings good. School buildings newly erected.

Objects of Trust.—To provide a convenient, learned, and discreet schoolmaster, being a preacher of the word of God, if he might conveniently be had, freely to teach the children of Shawell and Newton especially, and such others as should resort to him. A schoolhouse to be built, and the schoolmaster to have 20*l.* a year and rooms. Further trust for six poor almsmen (will), to

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* This master died August or September 1867.

reside in three rooms in schoolhouse, to receive 12*d.* each weekly, besides 6*s.* 8*d.* at Easter, and a gown at Michaelmas (Elkington's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature and religion (will). Conversation to be in Latin (rules of founder's executor).

Government and Masters.—The appointment of the master and of the almsmen is in the founder's representative, the rector, and the owners of residue of founder's lands in Shawell.

Head master required (by will) to be learned and discreet, and a preacher of the word of God (will). No qualifications required of late beyond mediocrity in teaching village boys.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—An elementary school.

Masters.—One master, net income 20*l.*, besides a field valued at 10*l.* annually, No fees of any kind.

Day Scholars.—3.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

No attendance on Sundays.

School closed by prayer.

Playground, 30 yards by 15, close to school.

Representative of Founder:

Philip Smith Coxe, Esq., Solicitor, 19, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

Head Master:

John Nutt (died Sept. 1867).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SNARESTON SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The school here is used simply as an elementary village school, and is bad of its kind. At the time of my visit, out of 32 boys on the register, only nine were in attendance. One of these was paying 10*s.* a quarter. The rest were free boys. The master told me that between the years 1840 and 1850 he had generally about 15 paying boys, sons of farmers. Now, he said, there were none of that sort to come. In those days he took a few boarders. Of the 32 only four had been decently regular during the previous spring, when there was a demand for boys to drive the ploughing teams and to "tent."

The paying boy was 10 years old. For his age he was a fair arithmetician, and could read pretty well. The other eight were aged respectively nine, seven, seven, ten, nine, eight, twelve, and seven. They scarcely seemed awake. None of them could read properly, nor could any of them write simple sentences decently from dictation; one had no slate, and the slates of some of the others were incomplete. Only one of them could do sums in the simple rules correctly.

The building is very bad, and quite insufficient in size. In addition to the annuity of 38*l.*, the master occupies eight acres of good land, belonging to the trust, rent-free. In the farming of this, his chief present interest seems to lie. The founder, however, does not appear to have meant that the master should farm this land himself, for he directs that he should be permitted "to take the rent thereof to his own use." The open space, moreover, at the back of the school and master's cottage, which should be a playground, is used by the master as his farm yard. Whether this is against the will of the founder cannot be decided, for he does not specify the use to which the "backside" he mentions is to be applied. (See reports of Charity Commission, 32 v. p. 210, &c.) The land in question would let, I was told, for 3*l.* an acre. The site of the present school, with its "backside," might also be sold to advantage.

The trustees now spend nothing but what is absolutely necessary for repairs, in order to husband their resources for the time when it may be possible to put the school on a better footing. Of late it has done more harm than good, since but for its existence the parish of Swepstone, of which Snareston is a chapelry, would probably by this time have had a National school for boys with a master, instead of its present school for girls and infants under a mistress. The population, which lies well together, is quite enough to maintain such a school; the benefice is valuable, and there are, or have lately been, several resident gentry.

When they are free to move, I should think the trustees could not do better than apply the income to the maintenance of a really good National school under inspection, to which the farmers about

might send their sons, at a fee of 10*s.* a quarter, till they were fit to go to the Appleby school, which is little more than two miles off. A master should be got who could teach Latin grammar to the best boys, in order to fit them for Appleby. It will be observed that the founder does not direct that the school should be a "grammar" school, but that the master should be "well versed in classic authors," and should teach Latin and Greek to such boys as should be fit.

The condition of the library which the founder left is a scandal to past times, but some valuable books are preserved,—among them a Rushworth.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. 5, 210. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Charnells, by indenture of lease and release, 25th and 26th Sept. 1717, charged his land in Snareston with a rent of 38*l.* in favour of trustees, to provide a schoolmaster, usher, and parish library. In 1720 he gave furniture, presses, and about 500 volumes of books for the library; and in 1721 two closes of 2A. and 5A. 1R. 9P. respectively, for the schoolmaster to have the rents.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 38*l.* a year; two closes occupied by the master, worth about 20*l.* a year; schoolhouse and adjoining cottage let at 3*l.* 10*s.*, and library (Ch. Com. Rep.).

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster and usher to teach 30 poor children without any entrance money or fee, with preference (1) to orphans and poor children, (2) to children of founder's tenants, (3) children of tenants and freeholders in Snareston, with estates not exceeding 20*l.* per annum (4) for children of Swepston, Newton, Nethercott, Newton Burgalon, Shackerston, or any other place within five miles, the trustees having respect to orphans and the poorest. The library to be used freely by inhabitants of Snareston, &c. (Founder's deed of 1717). Number of free children raised to 40 (Founder's deed, 1723).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of Christian religion as laid down in Church catechism, with Burnet's Explanation and Baxter's Exposition, reading, writing, five first rules of arithmetic, rules of geography, and astronomy (Deed of 1717). Such of the boys as should be desirous and capable, in the judgment of the trustees, should be taught Latin and Greek, so as to fit them for the University (Deed of 1720).

Government and Masters.—Heir male of founder and four other persons living within five miles of Snareston, with power to fill up vacancies in their body. Schoolmaster and usher to be chosen by heir male and by the trustees, and to give security to give up their place at half a year's notice (Deed 1717).

State of School in 1866.

No information whatever furnished by trustees or master. See Assistant Commissioner's Report.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1865).

Trustees:

John Madden.
Earl Howe.
William Wootton Abney.
Rev. John Hallward.
George Moore.
Samuel Spencer.

} Vacancies filled up by continuing trustees (End. Gr. Ret.).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STOKE GOLDING (PARISH OF HINCKLEY) FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

Here on the day of my visit 35 boys were present. Thirteen of these were not boys of Stoke Golding, and were admitted on payment of a fee of 15*s.* or 1*l.* a quarter. The boys of Stoke Golding pay nothing, unless they learn drawing, for which they pay 7*s.* a quarter. Nine boys on the register were absent, but irregularity was not much complained of.

The proper master of the school, who is also curate of the place, is an invalid and laid by. The acting master had only been there a year, and on coming only found 13 boys in the school. Most of those, who had entered since, being very ignorant to begin with, it was not strange that the standard of the school was low. I tried the lowest 18 boys, mostly boys of the village and sons of labourers, in reading. Half of them could not read easy words. These were of ages varying from seven to 11, and one was only five. I tried the next seven above them in arithmetic and writing from dictation. One of these was aged 13, four others 11, and two nine. Sums in the simple rules they could only do very imperfectly, and only three could write fairly at my dictation a verse from St. John. The 10 highest boys I tried in arithmetic, writing from dictation, English grammar and geography. Their arithmetic was very poor. In writing from dictation four did fairly, two decently, four badly. Five seemed to know something about English grammar, but were slow and dull in answering. They did not know much geography. The upper ten were all respectably dressed. Four of them did not belong to the village, and were paying fees, but I did not observe any difference between them and the rest of the upper boys. The master seemed to be energetic, but to have too much on his hands. His daughter helped him for an hour a day.

The school room proper is not in use. It is attached to the proper master's house, and is old, small and inconvenient, without a play-ground. The acting master has to rent a house; the school-room in use belongs to Mr. Baxter, a considerable landowner of the place, who lets it free, and intends, I believe, to build a new one. If his liberality extends so far, it would be much better, I should think, to have the new building used for a National school, and to provide for the grammar school independently. Hinckley, a somewhat ill-conditioned town of 6,000 people, mostly stockingers, is only three miles from Stoke Golding, and the benefices of the two places are amalgamated. The really desirable arrangement, I have no doubt, would be, upon the establishment of a National school for boys at Stoke, to apply the "grammar school" money to a new school between Stoke and Hinckley, which should take pay boys at 3*l.* a year, with picked free boys from the elementary schools of Hinckley, Stoke and Higham, and should give a superior English education to all,

with elementary Latin to such as might be fit to go on to a higher school. Boys of 13 from Hinckley, Higham, and Stoke, could use Nuneaton grammar school as a day school, if proper arrangements were made there.

At Stoke Golding now the "grammar school" is the sole school. There is not even a separate one for infants. At Higham, a village of 560 inhabitants, within two miles of Stoke, there is only a mixed school under a mistress. The clergyman there told me that properly the older boys of Higham ought to go to school at Stoke, and that there were about 12 such now, of whom few, if any, actually resorted to Stoke. Meanwhile the feeling of all people in Stoke is said to be hot against fees, and would probably oppose the plan suggested. The trustees have obtained a new scheme, not yet carried out, which enables them to charge on sons of operatives 3*d.* a week, on boys above that rank 1*5s.* a quarter. They had virtually pledged themselves, however, as I understood, not to exact fees from boys belonging to the parish; but the number of free boys was to be limited to 27. Meanwhile they will pay the master 3*l.* a head on this number of boys.

Having learnt the nature of the new arrangement only orally, I may have slightly misapprehended it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 174, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of Hester Hodges, 12 Sept. 1678, who conveyed certain lands to trustees, to erect and continue a free grammar school, and maintain a master of same, for the inhabitants of Stoke Golding.

School Property.—72A. of land, with a labourer's cottage, at Earl Shilton, now let at 127*l.* per annum; 117*l.* applied to school.

Buildings and site bad (but proposed to be removed).

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school, for the instructing in good literature of the male children of inhabitants of town. The master to read prayers in Stoke Golding Church (in absence of parson of parish) on Wednesdays and Fridays and holy days. All male children of all persons for the time being living in Stoke Golding to be instructed freely. (Deed 1678.) Primarily for sons of inhabitants, then for others in the neighbourhood; all to pay fees, not exceeding 3*l.* a year for scholars learning Latin or French, or sons of gentlemen, or farmers or tradesmen, or others not of the operative class; 3*d.* a week for others requiring only an English education. Power to remit or reduce fees in special cases, on ground of merit or poverty, &c., and power to charge extra for other than ordinary subjects of instruction. (Scheme 1866.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek. (Recital in Indenture, 1678). Christian religion according to the then established Church, obedience, and good literature. (Supplementary Deed of Foundress, 1683.) Rudiments of Latin and French for such scholars as require them; reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, elementary mathematics, general history, and geography, and such subjects of useful knowledge as Governors may determine. Religious instruction to comprise Bible and Bible history, and to be consonant to principles and doctrines of Church of England, with a conscience clause. All to attend church, except those whose

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

parents object, and undertake that the scholar shall receive other religious instruction, and attend some other place of worship at least once every Sunday. (Scheme 1861.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Charity Commissioners approved 2 Jan. 1866. Seven Governors, of whom the minister of Stoke Golding is *ex officio* one; vacancies supplied by election by survivors, with approval of Charity Commissioners. All the real estate vested in official trustee of Charity Lands. Governors to manage property, appoint and dismiss masters, fix fees, allow exemptions, apply income, &c.

Head master appointed by Governors. By scheme need not be in holy orders, nor take part in divine service in the church, nor be capable of teaching Greek. Removable for reasonable cause, or without cause assigned after three months' notice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.
Masters.—Head master 117*l.* from endowment.
Day Scholars.—41 from distances up to four miles.
No boarding houses.
Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission to be able to read the New Testament.
Promotions by marks. Prizes at master's discretion.
School not separately classified. Very little Latin taught.
No examinations.
Punishments: impositions, corporal punishment in public. Senior boys assist in maintaining discipline.
No play ground. No master present out of school.
500*l.* about to be expended in improving the school estate.
No drilling taught. School time, 38 weeks per annum.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Honble. and Rev. C. W. A. Feilding, Stapleton Rectory, Salop.
Rev. Dr. Temple, Rugby, Warwickshire.
Rev. Thos. Bourne, Stoke Golding.
Rev. John Fisher, Higham-on-the-Hill, near Hinckley, *Permanent Chairman and Correspondent.*
Robert Baxter, Esq., 6, Victoria Street, Westminster.
C. H. Bracebridge, Esq., Atherstone Hall, Warwickshire.
Major Wollaston, Shenton Hall, near Nuneaton.

Master:
Cornelius Bulbeck (certificated).

Woodhouse (Parish of Barrow-on-Soar).—Rawlins' School.

Mr. Green's Report.

The grammar school here is at present quite a useless institution. At the time of my visit 17 were in attendance out of 20 on the register; of these, five did not pretend to read, five others tried to read words of three letters but could not, three others tried to read the new Testament but could not, four others attempted the book of Proverbs, which two could read fairly, one indifferently, one scarcely at all. Only two boys in the school were able to do a sum in simple division; three others were scarcely up to simple multiplication, and the rest were worse. Most of the boys were very dirty and ragged and their books were torn. The oldest was aged 12. Most were sons of labourers, and a few of village tradesmen. In the last half of 1865 it appeared that about a third of the boys on the register had been absent half the times. The master is a man of education and intelligence, but, I suppose, takes no interest in his school. He holds and farms about nine acres of land, belonging to the charity, at an easy rent. His salary is 24*l.* a year, and he has a good house free. The trustees are naturally discontented with the state of things, but powerless to change it. I presume, however, that they have control over the land which the master farms.

This school, destined by the founder to teach English, Latin, writing, and arithmetic to poor boys, is free to boys of Quorndon and Barrow as well as to those of Woodhouse. None come from the two former places, each of which has a good National school. There is also a good National school, with endowment, at Woodhouse Eaves, a village in the same parish as the grammar school, and available for all the boys for whom the latter is so. It has 200 children on its register. For the sons of farmers of the parish, by the time they are 10 years old or so, the Loughborough grammar school is available, and boys do go to it from Woodhouse.

The school is a charge upon a charity, producing now, I believe, 106*l.* a year, the greater part of which goes to the poor of Woodhouse. The founder also left a house in Paternoster Row, now vested in the same trustees as the other charity, and producing 180*l.* a year, of which the rent remaining, after deduction of certain small fixed charges—among others, one for the relief of "such poor "old people as should be settled in a religious exercise in Mr. "Matthew's meeting house in Mount Sorrell,"—was to be divided into two moieties, one to be distributed among the poor of Quorndon and Woodhouse, the other to go to the two senior trustees. The latter moiety is now as a matter of custom, I believe, applied to charitable purposes. If from the two charities enough money were forthcoming to build a school and house with room for boarders, and provide a salary of 100*l.*, I think a useful school might be maintained somewhere on the Mount Sorrell side of Woodhouse, which should take boys at a fee of about 15 shillings a quarter, with a few free

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

from the surrounding National schools, give them a superior English education, with Latin in the higher classes, and then send on the best, about the age of 12, to Loughborough.

Such a school would be useful in tempting parents who could afford it to give their children a longer and better education than is to be had in the rural National school, which they would otherwise use, and in enabling others, now disposed to use the Loughborough school, to do so to more advantage. Mount Sorrell is a place where there are large granite works and 2,000 inhabitants. All round Woodhouse the middle as well as the working population is sure to increase, unless repressed by the landowners.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5, 363, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Thomas Rawlins, 12 Aug. 1691, who gave certain lands in Woodhouse to trustees to pay 4*l.* a year towards apprenticing poor boys, and 16*l.* a year in putting to school 22 or more boys born and dwelling in Woodhouse and Woodhouse Eaves, or in default from Quorndon, 4*l.* for same purpose for six poor boys born and dwelling in Quorndon, and 4*l.* for six poor boys born and dwelling in Barrow-upon-Soar, and 40*s.* in books for said school, and residue for poor people born and dwelling in Woodhouse and Woodhouse Eaves.

School Property.—The charity lands contain 81 A. 3 R. 1 P. Gross income 106*l.*, of which 26*l.* is applicable and paid to the school.

Schoolhouse fair, but schoolroom very bad. Head master's house not adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—(See above.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, writing, and arithmetic. (Found. Deed, 1691.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees appoint and have power to dismiss master. (Foundation Deed.)

No qualification required by foundation in head or other master, and no restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One. Total income from endowment 24*l.*, besides (to make up his salary) some land and three cottages let to him by trustees below their real value. No assistant master.

Day Scholars.—About 40 (24 in 1867*), from ages up to 14 years, and from distances up to three miles. General school work free. Non-foundationers pay 2*l.* per annum each for extras; 1*s.* each for fires; and 1*s.* entrance fee. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None; but no restriction on keeping a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission to be able to read the Bible.

School classified by group of subjects, success in one branch influencing promotion in the other. School course modified where required. Religious instruction at option of head master. School opened and closed by prayer from Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

School placed under government inspection 1857, but not inspected since 1858.

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* The trustees add: "There are at present no boys from Barrow, only one from Quorndon, there being good National Schools in each of those places. There is also a good National School in Woodhouse within half a mile of this school."

Examination twice a year by master. Books sometimes given as prizes.

Punishments: slight corporal punishment in public and by the head master. Confinement during play hours.

Playground, in winter two acres, but less mown in summer. Cricket and football played. Master generally near during games.

School bounds half a mile from school.

Drilling taught occasionally.

During last five years one boy gone to University and three to Loughborough School.

School time, 42 weeks per annum, 27 hours per week. Hours, 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 4½ P.M., and whole holiday on Saturday.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

E. B. Farnham, Esq., Quorndon House.

W. P. Herrick, Esq., Beaumanor Park, near Woodhouse.

Master:

H. Lester.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WYMONDHAM SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

This is a large agricultural village, having a good many substantial freeholders, in a remote corner of Leicestershire. As the nearest market towns, Melton and Oakham, are each seven miles distant, it acts as a metropolis to the villages about, and has for its size many shops. These villages, however, are very small and scattered. They are "close," while Wymondham is "open," and the latter largely supplies the labour wanted for the district.

The school appears to have flourished under a master, who gave it up in 1845, after having been there many years. He used to get all the boys of the village, sons of labourers and farmers alike, into the school, and had besides many sons of farmers from the surrounding villages at a fee of 4*l.* a year each. In his time four boys from Wymondham went to Cambridge. He used to teach English to the mass, but Latin to those that wanted it, though he kept no assistant. Before this man, however, no clergyman or graduate had ever been master.

At the time of my visit there were 25 boys on the books, of whom nearly 20 were stated to be sons of people above the rank of labourers. The sons of the labourers of the place, if they go to school at all, chiefly go to a mixed school for girls and little boys under a mistress.

One boy, aged 14, was reading Cæsar, and could make it out decently. Then came ten who had just begun the Delectus, but scarcely knew the declensions of Latin substantives. Three of these were 12 years old, four 10, one 14, one 13, one 8. I tried 15 in arithmetic; only two could go beyond reduction. In what they attempted, five did well, five fairly, five badly. Of 10 whom I tried in tolerably hard writing from dictation, six did fairly, the rest badly. Of seven whom I tried in an easier piece, only one did fairly. With few exceptions, they seemed to me boys with whom it was little good to attempt Latin.

According to the present system, this school is neither one thing nor another. It is effective neither as a middle school nor as an elementary school. It would be a pity that it should lapse into the latter character; at the same time, a really good elementary school would probably be more useful than the present one. The best arrangement, I believe, would be to add to the present National school under a mistress a separate department for boys under a master, devoting, if need be, some of the grammar school money to the purpose; and then to use the grammar school as a superior English school, charging 10*s.* a quarter for all ordinary day boys, but taking some free from the boys' National school. Latin should be taught to the best boys. Supposing 100*l.* a year to be reserved for this upper school, there would be sufficient salary for an adequate master, if a residence could be provided in which the master could

take a few boarders. Some could easily be got from the families of farmers who live a few miles off. Twenty-five day boys, at 2*l.* a year each, would give 50*l.* The profit on six boarders might give another 50*l.* Thus there would be 200*l.* a year for the master. Considering that the neighbourhood has no grammar school within reach as a day school, I think such a school is wanted and would pay. The present building is good enough for a school under a single master, but there is no playground.

The trustees, who are chiefly freehold farmers of the place, seemed anxious for a regular inspection of the school, but were generally averse to charging fees on Wymondham boys, at any rate on sons of labourers, by whom, as well as by those of higher higher rank, they wish the school to be used. Practically, there is no way of achieving this combination, unless the sons of labourers are sifted by a preparatory school.

The property has been carefully nursed by the trustees, but I heard at Melton that some land there belonging to the trust was thought to be let below its value. The explanation of this which I heard from the trustees was that the tenant had spent money on the property, and that for the present the rent could not fairly be raised.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5, 456, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir John Sedley, by will, 5 Oct. 1637, bequeathed 400*l.* for the purchase of land or a rentcharge for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to be nominated by his heirs, to teach the children of Wymondham. Lands purchased and conveyed to trustees by his executrix, 21 Jan., 15 Charles I.

School Property.—64 acres of land. (The rentcharge of 3*l.*, existing in 1837, is no longer paid.) Income, gross 147*l.*, net 147*l.*

Buildings and site good. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—To teach the children of the inhabitants of Wymondham. (Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek (if required), Latin, English, and the catechism (old statutes?). The catechism is now optional.

Government and Masters.—The rector of parish *ex officio*, and four other trustees, self-electing, manage school property, and (by order of Charity Commissioners, the heirs of founder being supposed extinct*) appoint head master.

Head master to be "learned and of the Established Church," and not allowed to hold other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, B.A. (Cambridge). Net income from endowment 147*l.*

Day Scholars.—30 [31 in 1867] from ages of 10 to 14, sons of farmers and labourers residing in the village. Three boys, from distances not exceeding two miles. Pay 1*s.* entrance fee, and 1*s.* per annum. Non-foundationers pay 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum for general instruction. No extra fees.

[*Continued on page* 90.]

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* "The right of nominating the schoolmaster was sold by Sir Charles Sedley in 1699 for 53*l.* 15*s.*, and is now (1837) vested in the present Lord Harborough, by whose father it was purchased in 1783 for 130*l.*" (Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 456.)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		min					yrs.		min					yrs.		min			
Religious Knowledge.	30	2	—	5	14½	2	15	—	—	Phipps' Scripture History (Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles), and Church Catechism.	25	11	2	30	—	—	Church Catechism.							
Latin	18	3	—	4	14½	5	20*	5	—	Cæsar, Lib. ii., iii.; Arnold's Exercises; and Eton Grammar. * The time mentioned refers to Cæsar only.	5	12	5	15*	—	—	*Delectus; Latin Grammar and Exercises (Henry's). * Refers to Delectus only.	9	9	6	—	—	—	Latin Grammar (Kennedy's). Child's Latin Primer. (Declensions of Substantives and Adjectives.
Arithmetic	30	—	—	Not classed. Each boy works separately.						Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	Not classed. Each boy works alone.						Hunter's Arithmetic (1½ hours per day spent in Arithmetic.)	14	9	5	—	—	—	These boys work sums set them by the Master in the elementary rules, and those more advanced use Hunter's Manual of Arithmetic. One hour and a half a day is spent in arithmetic.
Book-keeping	3	—	—	3	14	2	—	—	—	Chambers' Book-keeping (Single entry).														

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.*	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.							yrs.							yrs.					
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	3	—	—	3	14½	4*	—	—	—	Pott's Euclid (part of Book I.) Lund's Easy Algebra (to end of Simple Equations).														
History	30	4	—	8	13½	4	—	—	—	Summary of English History, along with a larger History of England (Stuart period).	9	10½	6	—	—	—	Summary of English History (Tudor period).	13	9	6	—	—	—	Summary of History of England (Plantaganet period).
Geography	20	3	—	4	14	4	—	—	—	Dr. Cornwell's Geography for Beginners (the whole).	5	13	5	—	—	—	Geography for Beginners, by Dr. Cornwell. All the continents and Great Britain and Ireland.	11	9	5	—	—	—	Dr. Cornwell's Geography for Beginners (Definitions and England and Wales).
Reading	30	3	—	10	13	2	—	—	—	Pleasant Pages and History of England.	12	11	4	—	—	—	Select Pieces and Pleasant Pages.	8	9	4	—	—	—	Select Pieces.
Writing	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not classed. The first class spend 20 minutes in writing four times a week.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not classed; but all the boys in the school, except the first class, spend one hour daily in writing.							

* One hour to arithmetic; one hour to algebra; Euclid twice a week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

No boarding houses.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys must be able to read the Psalter.

School separately classified in all subjects, except reading, writing, and arithmetic.

School course modified as regards special aptitudes for classics or mathematics.

No lessons or attendance at church on Sundays.

Catechism and Scripture history taught.

School opened and closed by prayer from Prayer Book.

Promotions at discretion of master. No prizes.

Punishments: impositions and caning in public.

No playground or gymnasium.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week in summer, 27 in winter. Lessons mostly learned out of school. School examined three times since 1858.

During last five years two boys passed Cambridge junior local examination, one of them obtaining honours.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. J. Bacon (*ex officio*), Rector of Wymondham, near Oakham.
H. Needham, Esq., Wymondham, near Oakham.
W. Kirk, Esq., Wymondham, near Oakham.
W. Day, Esq., Wold, Northampton.
T. Bennett, Esq., Wymondham, near Oakham.

Head Master:

Rev. W. K. Robinson, B.A.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Classical Schools— Appleby (1867)	1,070	Farming	Schoolhouse	?	Varied by process of Law.	Fair	Governors.	340	340	340	Stat. lately increased.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	3,772	Chiefly agricultural and mining.	School premises.	No	Obsolete	Good	Trustees	1166	1075	—	—
Market-Bosworth. (1867)	2,302	Agricultural.	School chest	No	Varied by process of law.	Good	Governors.	1,000	789	806	—
Loughborough	10,830	Farming Manufacturing.	Trustees and Masters.	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	—	—	—	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools— Barrow-upon-Soar.	1,800	Farming quarrying and manufacturing.	Schoolhouse	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Fair	Trustees	137	135	All	Stat.
Wymondham	851	Agricultural.	Trustees; some missing.	Yes	Varied by original authority and by process of law.	Good	Trustees	147	147	all	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Kibworth	1,867	Farming and manufacturing.	Master	No	Varied by process of law.	Good	Agent to Trustees.	320	271	271	?
Osgathorpe	351	Agricultural.	Trustees	?	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	108	100	100	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 102.)

EXHIBITIONS.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	Schools by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Numbers of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	£ 0	None, see digest p. 24.	£ 0	Local Rector ex off.	Gent. or Clrgy near.	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted but certain parishes preferred.	Boys	None - -	Claim -	Inc.	Class -	Religion, writing, arithmetic.
3	130	None	—	All local.	Residence wthin six miles.	Master	—	Sons of inhabitants.	Boys	Residence of parents.	Admission by the trustees.	Stat.	Comprehensive.	None
8	360	0	—	2 ex. off., 1 hereditary.	Residence.	Governors.	No	Town Children.	Boys	To be 7 years old and able to write.	Selected by merit.	Inc.	Class -	Religion.
2	60	None	None.	Local	Residence wthin three miles and to have 30*l.* a year.	Trustees under Scheme	Yes	- -	Both	None - -	Householders give testimonials.	Stat.	Class. and semi-class. with an English Department.	None
None	—	—	—	Ex. off.	See précis	Partly by Trustees.	No	Town children.	—	6 years old and able to read Bible.	Claim -	Stat.	General -	—
None	0	None	0	Rector, ex. off., and successors.	—	Trustees and Master.	No	Town boys	Boys	Residence absolute.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical	None
None	—	None	—	Local and County.	Residence, withn 15 miles.	Trustees and master.	Yes	Children of two Kibworths, sometimes Westerley.	Boys	Residence; abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Non-class.	None
None	0	—	—	Local	None	Trustees and Master.	Yes	Boys of town and near.	Boys	Residence absolute.	Claim -	Inc.	Mode not prescribed by foundation.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissed.					
Classical Schools—										
Appleby (1867)	H.M. and 3 Assist. M.'s.	Governors.	?	Governors.	Governors and H.M.	M.A. of Engl. Univ. and Ch. of England.	H.M. and Eng. M.	Both	- -	7
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Two	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	To teach Greek, Latin, and Higher Mathematics.	H.M.	All	No change.	4
Market Bosworth (1867)	H.M., 2nd and Asst. Masters.	Patron	Governors	2nd M. by Patron, 3rd and 4th by Governors.	Governors	M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	Both	Rising	4
Loughborough	H.M., 2nd. M., and Commercial M. *In scheme* French M., Asst. M. additional.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	Graduate of a Univ. of U.K.	H.M.	Both	- -	6
Semi-classical Schools—										
Barrow-upon-Soar.	H.M. and Assist M.	Trustees.	Charity Commissioners.	Committee of managers and trustees.	Managers and trustees.	Church of England and graduate of university of U.K.	H.M.	Day Boys only.	Fewer middle class Boys.	5
Wymondham	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees	- -	- -	To be learned, and of the Established Ch.	No	Day boys only.	Fewer boys out of the parish.	4
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Kibworth	H.M.	Trustees.	For misconduct or incapacity by Trustees.	H,M.	H.M.	In orders and Church of England.	H.M.	Day Boys only.	No	1
Osgathorpe	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees	- -	- -	None	H.M.	Both	No change.	5

(*Continued on p.* 104.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising. (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
55 B. 45 A.	20 A. 80 B.	None	?	Governors.	H.M.	Governors.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6½ & 7½ winter (*b*) 10 for elders 9 for younger boys.	H.M.	422	None
36 A. 64 B.	80 A. 20 B.	1 or 2	Not known.	Charity Commissioners.	Asst. M.	None	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—
100 A.	5 A. 55 B. 60 C.	1	—	By the Court of Chancery.	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9½ p.m.	Boys themselves.	—	None
85 A. 15 B.	60 A. 40 B.	—	—	? Trustees	H.M. and commercial Master.	No one's but that of the Mastr keeping them.	Yes	62	60	55	(*a*) 7.40 a.m. (*b*) 9 & 10 p.m.	H.M. and Assistant in the house.	About 500	None
- -	90 B. 10 A.	—	Several.	Consent of Trustees.	None	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	?	None	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	100 C.	—	—	None	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
A. B.	B. C.	—	—	- -	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	36	—	26	(*a*) 6 a.m. (*b*) 9 a.m. winter 8 p.m.	Monitors	—	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction: Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or group of subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by subjects, &c., combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Appleby (1867)	39	36	Reading and writing.	Latin chiefly and other subjects.	Marks and examination.	Nearly all in school.	49	7	7	—	—
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	41	32	To read fluently	Sub. separately.	By estimate of merit.	Greater part in school.	42	15	12	—	—
Market Bosworth (1867)	40	26	To read	By Latin and English separately.	Marks	Three-fourths in school.	3	4	—	—	—
Loughborough	38	32	Reading and writing.	By Greek and Latin chiefly, and separate classification for math. and arithmetic.	Marks and examination combined.	Most out of school in presence of master, *i.e.* boarders.	66	17	All	2	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Barrow-upon-Soar.	39	26	To read the Bible.	Separate for each subject.	By opinion of H.M.	All out of school	4	—	2	—	—
Wymondham	42	28	To read the Psalter.	Most subjects separately.	Promotion at discretion of master.	Nearly all out of school.	18	—	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Kibworth	44	30	To read a little	Separate	Proficiency	Most in school	—	—	—	—	—
Osgathorpe	43	30 for day boys.	To read	By groups of subjects.	Examination and merit.	Mostly at home	—	—	10	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 106.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Aid from masters.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	49	36	All	1	—	—	—	—	Encouraged out of school-hours.
The younger boys prepare with the aid of H.M.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	16	All	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	Short sentences, continuous pieces, and original composition.	59	3		—	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three in upper forms, (*a*) in lower.	All	16	Text books orally, with black board.	—	12	—	—	26	All methods.
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	12	1	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	Short exercises, and for 1st class continuous exercises.	30	3	Text books, orally by dictation.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid	—	—	—	—		50	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		All	—	Text books and orally.	21	4	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointment by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Appleby (1867)	49	49	19	—	—	26	24	6	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Examiners appointed by Governors.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	32	32	All	5	5	All	32	13	—	P.; D.F.; D.M.	- - -	- - -	Examiners appointed by the Trustees.
Market Bosworth (1867)	40	40	40	3	30	60	60	?	60	Music and Drawing maps. Singing 60; Map Drawing 12.	- - -	- - -	- - -
Loughborough	All	84	15	—	All	All	All	15	—	All but the last two—System of South Kensington School.	- - -	Frequently	Examiners appointed by Trustees.
Semi-classical— Schools													
Barrow-upon-Soar	12	12	8	—	—	8	8	4	—	None - -	- - -	Once a year by H.M.	Once by Examiner appointed by Trustees.
Wymondham -	30	20	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	- - - - -	- - -	H.M. -	Examiners -
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Kibworth -	14	40	40	—	—	50	50	—	—	None - -	- - -	- - -	Once only (viz. in 1865) by Examiner appointed by Trustees.
Osgathorpe -	10	36	36	—	6	All	All	9	2	Freehand from copy.	- - -	- - -	Clergy near

(*Continued on p.* 108.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Persons responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes, to a limited extent.			49	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	H.M.	Boarders and those who can attend.	Whole school.
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Ch. of Eng. but not exclusive.	H.M.	H.M. selects the prayers.	All	Parents	None for whole school.	None for whole school.
Yes	Yes	Yes	60	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Printed form prescribed by statutes morn. and even.	All	Rector	To boarders only.	Boarders only.
In forms VI. & V. Yes	No, the case has not come before H.M.	No, because the case has not occurred.	All	Open	Masters.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Whole school	H.M.	To members of Ch. of Eng.	Boarders only.
As much as possible.			12	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Opened with prayers from Prayer Book.	All	The Clergyman of the parish.	None	—
Yes	No	—	30	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Yes	Rector	None	Foundationers ought to.
Yes, as far as age and capacity admit.			50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Common Prayer Book, morn. and evening.	All	Rector	None	None
—	—	—	All	?	—	"Ark in the House."	B. only.	—	A Gospel lecture.	Boarders

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of out of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day-Boys, or both.
Classical—Schools—									
Appleby (1867)	Yes	Very rarely and in public.	Corporal	Are none	None	28	1⅝ acres	Close	Both
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Yes	Very rarely and in pub-c.	-	Are none	None	—	¼ acre	Close	Both
Market Bosworth (1867)	Yes	Only for moral offences, and then according to the offence.	3rd Master canes.	To report	Monitors.	2 half holidays and from 12 to 2 total 14.	—	—	—
Loughborough	Yes	Publicly	Corporal only	There are a few monitors.	Asst. Master.	31	3½ acres	Close	Both
Semi-classical Schools—									
Barrow-upon-Soar.	H.M. subject to Trustees.	Caning sometimes in public.	-	-	-	—	-	-	-
Wymondham	Yes	Public	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Kibworth	Yes	Caning rarely, and in public.	?	-	-	—	None	-	-
Osgathorpe	H.M.	Public	All	-	-	2 half-holidays.	?	Close	Boarders only.

(*Continued on p.* 110.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No	Athletic sports.	None	Yes	Those taught, except Greek.	?	Not at present.	Not expedient.	None that can be briefly expressed.
No	No	None	No	Those taught.	Those taught	Expedient and examiners are appointed by Trustees.	Possible and expedient.	None.
No	Drilling	None	None	English reading, writing, and arithmetic, to those not going to University.		Expedient	Possible and expedient.	Want of railroad, and school funds much crippled by expenses in chancery.
No	No, because none wish to learn.	Yes	To all on payment, 5*s.* per ann.	Those taught.	—	Yes, but not by Government under present circumstances	Not expedient for the majority of the boys.	Union of Grammar and Commercial Schools and low standard of admission.
—	—	—	—	Purely an English education.	—	Not expedient.	Expedient wherever possible.	Short and irregular attendance.
—	—	—	—	—	Arithmetic and English subjects.	Yes, if experienced.	Neither possible nor expedient.	—
No	—	—	—	English education for mercantile or agricultural pursuits.		Yes, by Government.	Possible and expedient.	—
No	Drill	None	Boarders	A commercial education.	Commercial	—	Possible and expedient.	Irregularity of attendance and want of funds.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross £	Net £	Actually paid to School £	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.—											
Shawell	205	Farming	Doctors' Commons.	Yes	Varied by original authority.	Good	Master and Trustees.	60	60	60	Stat.
Stoke Golding	688	Manufacturing.	?	—	See Digest p. 81.	Bad	Trustees	127	117	—	—
Woodhouse	1,342	Farming and manufacturing.	Trustees	No	Observed	Too small.	Trustees	—	—	26	?
Schools in abeyance—											
Church Langton	842										
Market Harborough.	2,376										
Leicester	68,056	Trading and manufacturing.		—	Varied by Court of Chancery.	—		86	85	—	—
Melton Mowbray	4,047	Mixed	?	—	Obsolete	—	Feoffees and Committee of Town Estate.	320	320	320	Stat.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualification required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None	0	None	0	Hereditary.	—	Master and Trustees.	?	Town children and parish of Newton and others.	Both	Residence preferential.	Claim -	Diminishing.	Non-classical.	—
None	—	None	—	1 ex. off.	None	Master	Yes	Male children of parish.	Boys	Above 7 years and Residence; abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	—	Trustees and master.	No	Poor boys of parish and 2 other parishes.	Boys	Residence; abs.	Claim -	Diminishing.	Semi-class.	No
1	10	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	Boys within borough.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	2 ex. off., rest local.	?	Master and Committee.	?	Town boys and girls.	Both	No qualifications.	Claim -	Inc.	?	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.—										
Shawell	H.M.	Trus. & Rector, & owners of founder's land.	- - -	- -	- -	*See* Digest, p. 76.	H.M.	Day boys.	None	2
Stoke Golding	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees	None	None	Ability to teach English subjects and one other language.	H.M.	Day Boys.	- - -	4
Woodhouse	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees	- -	- -	- - -	H.M.	Day Boys only.	No change	4
Schools in abeyance—										
Church Langton										
Market Harborough.										
Leicester.										
Melton Mowbray	H.M. 2nd. and Asst. Masters.	Committees of schools.	?	Committees.	?	Certificated	None	Day boys and girls.	No change.	?

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	- -	None	None	'Not required.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
None at present.	100 C.	None	None	Trustees	Master -	Master.	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	100 C.	1	3	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	♀	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or group of Subjects solely: Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
INSTRUCTION											
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.—											
Shawell	40	6	To read	Not at all		All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke Golding	44	?	To read the Testament.				4	—	4	—	—
Woodhouse	24	27	To read the Bible.	Separate	Progress	All out of school	1 The master's son.	1	—	—	—
Schools in abeyance—											
Church Langton											
Market Harborough.											
Leicester.											
Melton Mowbray	45	28	Alphabet	Uniform	Lessons and examination	?	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
. . . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	Few	—	. . .	—	Few	—	—	—	—
Aid . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	41	—	. . .	8	—	—	—	—	. . .
Without aid .	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All three .	12	2	All three .	—	1	—	—	—	. . .
	—	—	—	—	.	All	—	Arith. by all three methods.	—	—	Few	Few	Few	All methods.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.—													
Shawell	—	Few	—	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - - -	- - -	None	None
Stoke Golding	14	26	26	—	—	41	41	4	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Woodhouse	12	12	12	—	3	20	20	2	—	All - -	- - -	H.M., twice a year.	- - -
Schools in abeyance—													
Church Langton													
Market Harborough.													
Leicester.													
Melton Mowbray	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A few.	Taught slightly -	- - -	H. Master and H.M. Inspector.	- - -

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars										
Who [illegible] Anti-[illegible] for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
. .	. . .	. . .	All .	Ch. of Eng.	? H.M.	Morn. and even.	Yes	?	None .	None .
Yes, at Master's discretion.			—	Open	—	A form with the Psalms, daily.	—	. . .	. . .	. . .
Yes .	Yes . .	Yes . .	12	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morn. and evening.	All	Curate .	None .	None .
Tra[illegible] [illegible] arri[illegible] [illegible].	. . .	. . .		Ch. of Eng. and Dissenters.	H.M.	Prayer Book	—	Clergyman of parish.	None .	None .

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation - -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.—									
Shawell - -	H.M. -	Not used	- - - -	- - -	—	—	30 yds. by 15.	Close	Both
Stoke Golding	Yes - - -	Publicly -	Generally -	A few senior boys.	None	—	15 yds. by 10 wide.	Close	All
Woodhouse -	Yes - -	Slight and in public.	- - - -	- - -	?	—	2 acres in winter.	Close	All
Schools in abeyance—									
Church Langton									
Market Harborough.									
Leicester.									
Melton Mowbray	H.M., subject to Commitees.	Public -	All - -	To report to H.M.	None	—	None	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
nasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Those taught.	Those taught	?	?	?
- - -	- - -	—	No - -	English commercial education; to some Latin and French.		?	Rarely possible.	—
No - -	Occasionally.	Yes	No library	Ordinary English course.	Ordinary English course.	Not expedient.	Possible and expedient.	Irregular attendance.
-	No - -	Non	Yes or small fee.	A common education.	- - -	Expedient -	Possible and expedient.	Anomaly of Town estate, *see digest, p.* 69.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	3772	Subscription Rev. T. Bate	1721 1728	47*	—	—	Yes (poor)	(1s. a year.)	Labourers -	28	—
„ Newton's school.	„	Alderman Newton.	1760	26	(withheld by charity Trustees at Leicester in consequence of						
ASHBY PARVA -	160	L. Goodacre Sarah Bowyer	1830 1834	162 (Mixed charity)	35	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	9	7
BAGWORTH - -	534	Charles Lord Maynard.	1761	8	8	—	Yes -	2d. or more (16 free)	Farm labourers and coal miners.	35	27
BARKESTONE - -	411	Daniel Smith	1830	38	38	—	Yes -	3d., 2d., 1d.	Common tradesmen and labourers.	41	65
BARWELL - -	1358	G. Newton -	1760	26	(As returned in 1837.) No further information.						
BILLESDON - -	909	William Sharpe.	1650	12	—	—	Yes -	None	Tradesmen and labourers.	35	15
BOTTESFORD - -	1415	A. Ligonier - A. Ravell -	1711 1726	36	36	—	Yes -	2d. to 8d.	Manual labour chiefly.	86	30
BREEDON - -	893	E. and F. Commins	1735 1736	40 15s.	Viz. ,23l. 5s. rent, and 17l. 10s. dividends (as returned in						
LITTLE CLAYBROOKE.	84	Mark Smith G. Newton -	1680 about 1760	65	65	26 †	No -	None	Village tradesmen, agricultural labourers, and stocking weavers.	61	—
COLE-ORTON - -	626	Viscount Beaumont.	1702	112 (Mixed charity)	101	—	Yes (both.)	None	Poor labourers, colliers, &c.	48	42

* Besides interest of 500*l.* in the hands of the Charity Commissioners and 120*l.* in Savings Bank.
† From Alderman Newton's charity.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
28	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees and V. ch. wardens.	Neither (trained.)	No	Two.
ruinous condition of school-room.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees.	Neither		Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Not known	V., ch. wardens and overseers with consent of Lord Maynard.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Managers	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 19 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Three.
1837). No further information.										
25	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 8 boys and 4 girls M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	One cert.	No	Mast., mist., and pupil teacher.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
DISEWORTH -	567	William Lane	1720	10	10	—	Yes (no part of end.)	2*d.* -	Agricultural labourers and framework knitters.	34	23
EASTON MAGNA -	590	T. Collins - 1669 E. Wilson - 1793 T. Molesworth —		4	(usually paid to resident clergyman, to be applied to the best of						
ENDERBY -	1333	R. Smith -	1762 about	10	10	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Agriculture or stocking making.	80	50
GILMORTON -	853	Edward Chandler.	1774	18	18	—	Yes -	6*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Agricultural labourers, framework knitters, tradesmen, &c.	90	45
HALLATON -	696	Unknown -	—	33	33	—	Yes -	—	Principally agricultural labourers.	45	30
HINCKLEY:	6344	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Stocking weavers.	131	98
National School.											
Newton's School.	„	G. Newton -	1760	26	(as returned in 1837.) Endowment lost about 1859. (Return by						
KEGWORTH -	1773	Unknown - — James Oldershaw. 1670		9 7	18*	—	No -	1*d.*, 2*d.* 6*d.*	Stockingers and labourers.	69	116 (with infns)
KIMCOTE WITH WALTON -	501	Thomas Durrad.	1719	28	21	—	No -	1*d.* -	Framework knitters and labourers.	28	17
EAST LANGTON:	303	Rev. W. Hanbury.	1767	—	—	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural -	29	—
Hanbury's School											
Mrs. Pleasant's School.	„	Mary Pleasant and others.	1688	6	6	—	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	8	4

* School receives annually 1*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* from Christ's College, Cambridge, and 2*l.* 10*s.* (recently reduced from 5*l.* in consequence of the failure of the bank in which the trustees had deposited the money) from Betton's charity.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Committee.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
his judgment to educational purposes. No building in parish secured for purposes of education.)										
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B.	None	Two (only one acting.)	Managers of Nat. Sch.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and Sewing Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B.	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Vicar	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
churchwarden in 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four, and Mast. and Fellow of Christ's College, Camb.	Mast. of Christ's College, Camb.	Mast. and Mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	—	No	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction Boys.	Girls.
LEICESTER: Newton's School	68,056	G. Newton -	1761	£ 893	£ 241*	£ 265 (clothing).	No -	(No information on these heads.)			
LOCKINGTON -	571	M. Cox - -	—	7		Rentcharge (withheld and case certified to Attorney					
LONG CLAWSON -	820	J. Garton - D. of Rutland M. Briggs -	1793 — 1771	67	62	—	No -	None	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	60	40
LOUGHBOROUGH: Blue Slip School	10,880	Bartholomew Hickling.	1683	145	39	49	Yes -	3d. and 2d. (20 free.)	Artisans and labourers.	—	60
LUTTERWORTH: Church School -	2,289	Robert Poole	1630	36	22	—	No -	None	Labourers generally.	12	—
Sherrier's School	„	Rev. Edward Sherrier.	1732	344 (Mixed charity)	117	—	Yes -	None	Small tradesmen and labourers.	110	—
Mrs. Ryder's School.	„	Bishop Ryder.	1815	20	20	—	No -	2d.	Labourers and small shopkeepers.	—	60
MEDBOURNE - -	580	S. Moyses - T. Hawkes - R. Wade -	1761 1785 —	32	32	—	Yes -	None by poor	Farmers, labourers, and small shopkeepers.	46	39
MOUNTSORREL -	897	Joseph Danvers.	1742	9‡	9‡	—	No -	—	- - -	*	*
NEWBOLD VERDON	668	Lord Crewe -	1720	(Mixed charity)	24	—	Yes -	None	Various -	15	5

* *Including* 37*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* for books and stationery, and 11*l.* 6*s.* paid to head master for "incidents," but not including St. Neots; 20*l.* 16*s.* each paid to schools at Earl Shilton and Barwell; and 78*l.* (three years arrears) to Huntingdon

† Alderman Newton's Cadeby Charity, with an annual income of 242*l.* gross and 230*l.* net (from house and 119*a.* 2*r.* 6*p*

‡ Late Earl of Lanesborough's agent has let the schoolmaster's house and land adjoining, and nothing has been paid

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping M-B.) Chemistry or Natural Science. (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
					†	(No information on these heads.)				
General).		Return in 1837.		No further information.						
—	—	—	—	2 boys, M.B. - -	None -	Vicar and seven trustees.		Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	20	—	—	None - - -	None - (usually 6 receive clothing).	Five -	Trustees	Mist. not cert.	No -	One mist.
—	—	—	—	4 E.A., 6 M.B. -	One -	Seven -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Seven -	Trustees	Neither -	Not at present.	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	—	Three managers.	Mist. not cert.	No -	Mist. and 1 monitors.
—	—	—	—	None at present -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Not known.	Last mast. by Earl of Lanesborough.			
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	One -	Sir E.W. Hartopp.	Neither -	No -	Mast. only.

2*l.* each paid to schools at Bedford, Buckingham, Hertford, Claybrooke, Lubbenham, *Coalville, Huntington,* and I
School. Secretary's salary 50*l.* a year.
(Land at Broughton Astley), is spent in apprentice fees for Leicester boys.
Therefrom for educational purposes since July 1866.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
PRESTWOLD -	969	Myles Newton	1657	£ 40	£ 40	£ *	Yes -	1*d.* (6 free.)	Labourers -	17	—
ROTHLEY -	939	Bartholomew Hickling.	1683	18	17	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	15	—
SAPCOTE - -	668	Rev. S. Burrough and others.	1802	13 (as returned in 1837)			School closed, and *no* schoolmaster whom schoolroom is vested), income				
EARL SHILTON -	2176	G. Newton - / J. Goodacre	1760 —	36	(As returned in 1837.)		No further information.				
THRUSSINGTON -	574	W. Gilbert and others.	Before 1628	(Mixed charity)	12	—	No -	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Farmers labourers and frame work knitters.	48	42
THURCASTON -	1095	Richard Hill	1730	38	30	—	Yes -	1*d.* (24 free.	Day labourers	20 about	15
THURLASTON -	679	William Smart	1802	8	7	—	No -	None	Labourers and stocking weavers.	9 in Nat. Sch.	7

* Endowment supplemented by voluntary subscriptions.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number of (in 1867) Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
6	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	One Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

appointed for more than two years past, in consequence of a misunderstanding between rector and Lord of manor (in accumulating meanwhile, in Leicestershire Bank at Leicester (return by sole surviving trustee in 1867.)

—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Rector	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Mast. Cert.	Yes	Five in Nat. Sch.

COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

OAKHAM and UPPINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(For Assistant Commissioner's Reports see pp. 126, 132.)

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 371, A.D. 1821.)

(See also the evidence of Rev. E. Thring, Head Master of Uppingham, vol. V. p. 92.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, who built schools and hospitals, and by virtue of Letters Patent, 24 October 1587, ordaining that there should be a grammar school in Oakham, with a master and one usher, and a hospital, and a grammar school in Uppingham, with a master and one usher, and a hospital there for the relief and support of poor persons, gave for their endowment the impropriate rectories of Leake, Barholm-cum-Stowe, Whaplode, Edlington with Poollam, and Bulkington, comprising about 1,100 acres of land, besides tithes and the patronage of the vicarages of Leake and Barholm-cum-Stowe. Stipends of 24*l.* per annum (to be mended if convenient) to be paid to the master of each school, and 6*l.* more to each as wardens of the hospitals; 12*l.* per annum to the ushers, and 3*l.* more as subwardens. At least 14 poor men and one poor woman to wash their buck clothes in each hospital to receive 3*l.* per annum; and at least seven scholars from each school to have exhibitions of 40*s.* per annum at the Universities. Archdeacon Johnson also, by will in 1525 founded four exhibitions at each of four colleges in Cambridge.

Some small rentcharges amounting to 5*l.* (one of 2*l.* since lost) granted to Oakham school; and one of 40*s.* to Uppingham; 300*l.* bequeathed in 1764 to usher of Oakham school, to teach four poor children free; now merged in general trust fund. Deeds kept in a safe at Uppingham.

School Property.—The hospital premises long since given up for use of schools, the almspeople receiving their stipends at their own homes. The annual income on average for five years before 1865 was 4,332*l.* gross, 3,610*l.* net. The average expenditure was 1,299*l.* for hospitals, 945*l.* for Oakham school, and 1,366*l.* for Uppingham school, and 641*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* for chancels, estates, &c. In 1864 the sum expended on the two schools, half on each, was 1,376*l.* 16*s.*, besides repairs, rates, and taxes.

There are now three exhibitions annually for each school, of 40*l.* per annum, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge for three and a half years, and awarded by result of examination, and four exhibitions of 32*l.* each, at each of the colleges, Clare, St. John's, Emmanuel, and Sidney Sussex Colleges at Cambridge.

The vicarages of Leake and Barholm-cum-Stowe held by former ushers.

Sites and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a free grammar school and a hospital in each of the towns of Oakham and Uppingham. Masters to teach all grammar scholars born and bred in those towns freely without pay, if their

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

parents be poor; and to teach sons of governors free; for the rest of the said towns and "meering towns" and other towns, to take according to the ability of their parents, but, if unreasonable, fees to be moderated by governors residing in the diocese. All boys to pay 12*d.* on admission. Poorer scholars to preferred for exhibitions, *cæteris paribus*. In default of sufficient scholars, money to go to books and other school requisites, or, if no necessity, then to be applied to the hospital premises. 12*d.* for a dinner and 3*s.* 4*d.* for a pair of gloves to be allowed to each governor attending on audit days. Receiver to pay to each school and hospital the rents proper to it, and the rest, half to Oakham and half to Uppingham. (Founder's Statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Schools founded as grammar schools.

Government and Masters.—Statutes drawn up by founder in 1625, slightly modified from time to time. The right heir male of founder, patron, and if of full age, a governor. The Bishops of London and Peterborough, the Deans of Westminster and Peterborough, the Archdeacon of Northampton, the Masters of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, and 17 residents seised of lands or tenements therein of the annual value of not less than 100*l.* in the diocese to be governors, incorporated by Letters Patent. New ones appointed by survivors, or in default for six months by Bishop of Peterborough, or during vacancy of see by Dean; to lay by at least 6*l.* half-yearly for repairs, increasing estates, &c.; appoint and remove masters and under masters, almspeople, and scholars; make statutes and ordinances; appoint a receiver to manage property; exercise general control over management of school.

Master of each school to be M.A., and such as can make a Greek and Latin verse; removable for negligence or lewd conversation; to pay to usher half the fees, if not more than five marks. Ushers to be able to make true Latin, both in prose and verse, selected by governors from two candidates nominated by masters, removable by governors if unworthy or unfit, or on complaint of masters.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for year ending Michaelmas 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Trust	1,729	9	0
Rents received	4,178	0	1
Dividends on Stock (1,688*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*)	49	7	9
Income Tax on ditto returned	1	13	7
Income Tax on Land returned	107	19	0
	£6,066	9	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Vicar of Leake	26	13	4
To Hospitalers	1,183	10	0
Receiver	200	0	0
Rent audits, stamps, stationery, &c.	35	14	11
Visitation and procuration fees	3	18	8
Glove money to petitioners on audit day	4	5	0
Insurance	21	10	11
Rates, taxes, bean money	353	8	5
Repairs	417	12	7
Subscriptions to schools and for prizes	39	0	0
Examination fee	20	0	0
Printing examination papers	7	16	0
Exhibitioners	760	0	0
Masters' stipends	300	0	0
Ushers' ditto	250	0	0
Balance due to Trust	2,442	19	7
	£6,066	9	5

LIST OF GOVERNORS (1867).

Governors:

Charles Augustus Johnson, Esq., patron, Barn Hill House, Stamford.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Northampton.

The Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
The Master of Saint John's College, Cambridge.
The Lord Aveland, Normanton Park, Oakham.
George Finch, Esq., Burley, Oakham.
Thomas Tryon, Esq., Bulwick Park, Wansford.
John Muxloe Wingfield, Esq., Tickencote, Stamford.
Samuel Richard Fydell, Esq., Morcott, Uppingham.
The Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther, M.P., Barleythorpe, Oakham.
Richard Lucas, Esq., Edith Weston, Stamford.
The Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, Exton, Oakham.
The Rev. William Belgrave, Preston, Uppingham.
The Rev. John A. Jones, Burley, Oakham.
The Rev. John Henry Fludyer, Ayston, Uppingham.
The Rev. Charles Arnold, Tinwell, Stamford.
The Rev. Charles Atlay, Barrowden, Luffenham, Leicester.
The Hon. and Rev. Andrew Godfrey Stuart, Cottesmore, Oakham.
Edward Nathaniel Conant, Esq., Lyredon, Uppingham.
The Rev. Chancellor William Wales, Uppingham.

Clerk to Governors :
Charles Day, Easton, Stamford, Receiver.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

OAKHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The school is increasing, but the smallness of the number still creates some difficulty in teaching. The masters find it necessary to subdivide their forms. The first class, of 12 boys, is rather unequal, as would be expected; but all the boys succeeded in making something out of the passages of Livy and Thucydides that were set them. The best did very well. The other forms acquitted themselves tolerably in classics, though some boys seemed backward for their age. In mathematics the head master teaches the second class, the second master the first. Though the best boys were fairly advanced, the general standard was not high. Several boys in the first class had a creditable knowledge of Euclid and algebra, and two or three had made fair progress in trigonometry. In the second class the majority did very fairly in arithmetic and elementary algebra. The third class was examined in geography and arithmetic, but did not produce much result. French is an extra for the day boys, but has not much time allotted to it.

The two schools of Oakham and Uppingham have the same examination for exhibitions. Oakham has, of late years, generally sent up the head boy.

The tone of the school is generally thought to be good. The monitorial system is adopted, but it is not quite so fully organized as in some schools. The liberty enjoyed by the boys is considerable. Before the time of the present head master it is said that the school was in bad repute, and had not a high tone; at present every one speaks well of it. The numbers are steadily increasing, and have risen about 25 per cent. since the answers were sent in to the Commission. There is some wish in the town, but not a strong one, for a rather more modern education. Generally, the school is decidedly popular. I may be allowed to add, that the head master appears to have won, to a remarkable degree, the confidence and goodwill of everyone connected with the school, whether trustees, parents, or old pupils.

In respect to buildings, the requirements of the school have been less than those at Uppingham, and the trustees seem to have acted liberally. They have lately built a new house for the head master, which he proposes to enlarge at his own expense. They also propose to erect a new school-room, and to buy for that purpose the vicarage house and grounds which immediately adjoin the head master's house. The present school-room is by no means well adapted to its purpose.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, with no limitation of numbers; has a house; receives annual stipend of 153*l.* from endowment, besides share of fees and profits of boarders. Usher receives annual stipend of 130*l.* from endowment, besides share of fees. Other masters appointed and paid by headmaster.

Day Scholars.—18, chiefly above 14 years of age; sons of professional men and tradespeople; most living in town, a few from four or five miles, one from distance of 15 miles, dining in master's house; pay 12*l.* 12*s.* for tuition, including French, natives of Oakham pay 6*l.* 6*s.*, not including French, which is 4*l.* 4*s.* extra; drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* extra. Four boys pay only 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—34, all in head master's house. Three meals a day (four on Sunday); meat once. Terms for board and washing 40 to 60 guineas, according to age. Tuition, 12 guineas; use of study (one for every two boys), two guineas. *School bills, highest, 99l.*; average, 82*l.*; lowest, 64*l.* Cubical *contents of bedrooms, 800 feet per boy. Hours,* 6½ a.m. (7 in winter), 9¼ to 10¼ p.m. Discipline maintained in bedrooms by monitors. A master sleeps near.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly and mathematics subordinately; in lower forms by classics and English; separately for French. School course rarely modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction to all. Church of England prayers before school, and in evening for boarders.

Promotions monthly by marks; and at beginning of half-year by examination in previous half-year's subjects. Head class examined yearly for exhibitions by Oxford or Cambridge graduate appointed by masters of Oakham and Uppingham alternately.

Prizes given by governors and head master.

Punishments: confinement within walls or school, flogging, and expulsion, by head master. Flogging very rare.

A small ball court, adjoining school, and cricket field about ¼ mile distant, open to all. Boys obliged to attend roll calls. A library.

Three or four boys per annum, on an average, go to Universities. [Ten at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 37 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week in winter, 30½ in summer. About one third of lessons prepared out of school by younger boys under supervision. Playtime, 27 hours per week.

Head Master:
Rev. W. Spicer Wood, D.D.
Usher:
Rev. P. Gray Hepworth, B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	School house, Oakham.	None.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. -	Do.
" " - 3	Tenant farmer -	Barnsdale Hill -	4 miles.
" " - 4	Wesleyan minister	Oakham - -	Within ½ a mile.
" " - 5	Land agent -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Wesleyan minister	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Chemist - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Clergyman - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Chemist - -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Draper - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 2	Land agent - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	Clergyman's widow	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4	Clergyman - -	Teigh - -	5 miles.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Oakham - -	Within ½ a mile.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Frisby - -	15 miles.
" " - 7	Chemist - -	Oakham - -	Within ½ a mile.
" " - 8	Land agent - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Clergyman - -	Edmondthorpe -	7 miles.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman farmer	Lynn - -	Head master.
" " - 2	Clergyman - -	Thurwall, Oundle	
" " - 3	Clergyman's widow	Kettering - -	
" " - 4	Barrister - -	Castle Donington, Derby.	
" " - 5	Clergyman - -	Normanton, Newark	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Llanfair, Anglesey	
" " - 7	Gentleman -	Redcar, Yorkshire	
" " - 8	Clergyman - -	Roundhay, Leeds	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Leicester - -	
" " - 10	Surgeon - -	Wansford, North Hants.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Stapleford, Notts -	
" " - 2	Gentleman -	Welham, Retford	
" " - 3	Timber merchant -	Stamford - -	
" " - 4	Solicitor - -	London - -	
" " - 5	Clergyman - -	Little Hulton, Lancashire.	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Normanton, Newark	
" " - 7	Farmer's widow -	Worm Leighton, Warwickshire.	
" " - 8	Clergyman - -	Easton, Stamford	
" " - 9	Hosier - -	Cheltenham -	
" " - 10	Brewer - -	Wakefield - -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1855. N. W. Wyer, Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

1858. E. C. Buck, Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge.
H. Liddall, Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge.
J. Green, St. John's College, Cambridge; 33rd Wrangler and 6th in 2nd Class Classics.

1859. J. Graham, Scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge.
C. R. W. Gery, Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
H. J. Meres, Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
E. D. Jones, Scholarship, St. John's College, Cambridge.
W. Warren, Scholarship, St. John's College, Cambridge.
J. A. Hopkins, Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

1860. H. J. Meres, 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
E. D. Jones, 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1861. B. A. Galland, Open Exhibition, Lincoln College, Oxford.
B. Lamb, Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
H. J. Wiseman, Scholarship, St. John's College, Cambridge.
W. Warren, 1st Class Classical Tripos.
C. R. W. Gery, 2nd Class Classical Tripos.

1862. A. Spencer, Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
G. A. Hopkins, Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
T. W. M. Lund, Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
C. W. Holdich, Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
C. Warren, Open Exhibition, St. John's College, Cambridge.

1863. C. Warren, Scholarship, St. John's College, Cambridge.
T. M. N. Owen, Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge.
G. H. Hopkins, 15th Wrangler, Cambridge.
A. Spencer, 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1864. H. C. Godfray, Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge
B. Lamb, 15th Senior Opt., Cambridge.

1865. H. J. Wiseman, 1st Class Classical Tripos.

(*b*) Passed in the Indian Civil Service Examination.

1860. E. C. Buck, Clare College, Cambridge.
J. A. Hopkins, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

1862. W. Woodward, Exeter College, Oxford.

1863. W. F. Meres, St. John's College, Cambridge.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.*
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	50	5	—	12	17	4	¾	—	3	Greek Test., S. Mat. xxi.; S. Mark iii.; Rom. xii.; 1 Cor. viii.	11	15	3	40′	1	2	Greek Test., Acts i.–xx. Riddle's Manual of Bible History.	10	12	1	½	—	1	Watt's Script. Hist. Wordsworth's Gr. Grammar.
Greek	43	4	—	12	17	5	¾	3	3	Septuagint, 1 Sam. xvii.; 2 Sam. iii.	11	15	8	50′	2	6 40′	Bailey's Lit. compared with Bible.	7	13	6	¾	2	4½	Adams' Gr. Delectus. Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
Latin	49	5	—	12	17	4	¾	3	7½	Articles XVII.–XXXII., with Scripture proofs. Æschylus, Chœph., 960 to end; Eum. 1–747.	11	15	9	50′	4	7½	Xenophon, Mem. Socr., III. 5,—IV. 3. Euripides, Orestes; Medea, 1–444.	10	12	6	¾	3	4½	Ovid, Arnold's 1st Extracts.
French	27	7	—	4	18	1	1	1	1	Aristoph., Plut., 1014 ad fin.; Vesp., 1–940. Theocritus, X.–XVII. Thucydides, VII. 5–52.	3	18	1	1	1	1	Cicero de Offic., III., and de Senect. Virgil, Æn., V. and VI. Eton Ovid and Tibullus.	3	12	1	1	1	1	Arnold's First Henry. Havet's Fr. Class Book, pp. 16–23 and 38–41.
German	4	3	—	1	18	1	½	—	½	Herodotus, V. 88 ad fin.; VII. 1–47. Hor., Carm. II. 16,—III. 10; Sat. II. 1—3, 232. Juvenal, I.–V. 55.	2	18	1	½	—	½	Smith's Hist. of Greece. Wordsworth's Gr. Gram. Kennedy's Lat. Gram. Arnold's Exercises.	1	17	1	½	—	½	Havet's French Studies, lessons 18–36. Verbs Avoir and Etre.
Arithmetic	38	4	—	11	15	2	1½	—	3	Plautus, Mil. Glor., IV. 7 ad fin. Cic. de Finibus, II. 9 ad fin.	15	14	1	1	—	1	Colenso's Arithmetic and Algebra.	10	12	4	1	—	4	Adjectives and pronouns.

* The two classes do part of this work together, and, owing to change of masters, the precise amounts done cannot be given.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.*
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	44	4	—	12	17	—	—	—	7	Livy, XXII. 23 ad fin. Butler's Ancient Geog. About 500 lines each of Horace and Æschylus repeated. Kennedy's Lat. Gram.	11	15	2	2	—	4	Euclid. *French.* Havet's Fr. Class Book. Havet's French Studies.							French, 6th Class. Colenso's or Barnard Smith's Arithmetic. Smith's Smaller Hist. of Eng.
History -	50	5	—	Included in classics						Wordsworth's and Arnold's Greek Gram. Colenso's or Todhunter's Algebra.	11	15	1	50′	—	50′	Contanseau, Histoire de France, Louis XVI. to Révolution Française.	10	12	2	¾	—	1½	Cornwell's Geog.
Geography -	50	5	—	12	17	1	¾	—	¾	Todhunter's Trigonom. Moliere, L'Amour Médicin; Les Fâcheux; L'École des Maris.	11	15	Included in classics.					10	12	2	¾	—	1½	
Writing -	25	2	—	15	14	2	½	—	1	Contanseau, Histoire de France, Convention Nationale to Louis XVIII.	11	15	Occasional.											
Drawing -	6	1	4 4	6	16	1	1¼	—	1½	Gasc's Materials for Prose.	10	12	5	36′	—	3								

* The two classes do part of this work together and owing to change of masters, precise amounts done cannot be given.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

UPPINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. EVE'S REPORT.

1.—*Government.*

The trustees do not, practically, interfere with the internal arrangements of the school. Besides managing the property, they are, by the statutes, enjoined to elect or remove the head master and usher, to choose the poor people, and to cause the boys to be examined. They are said to have taken but little interest in the efforts of the head master to improve and extend the school. Besides investing money in the boarding houses, which are private property, the masters have contributed very liberally both to the new school-room and to the chapel, but have found the trustees not only unwilling to assist, but anxious to make as hard bargains as possible with them.

The circumstances attending the erection of the new school-room are a case in point. The subject was brought forward in 1859. For two years the trustees refused to entertain the application. In 1861, however, they agreed to buy some cottages on the site required, and to guarantee 2,500*l.* towards the building. These terms they afterwards changed, and still offered the 2,500*l.*, but required the masters to buy the cottages, and to pay them 500*l.* for the old school-room. The masters consented, and at a subsequent meeting the trustees again changed their terms, and required the masters to spend 2,500*l.* on the building. Even this fresh claim was acquiesced in, as the masters were hardly in a position to draw back. Besides pressing the masters hard in money matters, the trustees raised considerable difficulties about the plans.

The chapel was built by the masters on ground which they had themselves bought. When about 2,500*l.* had been expended on it, they presented the site and building to the trust. Six months afterwards, the trustees refused to mortgage this very property for the purpose of completing the chapel.

Of course great caution is necessary in the administration of a trust, and the governors seem to have dreaded not only the expenditure of money on a school that they had known to be subject to great fluctuations of numbers, but even the cost of repairs that was likely to fall upon the charity in future times. But they had laid before them in 1859 a statement by the head master, which he would, no doubt, have given them every opportunity of verifying, and which showed that the arrangements of the school and the money embarked in it by private persons afforded the strongest presumption of its permanent success. (See Mr. Thring's evidence, vol. v. 92.)

2.—*Course of Instruction.*

The course adopted is very definite. Classics, with religious instruction, and some practice in English composition, form the staple of the work. Mathematics or arithmetic is obligatory, but

holds quite a subordinate position. Other subjects are optional, but there is efficient provision made for teaching them.

The leading feature in the classical teaching is the system of private tuition, which makes the class master private tutor to his own class. Each class, except the two highest, spends from seven to nine every evening with the class master, who superintends the preparation of lessons for the next day, looks over composition, &c. The exercises do not pass through the hands of two masters. Each master is enabled by this system to concentrate his energies on a single class, and has much greater opportunities of giving individual attention to the members of it than if he merely heard the lessons. No class exceeds 30. Of course the house master's connexion with a boy is thus limited to his duties as *in loco parentis*; he does not teach him, except when he happens to have him in his form, and when he prepares him for confirmation.

The system is intended to contrast chiefly with that of Eton, but also in some degree with that of all schools where most of the masters, besides teaching their own classes, take some part in the instruction of the upper boys. At Uppingham the whole teaching of the sixth and lower sixth is left to their form masters. The head master has, in his book entitled "Education and School," argued the question at considerable length. He is afraid that the lower classes would suffer if the masters took any more attractive work with the upper boys, and considers that their powers are best spent on the thorough performance of one definite task. On the other hand it may be urged, that a master requires the intellectual stimulus of more advanced work, and is less likely to influence older boys if he has not some share in teaching them. Possibly these arguments are fanciful, but I have thought it well to go as fully as possible into what is evidently intended to be one of the leading features of the school,—the complete division of labour in teaching. I am doubtful whether, in avoiding the obvious waste of power which the ordinary private tutor system entails, some of the advantages may not have fallen through. It has been suggested to me that at Uppingham there are signs of a tendency to sacrifice the cleverer boys to those of average ability; but nothing came under my notice to indicate that it is the case; that full justice is done to the latter seems to be generally admitted. The school may almost be said to have suffered from the reputation it has gained for bringing on dull and idle boys.

I was permitted, under protest,* to examine the sixth, the lower sixth, and one of the middle forms in classics. The sixth, which

May 2, 1866.

* In the name of myself and colleagues I beg to protest against any examination of the school classes in class work by a stranger.

On the ground that such flying examinations may be, and often are, utterly unreal as any test of average proficiency, though the results stated in a report look real.

Therefore, we believe such examinations to be full of danger, and, if constant, sure to introduce strong disturbing influences into good steady school work.

EDWARD THRING,
Head master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

consists of 15 boys, was, as might be expected, somewhat unequal; the performances of the best boys were very good. The lower boys sent up creditable translations, but were decidedly inferior in Latin prose. The difference between the top and bottom of the form, though, of course, considerable, was hardly so great as I had been led to expect from the opinions of some old pupils. In a growing school an anomaly of this kind tends to remedy itself. The lower sixth sent up, as a rule, tolerable translations of the same passages from Livy and Thucydides as the upper sixth; most of the upper fourth (sixth from the top of the school) made sense of an unseen passage of the *De Senectute*, quite as much as would be expected from boys in their position in the school. English teaching, as explained in Mr. Thring's evidence, is an important part of the work. Some of the English composition was very good.

The mathematical standard is low, and the arrangements for teaching the subject do not seem to be so efficient or so well considered as those of the classical school. The results were as follows:—In the first class of 24 boys, one gained full marks in an algebra paper up to binomial theorem, and was well advanced in trigonometry, four others did good papers; but half the class and the majority of the second were by no means advanced. In Euclid none of the first class failed entirely, but the knowledge of several was limited to the easiest propositions. The standard in arithmetic is not high, but seems likely to rise under the influence of an annual examination by Mr. Barnard Smith. The mathematical masters are not themselves satisfied with the results attained, or with the position the subject holds in the school. I think there are faults in the system. The whole school is engaged in mathematics at the same time, and is divided into the same number of classes as for classics. All the class masters, except the head master, take part in the instruction; the first class is taught by the mathematical master, who has not a classical form. The classes are therefore large for mathematical classes, and the possibility of giving individual attention very small, especially where, as in the highest division, there are boys in several marked stages of progress. One of the fundamental principles of the school, that no master shall have more boys under him than he can do justice to, seems not to be sufficiently regarded in this case. Besides the school work, there is extra instruction in mathematics, for which an additional fee is paid. Nearly all the most advanced boys avail themselves of it. Though the plan is, of course, desirable in itself, one of the immediate results is rather disastrous, as the differences between the boys in the highest class are exaggerated by it, and the master's attention distracted by greater variety of work.

The mathematical lessons are in the afternoon, in summer within half an hour of dinner. About one in every six or seven lessons is lost by extra half-holidays, but compensation is occasionally made out of the classical hours. Mathematics do not affect a boy's position in the school, as there is no combination of classical and other marks to produce a general result. Progress, there-

fore, in mathematics is rewarded simply by promotion in the mathematical list.

French and German are entirely extras; the head master rather discourages French, but in the upper part of the school he presses the study of German. It often happens that boys, after learning French for some time, give it up and take to German. The classes are small enough to allow of individual attention, not generally exceeding 14 or 15; often much smaller. I examined the first and third classes in French. Both were able to translate with tolerable facility, but only a few boys did well in grammar. The translation from English into French of the first class was very fair. In German three or four boys are able to translate with some facility, and are moderately grounded in grammar. The time for these extra lessons is generally between 12 and 1, or in the evening, during the preparation hours. The examination in these subjects is conducted by the masters who teach them.

Chemistry is taught by the German master, but is not very popular. Some boys have distinguished themselves in it.

A good deal of attention is given to music. Concerts are held periodically. Carpentry is popular with many boys.

The German, French, and music masters are foreigners. Their position in the school appears to be as fully recognized as that of any other master. The arrangements are such that they are unemployed during the best hours of the day, but that is almost a necessary consequence of their subjects being treated as extras.

The promotion is entirely by examination, so that the practice of rewarding each lesson by marks is not used, except voluntarily, by some masters of lower forms. The preparation of lessons in school renders it perhaps, less necessary.

3.—*Discipline, domestic arrangements, &c.*

The domestic arrangements have received a large share of the head master's attention, and struck me as perfect. The bearing of details upon the character and training of the boys seems to have been recognized by the head master from the very first, and that to a much greater extent than was usual 10 or 15 years ago.

It is considered essential that each boy should have a separate study; in only a very few cases do two boys share a room. The boys are not, of course, precluded from congregating in the halls, &c.* There are strict rules respecting the studies, forbidding boys to be in each other's studies in the evening, except under certain restrictions. For about an hour on Sunday evening no boy is allowed to be in the study of another.

The system endeavours to promote in the houses something of family or domestic life, of course in an unobtrusive way. The head master considers that the isolation of the houses, and, to a certain extent, the influence of the ladies of the masters' families,

* A writer in the "Contemporary Review," May 1866, imagined that this was the case.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

further this object. It is needless to add that the comfort of the boys is most carefully attended to.

The relations between masters and boys seem to be thoroughly friendly, and there appears to be a feeling among many old pupils that an unusual degree of liberty is enjoyed. It is certainly one of the head master's objects to grant as much freedom as possible, and the situation, so far from any large town, is an advantage in this respect. Of the tone of the school, every one to whom I talked spoke very highly, especially old pupils. The masters take considerable interest in the games; the prizes for the athletic sports are given away by the head master in the great chool.

The Eton practice of giving holidays on saints' days is kept up. There is a lesson as usual before breakfast, but service in the chapel instead of the lesson at 10. Extra subjects go on as usual, and the masters generally avail themselves of the day for the recovery of neglected work.

A magazine is published, in which the older boys take considerable interest.

The relations of the school to the town have been discussed in Mr. Thring's evidence. It has for a long time failed to attract any large number of town boys. I could not find that there was a strong desire to have the education altered for the benefit of residents. The expense of the education seemed to be the only cause of dissatisfaction with some of the few tradesmen who avail themselves of it. They find, in fact, that a boy is at a disadvantage if he does not have private tuition, which is the chief expense.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master has a house provided, and receives annual stipend of 152*l.* from endowment, besides fees, profits of boarders, and capitation tax on boarders over a certain number in other houses. Total income about 2,000*l.*; will shortly rise about 500*l.* Usher receives stipend of 130*l.* from endowment, besides a share of fees. Head master appoints all others and pays those who have no houses (two at present). Average income, when houses full, about 1,000*l.* Allowed by headmaster to take 31 boys each, boarders, on condition of taking a boy in their house free of charge. Modern masters paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—Seven, between 10 and 16 years of age, from within a quarter of a mile; pay 1*l.* on admission, and 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for general work. Four, on foundation, pay 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* French, German, music, drawing, and chemistry extra, 8*l.* 8*s.* each; carpentry, 1*l.* 10*s.*; drilling and gymnastics, 2*l.* 2*s.*; private tuition, 10*l.*; singing gratis to all for the church choir, but 4*l.* 4*s.* for secular and general singing tuition.

Boarders.—261, pay for extra subjects as above. Terms for board, tuition, washing, &c., 69*l.* 4*s.* School bills, highest 110*l.*; average 90*l.*; lowest 78*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 480 feet per boy. A separate compartment

for each; hours 7 a.m. (7½ in winter), 9¼ to 10 p.m. Discipline maintained by head boys and house masters. Separate study for each. A few double ones for brothers. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Two open scholarships, worth 70*l.* per annum tenable at the school for five years, given annually to boys under 14 years of age; created by each master taking a boarder free of charge. These scholarships are awarded solely by the result of an examination held by an examiner appointed by the head master.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to know a fair amount of English.

School classified by classics; separately for arithmetic and mathematics. The class master attends to the work of his class out of school as private tutor. School course modified in some degree to suit individual capacities and future career of boys. Religious instruction daily to all. Church of England prayers before school, and in evening in houses. A light lesson on Sunday for non-singers.

Promotions by half-yearly examination, each master examining his own class. Head master examines each class every three weeks. Examination for exhibitions by an Oxford or Cambridge graduate, appointed by masters of Oakham and Uppingham alternately.

Prizes given by governors (annual value 7*l.*) and by masters (annual 130*l.*), besides an arithmetic prize and an essay prize. The masters have founded a scholarship of 20*l.*, tenable for two years, for boys under 16 years of age, on March 1st, each year, for English literature and grammar; also the following annual prizes for the same, one 10*l.*, one 5*l.*, six 1*l.*, and for boys under 13 years of age, one 10*l.*, one 5*l.*, and four 1*l.* A good conduct medal given by head master to boys in the upper sixth leaving with unblemished character.

Punishments: detention in playhours, curtailing half holidays, tasks to be learnt, limiting walks, and caning; the last in public by head master. Two other masters are permitted to cane on the hand on reporting to him. Præpostors try boys and punish, with an appeal to head master. The sixth form have fags.

Playgrounds: Six fives courts, one covered; and two cricket fields of five and seven acres. A carpentry, gymnasium under a master, and a museum. Masters join in games. Boys allowed to walk in the country at discretion.

Gymnasium, cricket field, and other school appliances provided and maintained by the masters.

Nine boys in the year go to Universities, and 12 to other schools, &c., on an average. [42 at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 37 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school, by younger boys under supervision. Playtime, 27 hours per week.

Head Master:
Rev. Edward Thring, M.A.

Usher:
Rev. William James Earle, B.A.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	260	10	1 —	13	17⅓	5	40′	—	3.20		28	17¼	6	40′	—	1	In French.	24	12.9	6	35′	—	3	In French.
Greek - -	249	10	—	13	17⅓	7	40′	2 long, 1 short.	4.40	Exclusive of Composition and Repetition Lessons.	28	17¼	5	1	1 short & 3 long.	1	R. Töpffer's Nouvelles Genevoises, 35 pages; Delille's French Grammar, page 242–318.	24	—	4	35′	—	2½	Delille's French Grammar, page 37 to 120; Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi de Faits Historiques, 25 pages. 20 Lessons from Froembling's Elements of German. Colenso's Arithmetic, page 1 to 19.
Latin - -	260	10	—	13	17⅓	6	40′	1 short.	4	In French. Do. Théâtre Classique, Athalie & Le Misanthrope; Contanseau; Guide to French Translation, about 30 pages, translated into French viva voce.	28	17¼	8	1		1	In German. Pieces from Ahn; dictation, Prose, and Poetry, 15 pages.	24	—	10	35′	5	7½	
French -	76	6	8 8	—	8	3	1	1	3		14	14⅘	3	1	1	3	Mathematics.	12	14	3	1½	1	4½	
German -	34	6	8 8	6	16½	3	1	1	3	In German. 20 pages from Ahn's Reading Book; Select pieces from Graeser's Thesaurus.	9	15½	3	1	1	3	Colenso's Algebra; Pott's Euclid; Algebra, 4 simple rules; Involution.	5	15½	3	1	1	3	
Arithmetic -	207	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Todhunter's Algebra; Algebra to Binomial Theorem, inclusive; the three highest boys were reading Trigonometry, up to De Mowre's Theorem; one doing Elementary Mechanics; Euclid ranged from 4th to end of 12th book, omitting propositions not studied at Cambridge.	—	—	—	—	—	—		19	12.6	3	1½	—	4½	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	53	2	—	29	17½	3	1½	1	4½		27	16.7	3	1½	—	4½								
Chemistry -	5	1	8 8	—	—	3	1	1	3															

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
History	260	10	—	13	17⅓	—	—	—	—	The highest boys had weekly paper examinations in Euclid; Weekly papers were set in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid Riders to the whole Class.	28	17¼	2	35	—	1·10		24	12·9	2 Eng. 1 Rom.	—	—	1¾	
Geography	138	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	⅓	
English Grammar.	260	10	—	13	Spencer's Faerie Queen, Book II., Canto 6–12, with Questions in Grammar and Literature. Prizes worth 6*l.* given. Occasional essays and verse translations; one verse translation weekly.						28	17¼	Spencer's Faerie Queen, Book II., Canto 6–12, with Questions on Grammar and Literature. Prizes worth 3*l.* given. Occasional essays and verse composition.						24	12·9	4	—	—	3	
English Literature.	260	10	—																					
English Composition.	147	6	—																					
Sunday Choir	192	Inclusive of regular choir.		—	—	4	1	—	—	The whole school is practised in reading three days each half-year. There is also a Reading Club in the school, and once a quarter the Club gives a Reading to the school as an evening entertainment.	28	17¼												
Regular Choir	68	4	4 4	17	—	7	1	—	—															
Music	28	—	8 8	3 to 10	—	57	—	—	—															
Drawing	24	—	8 8	—	—	3	—	—	11.5															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
1	Gentleman	Uppingham	Under ¼ a mile.
2	Ironmonger	Do.	
3	Solicitor	Do.	
4	Attorney's Clerk	Do.	
5	Manager at the Bank	Do.	
6	Gentleman	Do.	
7	Do.	Do.	

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Solicitor	Kettering	The Rev. W. Witts.
,, ,, - 2	Gentleman	Warleigh Manor, Bath.	,, E. Thring.
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman	Thorp Salvin, Worksop.	,, R. J. Hodgkinson.
,, ,, - 4	Do.	Cosgrove Rectory, Stoney Stratford.	,, G. Mullins.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor	Liskeard, Cornwall	,, E. Thring.
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman	Wing Rectory, Uppingham.	,, W. Earle.
,, ,, - 7	Do.	Castle Camps Rectory, Linton, Cambs.	,, T. B. Rowe.
,, ,, - 8	Do.	Charlton Macherel, Taunton.	,, G. Mullins.
,, ,, - 9	Architect	3, Park Crescent, Regent's Park, London.	,, W. Witts.
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman	Wootton House, Charmouth, Dorset.	,, E. Thring.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Solicitor	Nascott House, Wansford.	,, E. Thring.
,, ,, - 2	Gentleman	Ditchley Little Island, Ireland.	,, W. Witts.
,, ,, - 3	Surgeon	9, Savile Row, Regent St., London.	,, G. Mullins.
,, ,, - 4	Physician	(Dr. Conry) Manchester.	,, E. Thring.
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman	Georgeham, Barnstaple.	,, W. Campbell.
,, ,, - 6	Do.	Montreal, Canada	,, T. B. Rowe.
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman	Islip Rectory, Thrapstone.	,, W. Campbell.
,, ,, - 8	Do.	Elm Vicarage, Wisbeach.	,, R. J. Hodgkinson.
,, ,, - 9	Physician	Didsbury, Manchester.	
,, ,, - 10	Land Agent	Troy House, Monmouth.	,, E. Thring.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

NAMES of those who have left since Christmas 1854, and gone direct to the Universities, including five who went within a year of leaving the school. An asterisk is put to those mentioned for honours.

EXHIBITIONS.

1855.	1859.	1863.
E. D. Little.	E. Green.	H. A. Boys.
W. Sheild.	H. M. Patch.	S. French.
A. W. Rowe.		W. O. Lucas.
1856.	1860.	
H. C. Barstow.	C. E. Cornish.	**1864.**
Robert Rice.	E. K. Clay.	F. Rowe.
	W. G. G. Parker.	W. F. Rawnsley.
1857.		F. W. Parsons.
W. Earle.	1861.	
J. W. Alington.	P. Kempthorne.	
Arthur Sterry.	J. W. Cartmell.	
	O. M. Holden.	
1858.		
W. A. Mathews.	1862.	
H. E. Casey.	E. H. Blyth.	
J. H. Green.	G. Borthwick.	
	E. F. Willis.	

Athorpe.	Green.	Poole.
Tomblin.	Gwyn.	Burnaby.
*Nettleship.	Jackson, M.A.	Linton.
Evans.	Prescott.	Chapman.
Foster Melliar.	Lee Warner.	Roupell.
Moore.	Wardroper.	Pownall.
*Athorpe.	Wilkinson.	Cawley.
*Parker.	*Anstey.	Green.
*Roupell.	*Graham.	Moore.
Bigg.	*Fitz Gerald.	Wicks.
*Hooper.	*Newbolt.	*Stogdon.
Bartholomew.	*Cornish.	*H. E. Casey.

HONOURS.

1855.

E. D. Little, Elected Scholar, St. John's College, Cambridge.
H. Bell, Second Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1856.

H. C. Barstow, Elected Scholar, St. John's College, Cambridge.
Robert Rice, Elected Servitor and Exhibitioner, Christ Church, Oxford.
Alfred Willis, Second Class Modns., Oxford.
C. J. Abbey, Second Class Final Classical Schools, Oxford.
J. Cholmeley, 2nd Senior Opt. Cambridge. Elected Fellow, Magdalen College, Oxford.
J. C. Bonney, 10th Wrangler, Second Class Classical Tripos. Elected Fellow, St. John's College, Cambridge.

1857.

J. W. Alington, Elected Demy, (open) Magdalen College, Oxford.
The Rev. C. J. Abbey, Ellerton Theological Essay, Oxford.
E. Bell, Carus Greek Testament Prize, Cambridge.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1858.

W. Earle, Elected Exhibitioner, St. John's College, Cambridge.
E. Bell, Second Class Divinity, Tripos, Cambridge.

1859.

J. W. Alington, First Class Modns.; Oxford.
Robert Rice, Second Class Modns., Oxford.
A. W. Rowe, Second Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1860.

H. C. Barstow, Second Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
H. E. Casey, Elected Warneford Scholar, (open) King's College, London.

1861.

J. W. Cartmell, Elected Scholar, (open) Christ's College, Cambridge.
C. E. Cornish, Elected Richard's Exhibitioner, Exeter College, Oxford.
W. Earle, Second Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
The Rev. C. J. Abbey, Mrs. Denyer's Theological Essay, Oxford.
H. E. Casey, Honours, University, London. Scholarship, King's College, London.

1862.

E. H. Blyth, Elected Scholar, (open) Christ's College, Cambridge.
J. Nettleship, Elected Scholar, (open) Christ's College, Cambridge.
W. Cornish, Elected How Exhibitioner, Exeter College, Oxford.
H. E. Casey, Senior Opt., Cambridge.
The Rev. C. J. Abbey, Denyer Theological Essay. Elected Fellow, University College, Oxford.

1863.

F. W. Parsons, Elected Demy, (open) Magdalen College, Oxford.
N. A. Roupell, Elected Foundation Scholar, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
G. A. Parker, Elected Foundation Scholar, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
A. C. C. Anstey, Elected Exhibitioner, (open) University College, Oxford.
W. Cornish, Elected Symes Exhibitioner, Exeter College, Oxford.
P. Kempthorne, Elected Foundation Scholar, St. John's College, Cambridge.
O. M. Holden, Second Class Modns., Oxford.
M. Athorpe, Second Class Modns., Oxford.

1864.

R. L. Nettleship, Elected Scholar, (First) Balliol College, Oxford.
A. C. C. Anstey, Elected Scholar, (open) University College, Oxford.
F. Rowe, Elected Scholar, (open) Christ's College, Cambridge.
W. C. E. Newbolt, Elected Oades' Scholar, Pembroke College, Oxford.
W. O. Lucas, Elected Exhibitioner, (open) Queen's College, Oxford.
H. L. Graham, Elected Foundation Scholar, St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
H. A. Boys, Elected Johnson's Scholar, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
S. French, Elected Johnson's Scholar, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
E. F. Willis, Second Class Modns., Oxford.
C. E. Cornish, Second Class. Final Classical Schools, Oxford.
*E. K. Clay, Third Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1865.

M. O. Fitz Gerald, (First) Trinity School, Oxford.
J. W. Cartmell, 27th Wrangler, 2nd Brack. 2nd Class.
*Hooper, 3rd Class Classical Tripos.

Indian Civil Service—

H. Bell. 13th,	1855.
H. C. Barstow, 26th,	1860.
J. C. Williams, 18th,	1862.
G. A. Parker, 67th,	
N. A. Roupell, 76th,	
A. Stogdon, 9th,	1863.

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL. SCHEDULE OF WORK. UPPER VI.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening.
Monday	New Test.; Cicero, or Livy, or Cæsar.	Plato or Demosthenes; Trans. into Eng., or Compos.; Exam, *i.e.*, trans. into Gk. or Lat. without Books.	8–9. The first five boys to construe extra Classics.
Tuesday	Old Test.; Greek Play	Repetition; Homer; Verse set; Lyrics looked over; Prose shown up.	9.15 to 9.45. The head master construes to the class.
Wednesday	Tacitus Histories, Long Construing.	Greek Play; Lower Classes for Exam.	
Thursday	Old Test.; Thucydides	Greek Play Rep.; Lyrics set; Prose looked over; Verses shown up.	
Friday	New Test.; Cicero, or Livy.	Horace; Compos. Exam.	8–9. The first ten to construe extra Classics.
Saturday	Old Test.; Virgil, Lucretius, or Juvenal.	Hist. Paper or Compos. Exam. alternately.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. Quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra Subjects, &c.:—Classical Exam. of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

The Cicero and Livy are interchanged in alternate years.

An English Verse Translation, not exceeding 14 lines, is shown up weekly.

A fortnight in the half-year is given to English Composition in prose and verse.

The Christmas holiday task is in English Literature.

WORK done in the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.

Thucydides, Book II., 46 to end of 52; Book I. to end of 7.
Plato, Republic, III., 398 D. to end of 409 D.
Herodotus, VI., to end of 113.
Æschylus, Agamemnon, 1443 to end of play.
Sophocles, Ajax, 1,090 to end of play; Œd. Rex. to line 263.
Homer, Book XXI. 595 to XXII. 249.
Cicero, de Oratore, Book II., 35 to 55; Ep. Att. I. 1st to end of 18th Letter.
Sallust, Catiline, 50 to end of Book.
Persius, Satires, I., II., III., IV., V., to line 51.
Virgil, Æn., Book V., 220 to line 264.
Horace, Odes, III. 28 to IV. 5.; Epist. I. v. 10 to I. vii. 68.
Old Testament, Exodus, viii. to xxi.
Greek Testament, Gospel St. John, vi. 31 to viii. 30.

The whole class does not do the same composition.

REPETITION of Lines not construed in the regular School Hours.

Ovid, 30 lines three times a fortnight.
Aristotle, Book II.; Ethics, 26 lines a time.
Cicero, de Senectute, 26 lines a time.

Repetition.	Quantity done.
Greek Play	630 lines.
Virgil	470 „
Aristotle	300 „
Ovid	150 „
Horace, Odes	250 „

A paper of facts selected is also learnt by heart every Monday morning.

History, Mommsen's Rome, 1st Vol.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. LOWER VI.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30 a.m. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45 a.m.	Morning, 10–12.	Evening, 7–8.
Monday	Greek Test.; Horace Constr.	Thucydides Constr.; Paper Recit.; Extempore Trans. or Comp.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Tuesday	Old Test.; Greek Play Constr.	Cicero Constr.; Cicero Recit.; Prose shown up; Roman Hist.	Construing lessons:— „ 30 lines. Horace, 40 lines.
Wednesday	Greek Test.; Homer Constr.	Thucydid. Constr.; Horace Recit.	Recitation lessons: Greek Play, 20 lines.
Thursday	Old Test.; Virgil Constr.	Livy Constr.; Greek Play Recit.; Verses shown up.	Latin Verse, 26 lines. Horace, 40 lines.
Friday	Greek Test.; Cicero Constr.	Greek Play Constr.; Virgil Recit.; Greek Gram.	Cicero, 16 lines. Composition:— Latin Verse, 24 to 30 lines.
Saturday	Old Test.; Anthologia Constr.	Grecian Hist.; Anthologia Recit.; Lyrics, &c. shown up.	Prose, &c. as set.

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 p.m. (Mich. Quarter, 4–5.30 p.m.)

Extra Subjects, &c.:—Classical Exam. of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

Plautus or Terence Constr. by Class Master, Thursday Evening.

SUBJECTS.

Old Test., The Prophets.
Greek Test., St. John, Acts.
Homer, Odyssey.
Greek Plays, Æsch. Persæ, Septem c. Thebas; Soph., Antigone; Eur. Orestes.
Thucydides, Books II., III.
Virgil, Georgics III., IV., and Eclogues.
Horace, Odes IV., Epodes, Carmen Sec.
Anthology, Propertius and Catullus.
Livy, Book XXII. chap. xxiii. to end.
Cicero, Eton Select Orations, from In Pisonem to end of vol.
Cicero Recit., De Senectute, chap. xv.–xviii.
Grecian Hist., Smith, p. 381–498.
Roman Hist., Liddell, p. 465, &c.
Greek Gram.; Wordsworth's Syntax.
Collis' Card of Greek Verbs.
Griffith's Greek Accents.
Thring's Mood Constructions.
Richmond Rules for Elegiacs.

WORK done in the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.

Thucydides, Book II., 1 to 37.
Æschylus, Persæ, all.
Homer, Od. XIV., 1 to 360.
Plautus Aulularia, all.
Propertius, 460 lines.
Virgil, Eclogues VI., VII., VIII. IX., X.
Horace, Odes IV., and Carmen Sæculare.
Livy, Book XXII., 38 to 48.
Cicero, In Pisonem, 1 to 8.
De Senectute, XV. to XIX.
Old Testament, Ezekiel, Daniel, Habakkuk, Obadiah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, parts of Ezra and Nehemiah.
Greek Testament, Acts ix. to xix., with Conybeare' and Howson's Life of St. Paul.
History, Smith's History of Greeee, Book III., and pages 380 to 433; Liddell, Rome from Sulla's Death to Cicero's Return.
Grammar, Wordsworth's Greek Accidence and Syntax, Part 138 to 169.
Collis's Greek Verbs.
Griffith's Accents.
Thring's Mood Constructions.

A paper of facts, selected, is learnt by heart every Monday morning.

Recitation.

Æschylus, Persæ	- -	260 lines.
Propertius	- - - -	300 „
Virgil, Ecl.	- - - -	320 „

Horace, Odes, Book IV., and Cannen Sæculare.
Cicero, de Senectute, xiv. to xx.

English.

Spencer's Faerie Queen, II., Cantos vi. to xii. inclusive.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. UPPER V.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–9.
Monday -	Old Test.; Livy - -	Gram. Rep.; Grk. Play; Iambics Trans.	
Tuesday -	Grk. Test.; Cicero -	Horace Rep.; Plato; Lat. Prose shown up; Lat. Verse set.	Private Tuition and preparation, except Saturday.
Wednesday -	Old Test.; Horace -	Grammar Rep.; Herodotus; Roman Hist.	Average rep. lesson, 24 lines.
Thursday -	Grk. Test.; Grk. Play -	Iambics Rep.; Georgics; Elegiacs shown up; Lyrics set.	Average trans. lesson, 30 lines.
Friday - -	Old Test.; Livy -	Georgics Rep.; Plato; Grecian History.	Minimum of Elegiac comp., 16 v.
Saturday -	Grk. Test.; Horace and Tibullus alternately.	Livy Rep.; Greek Play; Lyrics shown up; Lat. Prose set.	Minimum of Lyric comp., 5 stan.

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. Quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra Subjects, &c. :—Classical Exam. of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

SUBJECTS.

Greek Test., St. Luke.
Old Test. Hist., from Captivity to end of the Prophets.
Grk. Play, Soph. Electra; Eur. Ion, Hecuba.
Grk. Prose, Herod., Book III.; Plato, Phædo; Demosth., Olynthiacs.
Extra Work, Homer, Iliad.
Latin Poets, Virgil, Georgics II., III.; Horace, Odes III., IV.; Tibullus (Anthology).
Latin Prose, Cicero, Select Orations; Livy, Books XXI., XXII.
Liddell's Roman Hist, p. 354–463.
Smith's Grecian Hist., p. 270–382.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. LOWER V.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–9.
Monday -	Old Test.; Livy - -	Grk. Gram.; Euripides; Trans. in School.	
Tuesday -	Grk. Test.; Cicero -	Rep. Horace; Plato; Collect Lat. Prose; Set. Lat. Verse.	Private Tuition and preparation, except Saturday.
Wednesday -	Old Test.; Horace -	Grk. Gram.; Herodotus; Roman Hist.	Average of Greek and Latin:—
Thursday -	Grk. Test; Euripides -	Rep. Euripides; Georgics; Collect Verses; Set. Lyrics.	Rep., 20 to 24 lines. Trans., 24 lines.
Friday - -	Old Test.; Livy - -	Rep. Georgics; Plato; Grecian Hist.	Minimum of:—
Saturday -	Grk. Test; Horace and Ovid (alternate).	Rep. Livy; Euripides; Collect Lyrics; Set Lat. or Grk. Prose.	Elegiac comp., 18 lines. Lyric comp., 5 stanzas.

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. Quarter 4–5.30).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Extra Subjects, &c.:—Classical Exam. of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

SUBJECTS.

Euripides, Alcestis, Hippolytus, Bacchæ.
Plato, Apology, Crito.
Herodotus, Book I.
Grk. Test., St. Mark.
Virgil, Georgics I., II.
Horace, Odes, Book I., II.
Cicero de Officiis.
Livy, Book XXI.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. UPPER IV.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–1	Evening, 7–9.
Monday	Old Test.; Lat. Grad.	Ovid Con.; Richmond Rules rep.; Lat. Prose shewn up; verses set.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Tuesday	Grk. Test.; Horace Constr.	Xenophon Constr.; Ovid rep.; Grk. Gram.	
Wednesday	Old Test.; Virgil Constr.	Virgil rep.; Medea Con.; verses shown up; Lyrics set.	Average rep. lesson, 20 lines.
Thursday	Old Test.; Cicero Constr.	Virgil rep.; Grk. Gram.; Antiquity Questions; Cicero Con., 2nd time; English Exer.	Average trans. lesson, 24 lines.
Friday	Grk. Test.; Virgil Constr.	Virgil rep.; Xenophon Constr.; Lyrics shown up; Prose set.	Minimum for Elegiac verse, 14 lines; Lyric verse, 3 stanzas.
Saturday	Old Test.; Cicero Constr.	Cicero rep.; Grk. Gram.; Hist. Cicero, 2nd time.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects:—Classical Exam. of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

SUBJECTS.

Virgil, Æn. I., II.
Horace, Odes.
Euripides, Medea.
Ovid, Eton.
Cicero, De Amicitia.
Xenophon, Anabasis.
Hist., Liddell's Rome, to end of chap. XXX.; Smith's Greece, to end of chap. XIV.
Greek Test., St. Matthew.
Old Test., Books of Kings and Chronicles.
Richmond Rules.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. LOWER IV.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–9.
Monday	Grk. Verbs; read and parse Eng.	Constr. Ovid; show up Lat. Verse; set Lat. Prose.	
Tuesday	Scripture lesson; Grk. Verbs; Constr. Xenophon.	Rep. Ovid; Grk. Gram.; Constr. Lat. Grad.	
Wednesday	Scripture; Grk. Verbs; Constr. Hellenica.	Rep. Lat. Grad.; Constr. Ovid; show up Lat. Prose; set Lat. Verse.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Thursday	Scripture; Grk. Verbs; Constr. Cæsar.	Rep. Cæsar; Grk. Gram.: Geog.	On Friday, Roman History read aloud.
Friday	Scripture; Grk. Verbs; Constr. Cæsar.	Lat. Gram. or rep. Richmond Rules; Constr. Xenophon; show up Lat. Verse and new Lat. Verse set.	
Saturday	Scripture; Grk. Verbs; Constr. old Grk. lesson.	Rep. Lat. Gram.; Grk. Gram.; Eng. History.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects, &c.:—On Thursday, 2.30–4.

SUBJECTS.

Old Test., Joshua to death of Solomon.
New Test., Gospels.
Prayer Book.
Keble's Christian Year.
Xenophon's Anabasis.
Wright's Hellenica.
Eton selections from Ovid.
Cæsar.
*Thring's Latin Gradual.
*Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
*Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
Richmond Rules for Elegiac Verse.
English Hist. (Ince and Gilbert).
Wright's Outlines of Roman Hist.
Collis's Card of Greek Verbs.
Reed's Lectures on English History, &c.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. UPPER III.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–9.
Monday	Old Test.; Eng. Hist.	Latin Gram.; Latin Prose looked over; English Exer.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Tuesday	New Test.; Grk. Fables	Ovid Constr.; Grk Gram.	
Wednesday	Old Test.; Gradual Con.	Xenophon; Ovid rep.; Latin Prose.	
Thursday	New Test.; Ovid Constr.	Geography; English Gram.; Eng. Exer.	
Friday	Old Test.; Cæsar Constr.	Ovid rep.; Geography; Gradual Constr.	
Saturday	New Test.; Roman Hist. or English Poetry rep.	Cæsar; week's Lat. and Grk. Gram. rep.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects, &c.:—Classical Examination of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

Exercise set on Monday to be shown up on Thursday.

Exercises corrected during evening work, &c. to be shown up on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Second School.

SUBJECTS.

*Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
*Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
*Liddell and Scott's Grk. Lexicon.
*Smith or Andrew's Latin Dictionary.
Eton Ovid.
Eton Greek Fables.
Wright's Hellenica.
*Thring's Latin Gradual.
Thring's English Grammar.
Ince and Gilbert's English History.
Mackay's Geography.
Johnston's Atlas.
Poets of England and America.
Collis's Irregular Greek Verbs.
Collis's Irregular Latin Verbs.
Walford's Card of Latin Prosody.
Cæsar.
White's History of Rome.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. LOWER III.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–9.
Monday	Old Test.; Eng. History	Lat. Gram.; Eng. Comp.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Tuesday	New Test.; Hellenica	Ovid; Greek Gram.	
Wednesday	Old Test.; Lat. Gradual	Ovid rep.; Seven Kings	
Thursday	New Test.; Ovid	Geography; Eng. Gram. and Exercise.	
Friday	Old Test.; Hellenica	Ovid rep. and Lat. Gram.	
Saturday	New Test.; Seven Kings, or English Poetry.	Lat. Gradual; Greek Gram.	

* Used throughout the School.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects, &c.:—Classical Examination by Head Master of Upper Forms, Thursday.

Latin Prose Composition on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Latin Verse Composition on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Exercises to be shown up on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Second School.

BOOKS USED IN LOWER III.

*Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
*Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
*Liddell and Scott's Grk. Lexicon.
*Smith or Andrew's Latin Dictionary.
Eton Ovid.
Wright's Hellenica.
Wright's Seven Kings of Rome.
*Thring's Latin Gradual.
Thring's English Grammar.
Ince and Gilbert's English History.
Mackay's Geography.
Johnston's Atlas.
Poets of England and America.
Collis's Irregular Greek Verbs.
Collis's Irregular Latin Verbs.
Walford's Card of Latin Prosody.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. FORM II.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening 7–9.
Monday	Prayer Book; Greek Gram.	Lat. Gram.; Lat. Exercise.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Tuesday	Bible Narrative; Geog.	Greek Delectus; Eng. Gram.; Lat. Exer.	
Wednesday	New Test.; Lat. Gram.	Lat. Gradual; Irregular Lat. Verbs; Lat. Ex.	
Thursday	Bible Narrative; Greek Gram.	Eng. History; Grk. Delectus; Lat. Exercise.	
Friday	New Test.; Lat. Gradual	Latin Prosody; Latin Gram.; Lat. Exercise.	
Saturday	Bible Narrative; Irregular Latin Verbs.	Lat. Gradual; repetition of Eng. Poetry learnt during the week.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects, &c.:—Classical Examination of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

SUBJECTS.

*Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
*Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
Wilkins' Greek Delectus.
*Thring's Latin Gradual.
Thring's English Grammar.
Walford's Latin Prosody Card.
Collis' Irregular Latin Verb Card.
English History (Ince and Gilbert).
Geography (Gleig).
Bible Narrative.
Atlas (Keith Johnston).
English Poetry (Eng. and American).

* Used throughout the School.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. FORM I.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–
Monday	Catechism; Dictation	Latin Gradual; Latin Grammar; Poetry.	
Tuesday	New Test.; (Upper) Grk. Gram.; (Lower) Latin Gram.	Verses; reading.	
Wednesday	Bible Narrative; Geog.	Paper of translation and parsing; Lat. Gram.	
Thursday	New Test.; Eng. Hist.	(Upper) Grk. Delectus; (Lower) Grk. Gram.; Latin Gradual.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Friday	Bible Narrative; Eng. Grammar.	Latin Gradual; Outlines of Roman History; Poetry.	
Saturday	New Test.; rep. Latin and Greek Grammar.	Latin Gradual (more advanced); rep. of Gradual; rep. of week's history.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects, &c.:—Classical Examination of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

SUBJECTS.

Bible Narrative.
New Testament.
*Latin Gradual.
Greek Delectus (Wilkins).
*Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
*Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
Thring's English Grammar.
Henry's First Verse Book.
Outlines of Roman History.
English History (Ince and Gilbert).
Geography.
Atlas (Keith Johnston).
English Poetry (Eng. and American).

WORK done by the First Form between Midsummer and Christmas 1864.

List of Subjects :—

Bible Narrative, from page 1 to page 144, *i.e.*, from the Creation to the death of Samuel.

New Testament, the Acts of the Apostles and first five chapters of St. Luke.

Latin Gradual (Thring's), from page 1 to page 16.

Greek Delectus (Wilkins'), page 1.

Latin Grammar (Kennedy), page 1 to page 43, *i.e.*, to end of regular verbs.

Greek Grammar (Wordsworth); *all* from page 1 to page 25, *i.e.*, to end of 1st class of adjectives; *Upper Division* to page 41, *i.e.*, to end of active voice of τύπτω.

English Grammar (Thring), from page 1 to page 33, *i.e.*, to the end of adjectives.

Henry's First Verse Book, from page 1 to page 12.

Outlines of Roman History, from page 1 to page 20, *i.e.*, to the siege of Rome by the Gauls.

English History (Ince and Gilbert's small edition), page 80 to end, *i.e.*, from reign of Henry VII. to the present time.

Geography.—Each boy draws a map out of school each week, which is made the subject of the geography lesson.

Poetry is read and explained once a week in school; also, from 30 to 40 lines are learnt by heart and repeated at the end of the week.

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* Used throughout the School.

RUTLAND.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note, page 113.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866.) Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
Belton	441	— C. Roberts	— 1768	10	10	—	—	None	—	12	—
Empingham	921	Rev. Henry Foster.	1692	35	35	—	No	2d., 4d., 6d.	Farmers, agricultural labourers, &c.	50	13
Exton	805	H. Forster	1692	—	*						
Glaston	238	William Roberts.	1725	5	5	—	No	None	Labourers and small tradesmen.	10	—
Greetham	706	H. Forster	1692	—	*						
Langham	636										
Liddington	61	Mary Parnham.	1721	11	11	—	No	None	Labourers	10	—
North Luffenham	491	Unknown	—	23	rent (payment from town lands). *Return* in 1821. N						
Thistleton	142	H. Forster	1692	—	*						

* 17*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* clear rent divided equally among five schools, Empingham, Exton, Greetham, Langham, and Thistleton.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.),	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Four	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	None	None	20 (County magistrates.)	Vicar	Neither	No	Two, Vicar and assistant.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Min. and parish officers.	—	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Min. and churchwardens.	Minister	Neither	No	One.

further information.

(Return in 1821.) No further information.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ALFORD.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The original donations of Spanning and Gubbe in 1565 and 1568 were for the establishment of a school to teach A B C, and to read Latin and English. The charter of 1576 founds a *grammar school*, to consist of a schoolmaster and usher for ever; and the rules of 1598* require that children shall be able to read and write before admission. The principal part of the endowment, including Spendluffe's estate, was given after the incorporation by charter. In 1813 one of the trustees investigated the history of the school, and submitted several queries to counsel. He ascertained that the usher had, in the 17th and 18th centuries, been in the habit of giving primary instruction to prepare boys for the Grammar school properly so called; and the legal opinion which he obtained stated that neither the governors nor the master had a right to exclude such instruction. This opinion practically condemned the rules of 1598. On the other hand, the Charity Commissioners in 1837, finding that the usher was conducting an English school independently of the head master, referred the trustees to the charter and the rules, and pointed out that the usher was evidently intended to assist the head master, and that the rule requiring children to read and write before admission ought to be enforced. Since that time the school has been conducted entirely as a Grammar school. It does, however, contribute to primary education, as the head master has, since 1822, paid 20*l.* per annum towards the salary of the National schoolmaster. Considering that the gifts of Spanning and Gubbe amounted to only 80*l.*, perhaps this is all that could be expected.

The claims of girls on the charity were recognized in 1746 by the appointment of a mistress at 8*l.* per annum, but this payment is no longer made.

The school seems at present in a fair state of efficiency, though not so large as could be wished. The boys are divided

* Printed in Carlisle's Grammar Schools, *i. p. 784.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

between the head master and usher; the latter teaches the rudiments of Latin, in addition to an English education. The head master is also assisted by a pupil teacher. Arithmetic, as would be expected from the time table, is the strongest point. Most of the upper school worked with accuracy and intelligence as far as they went; a few were well advanced. Two or three boys are doing a little Euclid and Algebra. Scarcely enough time seems to be given to History and Geography; the general standard in these subjects was low, though two or three boys answered with some intelligence There is only one boy in the first class in Classics; the second, consisting of boys from 12 to 14, were reading Sallust. They did fairly, but the work seems rather beyond them, and they are scarcely enough grounded in grammar. French is taught by a master, who comes periodically from Lincoln. Those boys whom I examined had made fair progress, considering the time they had given to it. It would, I think, be desirable to incorporate the subject in the regular work of the school. The lower school appears to be very fairly taught. Some of the lowest boys are very backward, and ought hardly to have been admitted. The discipline is satisfactory.

The want of a commercial education has been a frequent subject of complaint in the town, but the school seems to be tolerably popular under its present management. There is a commercial school in the town, to which a great many of the smaller tradesmen send their children. The trustees are anxious to convert the Grammar school into a middle school, on the model of Market Rasen. It is thought that as Alford is the centre of a large agricultural district, there would be a good supply of boys. Probably new buildings would be required. The present school room is an old detached building in substantial repair, capable of holding about 50 boys comfortably. The master's house is a good ordinary dwelling house, not specially adapted for borders. He could receive at most 6 or 8. There is a large garden attached. It is thought that the premises, if sold, would realize some 1,000*l*. More money could be obtained by selling the advowson of Saleby, the incumbent of which is aged. It would probably realize about 1,000*l*. On the expediency of this step the trustees are divided. Those who do not wish to sell the advowson consider it a good provision for retiring head masters. Against this it is urged that the present incumbent is the only instance of a head master being presented, and that the chances of a vacancy occurring at the right time are very small.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 574, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Francis Spanning by deed in 1565 gave 50*l*., the income thereof to be applied, four-fifths for the maintenance of a free school, one-fifth for the poor. In 1568 William Gubbe 35*l*.; 30*l*. for the free

school, 5*l.* for the poor. A charter was obtained by petition of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, 2 July 1576. Richard Spendley in 1583 gave a rent of 20*s.* issuing out of premises at Gayton. John Spendluffe by will in 1588 gave premises in Farlsthorpe, Woodthorpe, Strubby, Wethern, and Cumberworth to use of schoolmaster, subject to payment of 6*l.* to poor of Alford and Farlsthorpe. George Justice in 1636 gave advowson of Saleby, Peregrine Langton in 1658 gave 100*l.*, and Sir Robert Christopher in 1668 gave a rent of 5*l.* a year. Two exhibitions of 4*l.* each, tenable at Magdalene College, Cambridge, now incorporated with the general funds of the College. Deeds deposited with Bursar.

School Property.—266 acres of land, and advowson of Saleby. Whole net income, except a small working balance, paid to head master. Average annual income, 373*l.* gross, 328*l.* net, besides residence for head master. On death of a late head master an annual payment of 17*l.* 10*s.* will fall in. Buildings and site fair. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

The school has a third preference after Caistor and Louth to one scholarship of 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* a year at Jesus College, Cambridge (founded by Charles Humphry in 1718).

Objects of Trust of School.—A free school for the teaching of young children A B C and Latin and English (Spanning, so also Gubbe). A free grammar school for the education, instruction, and bringing up of children and youth in grammar for ever (Charter).

Government and Masters.—Eleven governors incorporated, make statutes, appoint and dismiss head master, fill up vacancies in their own body, annually appoint an examiner.

Practice is to appoint as head master a graduate in orders. He is allowed to hold a curacy.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take an unlimited number of boarders. Total income from endowment 201*l.*, from fees 6*l.*, from boarders fluctuating. Assistant master appointed and paid by head master; he also pays 20*l.* to National schoolmaster.

Day Scholars.—30 foundationers, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 4 miles. Pay 1*l.* 1*s.*; one non-foundationer pays 6*l.* 6*s.* for general work. French, 4*l.* 4*s.* for all. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—3, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms for board and instruction, 42*l.* School bills: highest, 42*l.*; lowest (weekly boarder), 32*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1,266 feet per boy. Hours, 7 A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin chiefly. Religious instruction in Scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers, viz., Collects from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks given for work done in half-year.

Examination once a year by an examiner appointed by Governors. Prizes given by governors and head master.

Punishments: tasks, detention, and caning. No punishment inflicted by head master only; caning inflicted publicly.

Playground, 3,050 square feet. A master generally present at cricket. Boarders not allowed to go, without leave, into the town.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. One-third of lessons prepared out of school. Playtime, 18 to 20 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending Michaelmas 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
In Bursâ	77	18	2
Rents	351	6	0
	£429	4	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d
Insurance, Land Tax, &c.	7	19	6
Interest on £350 expended on Drainage	17	10	0
Tenants' Dinner and Sundries	2	2	0
Examiner's Fee	5	5	0
Head Master	357	14	8
Balance in hand	38	13	0
	£429	4	2

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867).

Governors:

John Higgins, Alford.
Rev. F. C. Massingberd, Rector of Ormsby.
John S. Lister, Saleby Grange, Alford.
Rev. J. B. Travers, Vicar of Mumby, Alford.
Rev. W. P. Vyner, Rector of Withern, Alford.
Rev. R. Parker, Vicar of Claxby, Spilsby.
R. N. West, M.D., Alford,
F. J. Rhoades, Solicitor, Alford.
T. Bradley, Alford.
J. Wilby Preston, Dalby Hall, Spilsby.

Clerk to Governors:

The Governors are Bursars in rotation, the Rev. F. C. Massingberd being the present Bursar.

Head Master:

Rev. C. U. Dasent, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Doctor of Medicine *	Alford - -	300 yards.
" " - 2			
" " - 3	Clerk and Agent -	Do. - -	200 "
" " - 4	Chemist - -	Do. - -	400 "
" " - 5	†		
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Bilsby - -	1 mile.
" " - 7	‡		
" " - 8	Stationer - -	Alford - -	500 yards.
" " - 9	Saddler - -	Do. - -	400 "
" " - 10	Clerk and Agent -	Do. - -	200 "
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Carpenter - -	Do. - -	400 "
" " - 2	Brewer's Man -	Do. - -	500 "
" " - 3	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	350 "
" " - 4	Joiner - -	Do. - -	150 "
" " - 5	Brickmaker - -	Thoresthorpe -	¾ mile.
" " - 6	Bookseller - -	Alford -	350 yards.
" " - 7	General Dealer -	Do. - -	150 "
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Do. - -	400 "
" " - 9	Corn Factor - -	Do. - -	400 "
" " - 10	Brickmaker - -	Thoresthorpe -	¾ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
" " - 1	*Civil Engineer -	Uxbridge.	
" " - 2	†Clerk in Orders -	Gayton Rectory -	5½ miles.
" " - 3	‡Farmer - -	Farlesthorpe -	2½ "

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
			£ s. d.				hours.		hours.				
Religious Knowledge.	35	6	- -	9	13	1	1½	- -	1½	Historical Books, Old Testament. Questions on Catechism. Greek Testament, last half of Acts.	8	11	1
Greek - -	8	2	- -	2	14	5	½	5	6	Xenophon's Anabasis (Extracts) in Collis' Pontes Classici. Arnold's Greek Exercises.	6	12	4
Latin - -	30	5	- -	2	13	7	½	8	8	Virgil, 649 lines. Livy, Bk. xxii. Ovid, 392 lines. Arnold's Exercises. Bland's Verses.	6	12	8
French - -	7	3	4 4 0	2	13	1	1½	1	1½	- - - - - - -	4	13	1
Arithmetic -	35	6	- -	6	12	5	1½	- -	7½	Colenso's Arithmetic (or Calder's).	- -	- -	- -
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	2	- -	2	14	3	1½	- -	4½	Euclid, 2 Books - - Wood's Algebra (Easy) to Simple Equations.	1 1	11 11	2 3
History - -	33	4	- -	9	13	1	1½	- -	1½	Smith's English History (Elizabeth to William III.)	8	11	1
Geography -	35	4	- -	15	12	1	1½	- -	1½	Maps. Chambers' Geography.	With the		
English Literature.	35	4	- -	9	13	2	½	- -	1	Poetry from Best Authors (Bowman). Longman's Reading Book (IV.)	8	11	4
Reading - -	35	4	- -	15	12	1	1½	- -	1½	- - - - - - -	Read with		
Writing - -	35	Not divided into Classes.					- -	- -	4	——	—	—	—

N.B.—This return does by no means represent the existing
No work out of School is included in this Report.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.					hours.		hours.	
1½	- -	1½	History, Old Testament (Books of Moses). Catechism.	7	11	1	- -	- -	1½	Barter's Scripture History, p. 1–15. Bible Reading.
½	3	4	Greek Grammar (to τυπτω)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	5	8	Cæsar, Book I., Book II. 1–13. Latin (Arnold) Exercises.	7	11	6	½	6	12*	Valpy's Delectus, pp. 1–5.
1½	1	1½	Rudiments.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Colenso's Arithmetic - -	7	11	6	1½	- -	9	Colenso's Arithmetic, 1st Part.
½	- -	1½	Euclid, Book I. (1—10.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1½	- -	4½	Algebra, 1st Three Rules.							
½	- -	1	English History (National Society's).	7	11	1	½	- -	1	English History (National Society).
1st Class.			Maps. Chambers' Geography.	3	9	10	½	- -	20	Chambers' Primer, pp. 9–31.
½	- -	3	Poetry (Bowman). Longman's Reading Book.	3	9	10	½	- -	20	Longman's Reading Book. Poetry by heart. Spelling.
1st Class.			- - - - - - -	3	9	4	1	- -	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

s details of the School Instruction, but is accurate for 1864.

* No Latin done at home.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BOSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

Under the late head master, now vicar of Frieston, the school dwindled to nothing. He retired with a pension of 80*l.*, which he continues to draw. Meantime, the school is deprived of two exhibitions.

The provisions of the scheme relative to the duties of the masters require a liberal interpretation if the school is to be worked effectively.

The following points call for notice:—

1. The second master is to assist the head master in Greek, Latin, and mathematics, and also, with the assistance of the English master, to teach English, French, arithmetic, and elementary subjects. The religious instruction of the school is also set down as part of his duties, while no reference is made to it in defining the head master's.

2. The head master pays 4*l.* per annum to the second master in respect of his boarders. Such a payment from an assistant master who takes boarders to the head master is reasonable enough, as, if the head master's work be efficiently performed, every additional boy increases his labour, but there seems no adequate reason for the opposite practice. It seems as if the rule had been framed under the impression that the head and second masters conduct two independent schools. Besides this, the second master has the same share as the head master of the day boys' capitation fees. I am informed that the late second master refused the head mastership, considering his own position as remunerative.

3. The usher or second master is in many respects independent of the head master. He is paid from a separate estate, and his income is nearly equal to the head master's. The late second master was for some years in weak health, and often obliged to be absent from school, but he retained the office till his death. The present second master* is an able and painstaking man, but is, I am informed, somewhat crotchetty in his method of teaching, and disposed to maintain an independent position. The head master appears to have no power to prescribe what books are to be used, or what system adopted, in the second master's forms, nor is there anything like the "reviews" common in many schools. One instance of the independence of system may be mentioned. The head master allows boys to drop Greek in his classes; the second master insists upon its being learnt in his. Again, the second master seems to be in the habit of communicating directly with the trustees on matters affecting the school without notifying his intention to the head master. There is no doubt, however, that he is most anxious for the welfare of the school. The trustees have recently passed a resolution making the head master respon-

* Who has left since the date of my report.

sible for the management of the school, but conferring no distinct power. And, of course, he is held responsible by public opinion.

The general result of my examination was decidedly satisfactory. The translations of the 6th were accurate and well expressed, and their Latin and Greek verses were good. The upper 5th translated creditably for their position. Their knowledge of French was fair, but the grammar was not accurate. The head master, who is an excellent French scholar, has lately taken it into his own hands, so that there is likely to be an improvement. The 4th form, which is doing Virgil, seemed scarcely enough grounded in grammar. The 3rd form did remarkably well in geography and English history. It appears that the knowledge gained in these forms is kept up higher in the school. The head master makes a point of talking to the higher forms about topics of the day, and of encouraging them to ask questions on general subjects. Though a small point, it is worth mentioning; as, besides the advantage to the boys, it enables parents to see that their children's general intelligence is cultivated.

The Euclid was very fairly done in the 6th and 5th; the 4th had only just begun. The arithmetic of the 4th and 5th was also creditable; there were scarcely any complete failures; the majority showed some intelligence in their working.

Till recently there have been drawing and French masters, but the head master has found it more convenient to arrange that the boys who wish to draw should do so at the School of Art, at times not included in their school hours, and to have French taught by the regular masters.

The discipline appears to be quite satisfactory. The hours, from 2 to 5 in the afternoon without a break, are thought by some good judges to be too long.

There is a large school room, with a class room for the head master opening into it. Both are in good repair, and well furnished with black boards, maps, &c. The usher takes his classes in the dining hall of the head master's house, but a class room is being erected for his use. The boarders' bedrooms are good ordinary rooms, comfortable enough, but not specially adapted for the purpose. The accommodation for the head master's family is, however, very limited. The trustees have often been appealed to, to enlarge the house, but without success, though they have money in hand. At present the head master alone may take boarders, and is limited to 20. There seems no adequate reason why accommodation for a larger number should not be provided. If rooms on the "cubicle" system were built for 20 boys, and the numbers were limited to 30, several rooms would be gained for the dwelling house, and the head master's remuneration would be increased. At present the income is below the average in similar schools.

The present head master has raised the school from nothing to upwards of 100 boys. Both he and the second master are popular in the town, and the school appears to be held in high estimation by all classes.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The head master holds, with consent of the trustees, the incumbency of a chapel of ease, involving no cure of souls. A legal opinion has been taken in favour of his doing so.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 4, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Philip and Mary, 6 January 1554, who gave lands in Boston, Skirbeck, Donington, Wyberton, Wrangle, Gosberton, and elsewhere in the county of Lincoln (formerly belonging to certain guilds and fraternities in Boston, one of which had maintained a free school,) for the maintenance of a Free Grammar school, two presbyters to serve in the parish church of Boston, and four beadsmen. Richard Briggs, by deed 7 April 1558, granted reversion in 32 acres of land in Fishtoft, Boston, and Skirbeck, to mayor and burgesses of Boston, who applied it in support of the usher. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—The charter lands contain 431a. 2r. 39p.; and the charity has also (1864) 332*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and 478*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, consols. Total income of whole charity 1,771*l.* gross, 1,498*l.* net, of which 496*l.* applied to school: of this 80*l.* forms pension of late head master; a fixed salary of 200*l.* paid to head master, and 100*l.* to English master. Present annual income of lands (31a. 1r. 0p.) under Briggs' deed of gift 126*l.*; net value 110*l.*, paid to usher. One exhibition of 40*l.*; two more to be founded when late head master's pension falls in.

Buildings and site fair. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust of School.—A free grammar school in Boston for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar (letters patent). Inhabitants of Boston entitled to preference over all other applicants for admission to school. This not to apply to head master's boarders. As between persons not inhabitants, inhabitants of parish of Skirbeck and hamlet of Skirbeck Quarter to be entitled to preference. (Scheme A.D. 1850.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent), Greek, Latin, and mathematics to be taught by head master; English and French languages, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and geography, instruction in Holy Scriptures and Catechism, respectively, to scholars whose parents may desire same by usher (Scheme).

Government and Masters.— Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 3 August 1850. Bishop of Lincoln, visitor.

Trustees of municipal charities of borough of Boston 15 in number. Three at a board a quorum. Court of Chancery appoint to fill vacancies in board. Trustees appoint head master and usher and annual examiner. With consent of visitor, make rules, and dismiss after admonition head and English master and usher.

Head master and usher must be graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, and of the Church of England. No master may hold any ecclesiastical preferment with cure of souls.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 20 boarders. Total income, from endowment 200*l.*, from one-third of capitation fees, 70*l.*, from boarders 840*l.* gross, besides house. Usher not allowed to take boarders. Total income, from endowment 110*l.*, from fees (including 1*l.* per quarter from each of head master's boarders, and one-third of capitation fees,) 150*l.* English master appointed and dismissed by head master with consent of trustees, receives annual stipend of 100*l.* from endowment. [20*l.* added lately, 1867.]

Day Scholars.—60 or 70 [55 in 1867] of all ages, all from the town; pay 3*l.* for general work. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—20, all in the head master's house. Four meals a day for seniors, three for juniors. Seniors, meat twice; juniors, once. Terms for board and instruction, 40 guineas. Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Pay, 4*l.* a year each to usher. Average school bill, 51*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 1,250 feet per boy. Hours, 7 A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and spell ordinary English names of two syllables.

School classified by classics and mathematics chiefly. School course modified to suit case of individual boys. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed by prayers, viz., Bishop Blomfield's family prayers.

Promotions partly by half-year's work; partly by examination.

Examinations by an examiner not connected with Boston, selected by the Bishop of Lincoln at Midsummer, at Christmas by head master. Prizes given to first boy in each form.

Punishments: impositions, and rarely corporal punishment; all inflicted by head master only.

Playground, a large yard about a quarter of an acre, besides six acres for cricket, football, &c., close to school. Boarders not allowed to go beyond cricket field. Drilling taught in summer months.

Unusually large number of boys, 12 or 14, gone to Cambridge during last five years. [One day scholar and four boarders at Cambridge in May 1867. None at Oxford.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is about an hour and a half a day. Playtime, 24 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of BOSTON CHARITY Trustees, so far as relates to the Charter Lands, and the Usher's Charity under R. Briggs' Deed for the Year ending 14 Nov. 1864.

(1.) CHARTER LANDS.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	502	13	9	Management	146	7	6
Rents	1,747	7	3	Repairs, Taxes, Insurance, &c.	226	0	10
Dividends	23	12	6	Beadsmen	110	0	0
				Coals and Bread	6	12	0
				Vicar and Lecturer	516	13	4
				Grammar School:—			
				Masters	352	10	0
				Late Head Master's Pension	80	0	0
				School Expenses	33	16	7
				One Exhibition, ¾ Year	30	0	0
				Balance in hand	771	13	3
	£2,273	13	6		£2,273	13	6

(2.) R. BRIGGS' DEED.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	23	17	10	Management	38	8	4
Rents	126	0	0	Repairs, Taxes, Insurance	41	1	1
Balance due	39	11	7	Second Master of Grammar School	110	0	0
	£189	9	5		£189	9	5

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

John Holliday Thomas, Druggist, Boston.
Joseph Wren, Merchant, Boston.
Thos. Wise, Banker, Boston.
John Carruthers Little, Stroud, Gloucester.
Jas. Grant, Solicitor, London.
Fred. Lyon Hopkins, Boston.
Thos. Garfit, Banker, Boston.
Stephen Lewin, Merchant, Boston.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

John Mason Knowles, Currier, Boston.
Thos. Smalley Cooke, Brewer, Boston.
Thos. Wright, Ironmonger, Boston.
John Oldrid, Draper, Boston.

Clerk to Trustees:
H. Harwood, Boston.

Head Master:
Rev. George Edwin Pattenden, B.D.

Other Foundation Master:
John Trefusis Punnett, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

	Day Scholars.		Boarders.	
	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon.	Clergyman - -	Alford, Lncln shre.
,, ,, - 2	Wesleyan Minister.	Gentleman Farmer	Fiskerton Hall, near Lincoln.
,, ,, - 3	Physician.	Esquire - -	Jamaica.
,, ,, - 4	Railway Official.	Gentleman - -	Halifax, Yorkshire.
,, ,, - 5	Chemist.	Lieut. in Artillery	Eastbourne, Sussex.
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor.	Vicar of neighbouring Town.	Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, - 7	Auctioneer.	Esquire. - -	Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire.
,, ,, - 8	Bank Clerk.	Gentleman Farmer	Candlesby, Lncln sh.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer.	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Grocer.	Surgeon - -	Norwich, now at Sleaford.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Relieving Officer.	Architect - -	Near Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer.	Clergyman - -	Heighington, Lncln.
,, ,, - 3	Draper.	Solicitor - -	Sleaford, Lncln shre.
,, ,, - 4	Builder.	Gentleman Farmer	Dowsby Hall, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, - 5	Butcher.	Clergyman - -	Near Grantham, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, - 6	Lawyer's clerk.	Solicitor - -	Sleaford, Lncln sh.
,, ,, - 7	Chemist.	Gentleman Farmer	Spilsby, Lncln shre.
,, ,, - 8	Solicitor	Barrister - -	Late at Hong Kong, now in Wales.
,, ,, - 9	Grocer.	Widow of Farmer -	Heckington, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, - 10	Bookseller.		
	All from Boston.	All in Head Master's House.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
							hours.		hours.	
Religious knowledge.	All	6	—	22	15	6	¼	—	—	Work of one half-year in Classics of the 5th form.
Greek	65	4	—	16		4	1	2	4	Cicero, Philipp. II., whole; Virgil, Georg., IV., whole; Xenophon, Anab., Book I.; Eurip. Hecuba, greater part.
Latin	All	6	—	22		4	1	2	4	
French	50	3	—	22		3	1	2	3	
German	5*	1	1 guinea a quarter	5		3	—	—	—	N.B.—There was then a higher class of five boys, two of whom have gone to the University after having obtained open scholarships, one of 60*l.* at Caius College, Cambridge, and one of 40*l.* at St. Peter's College, Camb. These read Thucydides, Tacitus, Aristophanes, Livy, Juvenal, Persius and Greek plays.
Arithmetic	All	6	—	22		4	1		3	
Bookkeeping	A few specially.			—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mensuration and Surveying.	Do.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	50	3	—	22		2	1½ besides paper work.		3	
History	All	6	—	22		3	½		1½	
Geography	All	6	—	22		3	½		1½	
English Grammar.	2 lowest forms.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Literature.	All	6	—	22		1	1		1	
English Composition.	All but lowest	5	—	22		1	1		1	
Reading	All except VI.	6	—	22		6	¼		1½	
Writing	Do.	5	—	22		3	1		3	
Music	A few occasionally.		1 guinea a quarter			2	1		2	
Drawing	15 at the time.		Do.			3	1		3	

The instruction in the lowest class is quite elementary. This class or 1st form consists of *little boys of 7. 8.* and 9 years of age, who learn English History, Geography, Arithmetic, *Reading, Scripture, Latin Grammar,* &c. It is next to impossible to analyse their work, which consists of the above *subjects, and, with* Writing, Dictation, and Spelling, occupies the whole of their time.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) and elsewhere.

Day boy, James Goose, M.A.—Mathematical Scholar of St. John's, *Indian Civil Service Appointment*, 1859; College Prizes, 1857, 1858; Prize of 80*l.* for Native Languages at Tanjor, 1862.

Boarder, Robert Millington, B.A.—Scholar of Queen's, Camb.; *University Prizeman*, (Members Prize, 1861); *2nd Class Classical Tripos;* College Prizes, 1859, 1860, 1861.

Day-boy, James F. Smith, B.A — Scholar of Emmanuel, 1859; College Prizes, 1859, 1860; *Indian Civil Service Appointment*, 1861; Graduated in *3rd Class Classical Honours*.

Boarder, Charles A. Roe, B.A.—*Postmastership, Merton, Oxford*, 1860; *Indian Civil Service*, 1862, 10th of 80; *University Scholar* (Boden), 1863; Prize of 80*l.* for Native Languages.

Day-boy, Herbert Millington, B.A.—Scholar of Clare, Camb., 1861; College Prizes 1861, 1862, 1863; *2nd Class Classical Tripos*, first half 1864.

Boarder, Robert Casswell, B.A.—Scholar of Trinity Hall, 1862; English Essay, 1865; *2nd of the 2nd Class Classical Tripos*, 1866.

Day-boy, Fredk. B. Firman, B.A.—*Open Scholarship* at Jesus, Camb., 1862; Master's and College Prizeman, 1863; *2nd Class Classical Tripos*, 1866.

Day-boy, Alfred Wren.—Mathematical Scholarship, Peterhouse, Camb., 1864; still an undergraduate.

Boarder, Ernest S. Roberts.—*Open Scholarship* (*Classical*), Caius Coll. Camb. (60*l.*) 1865.

Boarder, Richd. Waltham.—*Open Scholarship* (*Classical*), Peterhouse (40*l.*) 1865. Many honours in Cambridge local examinations.

BOURN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The nominal head master takes no part in the management or instruction of the school, though his assistant would not take any important step without consulting him. About 40 years ago the office was held by a man very ill fitted for it, whom there was no means of removing. When he died, the Rev. J. Dodsworth, then curate of the parish, was made master, and for a short time performed the duties. When he ceased to teach, he continued, as I am informed, at the wish of the parish, to retain the mastership, appointing a deputy, and paying him the stipend. The town were anxious to avoid the risk of an irremoveable master. Since Mr. Dodsworth became vicar, there have been several assistants, some of them his curates. The present assistant, a layman, has been in office about 10 years, and is thought highly of in the town. A wish has been expressed, I am told, that Mr. Dodsworth should resign, and leave the school entirely to the working master.

The school is an old building in the churchyard, about 45 feet by 20. It is substantial, but would require some outlay to put it into good repair, The site is the dampest part of the town. Of the rentcharge of 76*l.* per annum, 15*l.* is, by the will, to be applied to the repair of the school or almshouses. Not above 20*l.* from this source has been spent on the school for the last seven years, but it is doubtful whether the place is worth much outlay. About three years ago a meeting was held, in which it was proposed to build a fresh school house, and a house for the master, by subscription. The plan was thought to be on too large a scale, and fell through, but will very likely be revived. It is thought that a house in a good part of the town, which is considered healthy, would attract boarders from the fen country round about. The present master once had a few, but was obliged to remove into the low part of the town, and lost them.

The highest class consists of boys from 11 to 14. They are reading Cornelius Nepos, and in French one of Jules Gérard's books. The Nepos is rather above them; they are hardly enough grounded in grammar to do it justice. The French they construe very fairly, and with intelligence, but their pronunciation and grammar are not good. The classes below are beginners. It should be observed that though French is charged for as an extra, the upper boys all learn it. In arithmetic a good many boys were able to work sums in practice, and the simpler rules, but could make very little of the rule of three, or of any sums that required much thought. Their working was accurate. Their knowledge of geography and Scripture History was small. A little elementary astronomy had been taught, with some success, to a few of the higher boys. The discipline seems good, and the instruction careful. I am informed that several boys who have gone from the school into business have been looked upon

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

as well trained. The great want at present is an additional teacher, who would be quite indispensable if the numbers were at all increased. The school is popular in the town.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 317. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Trollope, 16 November 1636, who stating that he had built a school which he desired to be a free grammar school, the owner of his house called St. Lombarde to be governor and nominate the master, gave to eight feoffees a rentcharge of 70*l.* issuing out of lands called St. Lombarde at Weston, as to 30*l.* thereof for a schoolmaster, 30*l.* for six poor aged men, 2*l.* for trustees' meetings, and remainder for repairs of school house and almshouse and clothing and fuel for the almsmen.

School Property.—Share of rentcharge, viz., 30*l.*, besides repairs. Buildings and site not adapted to their purpose, school being in the churchyard, and no residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching the art and rudiments of grammar in the town of Bourn. (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—No subsequent appointment of feoffees having been made, Sir John Trollope (now Lord Kesteven), present owner of Saint Lambert at Weston, acts as sole trustee; appoints head master.

No restriction upon other employment of head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 30*l.*, from fees 100*l.* The present head master is also vicar of the parish. Usher appointed by head master.

Day Scholars.—35, chiefly under 14 years old, from distances up to three miles. Pay: for general work, 3*l.*; French or drawing, 2*l.*; books and stationery about 2*l.*; fires, 2*s.* 6*d.* Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read well.

School classified by Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit case of boys who appear specially disqualified for certain parts of it. Religious instruction in Sacred history and the Catechism. School begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination.

Examination once a quarter by master.

Punishments: impositions, castigation, and expulsion. The last two by head master only; castigation publicly.

No playground or gymnasium.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years, but eight or ten to other places of education.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. One-third of lessons learnt in school, rest out of school.

Patron and Sole Trustee:
Lord Kesteven, Casewick, near Stamford.

Head Master:
Rev. Joseph Dodsworth, Vicar of Bourn.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Stationer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Commission Agent.
„ „ - 2	Grocer, &c.	„ „ - 2	Greengrocer.
„ „ - 3	Wine Merchant.	„ „ - 3	Farmer.
„ „ - 4	Painter.	„ „ - 4	Police Superintendent.
„ „ - 5	Banker.	„ „ - 5	Banker.
„ „ - 6	Farmer.	„ „ - 6	Solicitor.
„ „ - 7	Clerk.	„ „ - 7	Farmer.
„ „ - 8	Auctioneeer.	„ „ - 8	Butcher.
„ „ - 9	Wine Merchant.	„ „ - 9	Corn Merchant.
„ „ - 10	Lawyer's Clerk.	„ „ - 10	Innkeeper.

All from within half a mile of the school, except three who come from about three miles off.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		mins.		hours.	
Religious knowledge.	28	2	- -	20	14	2	10	- -	- -	- - - - - -
Greek - -	1	1	- -	1	15	6	10	- -	- -	Adams' *Delectus*, about 20 pages.
Latin - -	26	6	- -	4	14	12	15	4	4	Virgil 1st Æn., about 520 lines; Cæsar, 1st Book.
French - -	15	4	10*s.* per Quartr	4	14	14	15	6	6	Tueur de Lions (Gerard), about 180 pages.
Arithmetic -	28	- -	- -	- -	12	12	30	- -	6	Thrower's Arithmetic, various.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6	- -	- -	6	14	6	12	- -	1	Euclid 1st and 2d Book; Bridge's Algebra.
History - -	28	3	- -	20	12	8	10	- -	1	Outlines of Grecian History, Outlines of Roman History, Outlines of English History (all the book).
Geography -	28	2	- -	20	12	2	10	- -	1	Cornwell's Geography, about 45 pages.
English Grammar.	28	2	- -	20	12	2	5	- -	½	Allen and Cornwell's, about 20 pages.
									mins.	
English Composition.	28	- -	- -	20	12	1	20	- -	20	Cornwell's, about 30 pages -
Reading -	28	- -	- -	28	12	4	10	- -	30	Various - - -
									hours.	
Writing - -	28	- -	- -	28	12	8	15	- -	1½	—
Drawing -	6	1	10*s.* per Quartr	6	12	4	30	- -	2	From the flat and models.
Natural Philosophy.	15	1	- -	15	13	2	10	- -	½	About 50 pages.

In the lowest class four boys learn Latin delectus

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.

Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
8	yrs. 10	2	mins. 10	—	hours. —	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	11	1	15	3	3	Adams' Delectus, about 10 pages; and Nepos, about 15 pages.
6	11½	4	15	4	3	French Fables, about 45 pages (Chambaud).
						Thrower's (various.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	9½	8	10		1	Junior English History, 100 pages.
8	9½	2	10		1	Geography, Junior, about 22 pages.
8	9½	2	5		½	English Grammar, Junior, about 26 pages.
8	9½	1	20		mins. 20	Cornwell's, 10 pages.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

and two learn French grammar.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRIGG (PARISH OF WRAWBY*) GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

This school is very much in want of a Scheme. The town has one of the most important markets in Lincolnshire, and commands a large agricultural district. It also lies within easy reach of the newly established iron mines at Frodingham and Scunthorpe, which may become more important. At present, only a part of the more respectable inhabitants avail themselves of it. Their principal objection seems to be the mixed character of the school, to which boys of all classes are admitted. The objects of the founder seem to have been very general; embracing a primary as well as a classical education. Of the 11 parishes mentioned in his will, 6 or 7 are now supplied with National schools; the rest are quite away from the Brigg district. A strong wish is expressed both in the town and in the neighbourhood for a good middle school. In the town there would be no objection, at least on the part of many persons, to the payment of a moderate capitation fee. Without it additional masters cannot be provided. The number of boys is limited to 80, far too many for two masters.

Only one boy, the master's son, learns Greek; he was fairly grounded. The same boy, who with one other constitutes the first class in Latin, construed a passage of Cicero which he had prepared with accuracy and some taste. The next 6 boys were doing mere elementary construing, and showed some knowledge of grammar. An exercise which they did for me was very fair. The crude form system is in use. The dictation was below the average; not more than two or three boys did it perfectly. All but the head boy were absolutely ignorant of the simplest facts of geography. There are no wall-maps or black-boards. In arithmetic 5 boys in the upper school did an easy paper (not including fractions) correctly; 7 or 8 more worked two or three questions in the compound rules; the rest failed entirely. Some, however, are quite little boys, who are only in the simple rules. About 20 boys had begun algebra; two did creditable papers, and about half the rest showed some knowledge of the first four rules, though most of them made mistakes. The boys were evidently quite unaccustomed to examination.

In the lower school, which is under the usher, the average age of the two highest classes is between 10 and 11. 3 boys were able to work sums up to division of money well; the rest did very poorly; many could not multiply. The dictation was bad, and hardly any of the boys had heard of the Thames or of Europe. Though boys are required by the rules to read decently before admission, very few of the lowest class of 20 boys can do so. The discipline of the lower school is not at all good; that of the upper school only moderate. It should be said that the lower school is limited to the

* The town, properly called Glandford Bridges, is commonly known as Brigg.

labouring class; boys of higher social position are taken at once into the upper school, though only fit in point of attainments for the lower. But there is no difficulty in the way of lower school boys passing to the upper school.

The school room is old, but in fair repair. It is divided into two rooms; that for the lower school, 38 feet by 20; that for the upper half the size. The lower school is well provided with desks and forms; the upper only moderately so. There are no black boards, nor wall maps. The house would hold six or eight boarders, but is not well adapted for the purpose.

There is connected with the school a curious institution, which might serve as a nucleus for a boarding house on very low terms. Four poor boys of Fulsby and Legsby are lodged and maintained in the head master's house. The fund for this purpose exceeds 120*l.* a year, so that some profit remains to the head master. The boys live with the servants in the kitchen, and wait at table, and perform other menial duties in the house. Some time ago it was thought that too much use was made of them, and rules were laid down as to what they might and what they might not do in the way of work. They have not separate beds, and the room which has been used as their dormitory for more than 30 years is small and ill-ventilated. On my pointing this out to the head master, he undertook to remove them to a larger room.

The rule that the head master shall not hold office after 45 is not observed.

It should be mentioned that the school has recently suffered from the burning down of one of the farm houses, which was uninsured. The property is now all insured.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 523; A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., 11th September 1669, who gave lands in Wrawby, Horncastle, West Ashby, Ulceby, and Fulsby; as to the lands in Wrawby, Horncastle, West Ashby, and a moiety of the lands in Fulsby, in trust out of the rents and profits to build a schoolhouse and dwelling houses for master and usher, and then for the maintenance of a master; as to those in Ulceby, for the usher; as to the other moiety of the lands in Fulsby, for providing lodging, diet, clothes, and books for so many poor boys from the parishes of Legsby and Fulsby as the income would maintain, to be disposed of and maintained in the said intended school so long as founder's trustees should see fit for them to remain; and for defraying charges of trustees and examiners of scholars he gave a house in Gainsborough. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees, except probate of will, which is in possession of Sir John Nelthorpe.

School Property.—274a. 1r. of land with houses, besides school site and two fields in occupation of master 9a. 2r.; consols 1,485*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* (usher's estate), and 190*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* belonging to the Gainsborough estate. Income in 1866, 527*l.* gross, 434*l.* net (deducting arrears, &c.), besides residences for head master and usher.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For children of the inhabitants of *Glandford Brigg*, Wrawby, Messingham, North Kelsey, Legsby, Ulceby, *Fulsby, West Ashby,*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Scalby, Castrupp, and Broughton, to be taught the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, writing and arithmetic gratis, and all other children to be taught to read, write, and cast accounts, without paying anything (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, reading, writing, and arithmetic (founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Trustees 14 in number, self-electing; majority appoint head master. Required by founder's will to visit the school and examine it half-yearly.

Head master may not continue after he is 45 years old. This restriction disregarded in practice. No restriction upon other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 187*l.*, besides house and land, valued at 45*l.* per annum, and 24*l.* for boarding each of the four boys in his house. Total income of usher, from endowment 150*l.*, besides house. Usher appointed by trustees.

Day Scholars.—76, from distances up to two or three miles. Pay for firing, 1*s.*; cleaning, 1*s.* Instruction gratuitous. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—Four, from Legsby and Fulsby, who are nominated by trustees, and are clothed, fed, educated, and lodged gratuitously. Four meals a day generally.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fairly.

Classification peculiar, owing to different stations in life of boys. School course modified to a certain extent to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened with collects taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions mainly by general proficiency.

No examinations or prizes.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last publicly; none by head master only.

Playground about half an acre close to school. No bounds.

Two boys gone to university within the last six years. [None apparently at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 36 hours in summer and 28 in winter per week, besides time for preparation, which is about two hours per day for boys who learn Latin.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 31 Dec. 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Gross rental (master, &c.)	321	1	0
„ (usher)	145	0	0
Dividends (usher)	44	11	1
Gainsborough estate rent	10	10	0
Dividends do.	5	14	4
	526	16	5
Balances from last year:—			
Usher's account	109	3	8½
Legsby and Fulsby boys	55	18	8
Gainsborough estate	110	8	10
Repair fund	37	10	7½
	£ 839	18	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Arrears (master, &c.)	10	0	0
„ (usher)	3	16	7
„ (trustees)	5	14	4
Income tax (master, &c.)	5	1	7
„ (usher)	2	8	4
Cattle plague rates (master, &c.)	5	2	3
„ „ (usher)	1	7	5
Fire insurance (master, &c.)	2	14	6
„ (usher)	0	17	5
Fee farm rent (master)	0	17	0
Repairs to estate (usher)	36	19	7
Repairs to school building	12	7	10
Auditor and clerk	13	2	2
Head master	162	19	1
Usher	155	0	0
4 boys' maintenance	96	0	0
„ clothing and washing	29	16	10
„ medical assistance	6	13	4
	550	18	3
Balances:—			
Usher	89	11	0½
Legsby and Fulsby boys	49	2	1
Gainsborough estate	107	16	10
Repair fund	42	10	0½
	£ 839	18	3

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Earl of Yarborough, Brocklesby, Lincoln.
T. G. Corbett, Elsham.
The Rev. Charles James Barnard, Torquay.
Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., Lea.
Leadbetter Uppleby, Bournmouth, Poole.
G. C. Uppleby, Barrow-on-Humber.
V. D. H. C. Elwes, Great Billing, Northampton.
Rowland Winn, Appleby, Lincolnshire.
Geo. Augustus Luard, Blyborough.
The Rev. Jas. T. H. Tooke, Scawby.
The Rev. Robert Sutton, Scawby, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart., Normanby, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
Rev. Thomas Booth Wright, Broughton, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
John Dugdale Astley, Lieut.-Col., Elsham, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

Clerk to Trustees:
John Hett, Brigg.

Head Master:
Rev. C. Cotterill.

Other Foundation Master:
William Barrett.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Brigg.	
„ „ - 2	Gentleman Farmer	Howsham - -	5 miles.
„ „ - 3	Druggist, &c. -	Brigg.	
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Do.	
„ „ - 5	Lawyer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Gardener, &c. -	Scawby -	3 „
„ „ - 7	Innkeeper - -	Brigg.	
„ „ - 8	Shoemaker - -	Do.	
„ „ - 9	Grocer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 10	Innkeeper - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman Farmer	Howsham - -	5 „
„ „ - 2	Innkeeper - -	Brigg.	
„ „ - 3	Labourer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 4	Do. -	Do.	
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Clergyman - -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Shoemaker - -	Do.	
„ „ - 8	Gamekeeper - -	Scawby - -	3 „
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

There are four boarders, natives of Legsby in this county, who are clothed, fed, and educated at this school, according to the founder's will. No other boarders at present.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					yrs.		min.		h. m	
Religious Knowledge.	80	4	None	30	12	6	35	- -	3 30	Bible and Church Catechism partially.
Greek -	1	- -	None	1	14	6	45	- -	4 30	3 Books of Xenophon's Anabasis.
Latin - -	10	3	None	4	13	6	45	- -	4 30	Cicero de Senectute read through.
									hrs.	
French -	4	1	4l. per ann.	4	13	3	40	- -	2	Arnold's 1st French Book, Fenelon, Dialogues des Morts.
German -	- -	- -	- -	4	13	3	40	- -	2	Ahn's 1st German Course and Wittich's German for Beginners.
Arithmetic -	80	4	- -	30	12	- -	- -	- -	-	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or splied, beside preceding.	25	2	- -	10	12	10	1	- -	10	Todhunter's Algebra; Euclid.
							min.			
Physics -	30	2	—*	30	11	6	40	- -	4	Various Compilations for the use of Schools.
History - -	30	—	—	30	11	6	40	—	4	
Geography -	30	—	—*	30	11	3	20	—	1	
English Grammar.	30	—	—	30	11	6	20	—	2	
English Composition.	30	—	—	30	11	3	20	—	1	
Reading -	80	—	—	30	11	6	30	—	3	
Writing -	80	—	—	30	11	6	1 h.	—	6	

Only the first 30 Boys who are in the Upper School learn anything beyond Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

BURGH.—PALMER'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

This was founded by Jane Palmer in 1726, as a free school for all the children in Burgh. By the will of the foundress the schoolmaster is to be a Protestant of the Church of England; by the first set of rules, unmarried, and learned in Latin literature. The same rules direct that all poor children of the town of Burgh shall be educated gratuitously.

No schoolroom was erected as Jane Palmer had ordered; but the late incumbent of Burgh, Dr. Tozer, built a good one for boys and girls, and conveyed the land and buildings to the Bishop and Archdeacon of Lincoln, "on condition that it should be a National "school, and at the same time should be at the disposal of "Palmer's trustees, for the benefit of their charity, so long and "in such manner as the vicar of Burgh for the time being shall "direct and approve."

On the occurrence of the last vacancy the vicar, who is one of the feoffees, caused himself to be appointed master, without salary, in order to gain time for carrying out a scheme for the improvement of the school. At present he complains that the endowment simply interferes with the grant from the Committee of Council, and proposes to distribute the income of 70*l.* as follows: 20*l.* to the national schoolmaster, 10*l.* to a school in Burgh Marsh, 10*l.* to general purposes. The remainder he proposes to devote to the payment of the fees, &c. of three or five boys from the National school, to be called Palmer's scholars, and to continue their education at a middle-class school. The late National schoolmaster, who was a distinguished student of St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, has opened a private school, which now numbers 20 boys, and is said to be well conducted.* It is very popular, both at Burgh and in adjoining parishes. At present the school is conducted in a room in the vicar's house; it is thought, however, that when more buildings are required a subscription might be raised. The National school is also well-conducted, and has reached a very fair standard. The building is in good repair.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4. 592, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Jane Palmer, who, by indentures of lease and release, 9 and 10 May 1726, gave 24 acres of land in the parish of Burgh; the rents and profits to be paid to the schoolmaster and his successor for ever, and made rules for the government of the school.

School Property.—Present annual income 70*l.*, whole of which is applied to school. No buildings belonging to school. (But see Assistant Commissioner's report.)

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* A clergyman is now the head master, and the school has been put on a more permanent footing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—That a free school might be set up at Burgh for the education and instruction of the several children inhabitants of the parish of Burgh, and an able schoolmaster be maintained (foundation deed); all the poor children of Burgh, and if they are not sufficient, then such of the neighbouring towns as the feoffees should choose (founder's rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature (founder's rules).

Government and Masters—Feoffees, the incumbents of Burgh, Croft, and Wainfleet, *ex officio*. Majority, with approval of ordinary, to appoint head master; may remove him, if of bad behaviour, morals, or principles, after open investigation.

Master must be unmarried, virtuous, and well learned in Latin literature, (founder's rules).

State of School in April 1867.

The income of the charity has been usually employed in what was in fact the National school of the village. Lately the Rev. W. S. Thomason, vicar of Burgh, was appointed master, "pending certain arrangements which the "feoffees hope to make for teaching some of the poor boys who show aptitude "Latin, &c., by providing exhibitions to a good middle-class school now "founded in the place." [In 1869, 6 boys were thus educated at the Burgh Middle School at a cost of rather more than 40*l.*, and the rest of the income of the endowment applied to the National school.]

BUTTERWICK, near BOSTON.—PINCHBECK'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The mastership of this school is a comparative sinecure, as the master does not profess to attend during the whole of school hours, or to take any large share in the teaching. He spends, on an average, less than two hours a day in the school. For this he receives more than 200*l.* a year, and a good house. The assistant, to whom he delegates most of the work, has 50*l.* a year A good deal of money has been spent on restoring the building, so that the master's income has not always been quite as large as at present.

The school is not much above the level of an ordinary National school. It is divided into five classes. Two boys learn Latin, but have not at present mastered the declensions. The arithmetic of the first class (six boys, average age 13) was creditable; they had learnt the common rules, including elementary fractions, well. The second class did tolerably in the easier rules. Several of the third class failed in simple multiplication. The first class spelt well, and answered questions in the history and geography of England, but knew nothing of the geography of Europe. The second class did not spell well, and knew no geography at all. The third and fourth classes read and understood a simple story in words of two syllables. The fifth class cannot read, though, by bye-law of the trustees, it is required that they should do so before entering the school. The irregular attendance of the boys who go to field work is complained of. In winter, 60 or 70 attend the school; too many for the single assistant, even with the occasional help of the head master.

The annual examination by the trustees has hitherto been of a hasty description, and at a time when the school is not full. They have resolved to hold it in February for the future.

There is a good school-room, 33 feet by 18, almost entirely rebuilt within the last 12 years, and a comfortable master's house, with garden, orchard, and field attached. The field he allows to be used as a playground. I am informed that the farm-buildings on the estate are mostly in good repair. The property is, with one or two exceptions, let by tender. The exceptions are in favour of one or two old tenants, with whom the trustees do not like to interfere.

The neighbouring population consists of farmers and small freeholders; some of them send their children to commercial schools. No girls are admitted; but there is nothing in the founder's will to justify their exclusion.

A rule was formerly enforced that all the children should attend their parish church, but it has been relaxed by the present master. They all learn the Catechism of the Church of England.

As most of the feoffees are men of comparatively little education or position, the real management rests with the trustees, who are all clergymen in the neighbourhood.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There are endowed schools in the neighbouring villages of Wrangle and Bennington, both connected with bede-houses. Their endowments are each about 75*l.* a year. They are used as mixed schools for the labouring class, not under Government inspection. In the school of Bennington, Latin was to be taught, but it was supposed to have been enjoined only with a view to reading the Latin service, and was dropped.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 57, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 2 November 1665, Anthony Pinchbeck gave lands in Fishtoft, Leverton, Butterwick, Freiston, and Friskney, for the erection of a school and master's house, and the maintenance of a schoolmaster, within the town of Butterwick. Deeds deposited in a box in master's house, keys of which are kept by the two acting feoffees.

School Property.—120a. 1r. 33p. of land. Income (in 1864) 312*l.* gross; 285*l.* applied to school. No probable increase. One exhibition of 20*l.* for persons named Pinchbeck.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Children and youth of all the families of the name of the Pinchbecks, the children of certain other persons by name, and the children of their children for ever, and also all the children and youth of all the inhabitants of Butterwick, and of the hundred of the same in Freiston to be educated freely, with exhibition to University for any poor Pinchbeck (foundation deed); children of all the inhabitants of Butterwick and the hundred thereof to be instructed gratuitously. No boy to be admitted till he can read and spell correctly simple words of at least one syllable (rules of trustees, A.D. 1852).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek tongues, and apparently the right spelling and reading of English (foundation deed), ordinary branches of a sound English education gratuitously, with the addition of Latin and Greek when required (trustees' rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by trustees and feoffees, 7th June 1852.

Feoffees, self-electing, fourteen inhabitants of the town and hundred of Butterwick. They and the ministers of Butterwick, Fishtoft, Skirbeck, Benington, and Leverton, or the majority of them, appoint and dismiss head master.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. A person of the name of Pinchbeck, or a son of certain persons named in foundation deed, preferred. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 270*l.* besides house. Assistant appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—65, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 2 miles or more. Attend one part of the day on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read simple words of one syllable.

School classified uniformly by general proficiency. Religious instruction on Sundays, and reading Bible daily. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examination once a year by ministers of Butterwick, Fishtoft, Skirbeck, Benington, and Leverton.

Punishments: caning, inflicted by all masters before the school.

Playground, four acres close to school. Drilling once a fortnight.
No boy gone to any other place of education within the last five years.
School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in summer, and 26 in winter, per week, besides time for preparation of tasks.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	18	10	1	Schoolmaster	285	0	0
Arrears received	13	0	0	Repairs, Taxes, Insurance	18	15	0
Interest from Treasurer	0	8	3	New Farm Buildings	108	0	0
Rents	311	17	6				
Due to Treasurer	67	19	2				
	£411	15	0		£411	15	0

LIST OF FEOFFEES, TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Feoffees:
Wm. H. Holland, Miller, Butterwick.
Wm. Welberry.
Jas. Day, Farmer, Sutton St. James.
Thos. Plummer, Farmer, Freiston.
Samuel Welberry, Farmer, Freiston.
John Hayes, Farmer, Freiston.
Benjamin Hildred, Farmer, Freiston.

The above are feoffees in whom the estate is vested.

The trustees (having superintendence of the school) are "the ministers for the time being" of Freiston with Butterwick, Fishtoft, Skirbeck, Benington, and Leverton.

Clerk to Trustees:
The Schoolmaster.

Head Master:
Rev. John Jackson, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School.	1	Miller	Butterwick	¾ mile.
" "	2	Farmer	Do.	1 "
" "	3	Miller	Frieston	1½ "
" "	4	Farmer	Do.	½ "
" "	5	Do.	Butterwick	½ "
" "	6	Coastguard	Frieston Shore	2 "
" "	7	Farmer	Butterwick	1 "
" "	8	Sailor	Frieston Shore	2 "
" "	9	Miller	Frieston	1½ "
" "	10	Farmer	Butterwick	½ "
Boys lowest in School.	1	Labourer	Do.	½ "
" "	2	Do.	Do.	1 "
" "	3	Fisherman	Frieston Shore	2 "
" "	4	Farmer	Butterwick	½ "
" "	5	Labourer	Do.	1½ "
" "	6	Ground Keeper	Frieston	1½ "
" "	7	Farmer	Butterwick	½ "
" "	8	Do.	Frieston	1 "
" "	9	Labourer	Do.	1 "
" "	10	Do.	Do.	1½ "

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—(BUTTERWICK SCHOOL.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.			
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.
			18 Years.			hours.	10 Years.			hours.	8½ Years.			hours.
Religious Knowledge.	71	3	15		8	¼	31		8	¼	24		8	¼
Latin - -	2	1	2		6	¼	—		—	—	—		—	—
Arithmetic -	67	3	15		10	¼	31		10	¼	20		10	¼
History - -	15	1	15		3	¼	—		—	—	—		—	—
Geography -	22	2	15		3	¼	7		5	¼	—		—	—
English Grammar.	22	2	15		3	¼	7		5	¾	—		—	—
English Composition.	46	2	15		4	¾	31		4	¾	—		—	—
Reading - -	71	3	15		6	¾	31		10	¼	24		10	¼
Writing - -	71	3	15		6	¾	31		10	¼	24		10	¼
Music - -	71	3	15		1	1	31		1	1	24		1	1

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.					Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.					Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.				
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.		
				18 Years.			hours.	-	hours.	10 Years.			hours.	-	hours.	8½ Years.			hours.
Religious Knowledge.	71	3	-	15		8	¼	-	4	31		8	¼	-	4		8	¼	-	4
Latin - -	2	1	-	2		6	¼	-	1½	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Arithmetic -	67	3	-	15		10	¼	-	5	31		10	¼	—	5		—	—	—	—
History - -	15	1	-	15		3	¼	-	1½	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Geography -	22	2	-	15		3	¼	-	1½	7		5	¼	—	2½		—	—	—	—
English Grammar.	22	2	-	15		3	¼	-	1½	7		5	¾	—	2½		—	—	—	—
English Composition.	46	2	-	15		4	¾	—	3	31		4	¾	-	3		—	—	—	—
Reading - -	71	3	-	15		6	¾	—	4½	31		10	¼	-	5		10	¼	-	5
Writing - -	71	3	-	15		6	¾	—	4½	31		10	¼	-	5		10	¼	-	5
Music - -	71	3	-	15		1	1	—	1	31		1	1	-	1		1	1	-	1

CAISTOR FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The rules provide for the maintenance of an upper and lower school; the upper to teach classics, mathematics, (Euclid and algebra being specified,) English grammar and composition, geography, history, and such other subjects as it may be expedient to introduce; the lower, to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and the rudiments of Latin, if required. There are, it should be observed, different rates of payment in the two schools. For the last four or five years, these rules have been, as is stated in the head-master's answers, systematically set aside. They imply that a boy who is intended to learn Euclid and algebra should pass into the upper school, and pay the fees imposed there. The second master, however, instead of passing on his boys to the head master, teaches those subjects himself, and carries the boys much further in history and geography than is contemplated by the rules. Some of his boys, in fact, are just going up for the Oxford junior local examination. The lower classes of the lower school are principally taught under the superintendence of the second master, by his brother, who is just going up for the A. A. examination. As the second master is thoroughly efficient and devoted to his work, and as inhabitants of the town had rather pay 10*s.* per annum than 48*s.*, for the same kind of teaching, this violation of the rules is popular enough. The limits of the head master's authority over the second master are so ill-defined that he does not see any remedy. He once proposed to teach Euclid and algebra to the first class of the lower school, but the second master refused. The practical result is that two competing schools are now taught under one roof, the social status of the boys in the upper school being, as a rule, rather above that of those in the lower.

The holidays and the hours prescribed by the rules have been changed with consent of the patron. The second master has, further, without consent of the head master, shortened the afternoon school by half an hour.

The upper school consists of 10 boys. Their principal study is classics. Five of them are quite beginners, not far, in fact, beyond reading and writing, and would, if classed by their attainments, be placed low in the lower school. Their parents, however, preferred for them the society of the upper school. The rest were very well grounded in Latin and Greek grammar, and construed Cæsar very fairly. Two of them (aged 11 and 15,) had some notion of making out a passage in the Anabasis. The younger of these has just gained the first scholarship at Winchester. Three of them have learnt two books of Euclid, but did not pass a good

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

examination. One boy (11 years old) did well for his age in arithmetic; the others failed almost entirely. Very little geography or history was known.

In the lower school, the 1st class (six boys, average age 13¾,) passed a good examination in two books of Euclid, and reached a very fair average in arithmetic and elementary algebra. One boy obtained nearly full marks in arithmetic. The 2d class had begun Euclid and algebra, but did poorly in arithmetic. Both classes answered well in geography and English history. The 1st class had done some analysis, but did not produce much result. The 3rd and 4th classes consist of beginners, most of them recently come to the school.

The head master might, it is said, have more boarders if he chose to take them. The second master has 8, all of whom sleep in separate beds in well-ventilated rooms. He is likely to take a larger house and increase his numbers. The lower school is decidedly popular in the town.

The building is old but in good repair. It is divided into two class rooms, each of which will hold 30 boys comfortably.

The late second master was infirm and did much of his work by deputy. The present second master was at St. Mark's, and gained a second class certificate. The selection was made by the head master, with two other clergymen, to whom it was delegated by the patron.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 517, 723, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Hansard, by will, 18 March 1627, directed his executors to pay 2,000*l.* to certain persons in order to purchase an estate of clear yearly value of 140*l.*, and pay thereout yearly 30*l.* to master and 15*l.* to usher of a school proposed to be established at Caistor. The like sums for a school at Wragby, and the rest to his daughters. He further bequeathed 250*l.* for the erection of a school house. Rev. Francis Rawlinson, by will, 29 Dec. 1630, gave 400*l.* to be laid out in land, therewith to purchase an estate of clear yearly value of 20*l.* for maintenance of a free grammar school, provided that the inhabitants at their own cost erected a convenient school house within two years. Residue of 400*l.* to be paid to his executors. The school has long been in possession of two estates, one at Cumberworth, and the other being certain tithes in the parishes of Bilsby and Asgardby, which estates are supposed to represent the above-named endowments.

School Property.—Tithe rentcharge on 2,370 acres of land, commuted at 225*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* per annum; a field of six acres let at 13*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and an estate of about 65 acres let at 120*l.* The first two are appropriated to the head master, the last to the usher. Total income 359*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* gross, 305*l.* average net. An annual sum of 37*l.* is paid on account of expenses incurred in a Chancery suit. This charge will continue for 28 years from 1865.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. No residence for head master or usher. A scholarship founded by Chas. Humphry, 1718, at Jesus College, Cambridge, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* In default of fit candidate, Louth has next claim.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of youth in good literature in or near Caistor. The schoolmaster and usher not requiring of the scholars or their friends anything which is not equal for schoolmasters to receive which do teach and instruct in free grammar schools (Hansard's will). For the

foundation and maintenance of a free grammar school. Town of Caistor, and whatever town besides that should send their children there, should be free to have them taught (Rawlinson's will). No boy to be admitted unless he be seven years old at least, can read Bible, be decently clothed, personally clean, and free from infectious disease. Boys, parishioners, in upper school to pay 12*s.* a quarter; non-parishioners to pay 24*s.* a quarter. Entrance fee 5*s.* In lower school the fee to be 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter and entrance fee 2*s.* 6*d.* For stationery and cleaning in the upper school 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the lower 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter (Regulations, A.D. 1837).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature and rudiments of religion (Hansard's will). Grammar by implication (Rawlinson's will). In upper school, Greek and Latin classics, English grammar and composition, arithmetic, and such branches of mathematics as are usually taught in schools, including Euclid and algebra, geography, history, and such other branches of general information as may be deemed expedient.

In lower school, reading, writing, arithmetic; with elements of English grammar and rudiments of Latin (Regulations, A.D. 1837).

Government and Masters.—Regulations made by patron A.D. 1837.

Representative of Sir Edward Ascough (Rawlinson's trustee), patron, appoints masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade (but see Assistant Commissioner's Report).

Masters.—Allowed to take boarders. Total income of head master from endowment, 187*l.*, besides profits of boarders; of usher, 104*l.*, besides profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—From distances up to three miles. Pay: upper school, 2*l.* 8*s.*; coals, stationery, &c., 10*s.*; entrance fee, 5*s.* Lower school, 10*s.*; coals, stationery, &c., 6*s.*; entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two in head master's and seven in usher's house. Charge for boarding, head master's house 42*l.* under 14 years of age, 52*l.* 10*s.* above. In usher's house 30*l.* Four meals a day; meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house, 443 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read with tolerable fluency.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination at Midsummer and partially at Christmas by head master. Prizes given by patron and masters.

Punishments: caning and impositions; the former generally in school.

Playground, 20 yards by 15. Boys allowed to walk in country at their own discretion.

Two boys have, within the last five years, gone to University. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in upper school, and 28 in lower school, per week. Playtime, 24 to 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Tithe Rentcharge	233	1	2	Expenses of collecting Tithe	6	0	0
Rent of Field	13	10	0	Highway and Poor Rates	23	6	8
Rent of Land appropriated to Usher	120	0	0	Income Tax	8	4	9½
				Head Master	186	19	8½
				Usher	104	10	0
				Annual charge for Chancery Expenses	37	10	0
	£366	11	2		£366	11	2

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES, &c.

Patron:
H. R. Boucherett, Esq., Willingham Hall, Market Rasen.
Head Master:
Rev. Anthony Bower, M.A.
Usher:
Robert Thomas.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Caistor.	
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Normandby -	4 miles.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Caistor.	
" " - 4	Schoolmaster -	Do.	
" " - 5	Maltster and Brewer	Do.	
" " - 6	Relieving Officer -	Do.	
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Nettleton - -	1 "
" " - 8	Innkeeper - -	Caistor.	
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Nettleton Parish -	2 "
" " - 10	Grocer and Draper	Caistor.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Currier - -	Do.	
" " - 2	Watchmaker -	Do.	
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Nettleton - -	1 "
" " - 4	Painter - -	Caistor.	
" " - 5	Publican - -	Do.	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Nettleton - -	1 "
" " - 7	Clergyman - -	Caistor.	
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Caistor Parish -	¾ "
" " - 9	Surveyor of Taxes	Caistor.	
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Caistor Parish -	1½ "

All those who reside in the town of Caistor are within 400 yards of the School.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.	Head Master.
" " - 2	Gas Engineer -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	No Parent living -	Brighton (residence of Guardian).	Second Master.
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Thoresway near Caistor.	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Brocklesby near Caistor.	Do.
Boys owest in School - - 1	Do. - -	Brocklesby- -	Second Master.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Nettleton - -	
" " - 3	Publican - -	Caistor - -	
" " - 4	In the Stock Exchange.	London - -	

The total number of Boarders in the school is nine, of whom five may (as above) be classed in the upper half, and four in the lower half of the school.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Caistor School consists of an Upper and a Lower School, in which the work is to a great extent independent, and there is no gradation of Classes throughout the *whole* School. There are 11 boys more immediately under the Head Master's care, and as they consist of boys whose attainments are widely different, and of boys who are receiving special preparation, they scarcely admit of classifying. Under the Second Master's care, that is, in the Lower School, there are 37 boys. These are arranged in two divisions. The work of each School is given separately for the latter half of 1864.

WORK OF UPPER SCHOOL IN LATTER HALF OF 1864.

Religious Knowledge.—All the school, viz., 11 boys, average age 12, four lessons per week; average time given to the lessons half an hour, the lessons being prepared in the evening. *Work done.*—Upper boys went through half of Riddle's Manual of Scripture History, and about one third of the latter part of Dean Ramsay's Questions on Catechism. Lower boys went through quarter of the earlier part of Dean Ramsay's Catechism with Bible reading.

Greek.—Six boys, average age 12, four lessons per week, with Greek Grammar Repetition every morning. Preparation principally in the evening. *Work done.*—All the Greek Grammar except Syntax, with the first 50 pages of Frost's Dalzell's Analecta Minora.

Latin.—All the school, viz., 11 boys, in three divisions; first of two boys, second of four boys, third of five boys. The time given to Latin is about one and a half hours a day. *Work done* by two boys, De Senectute; by four boys, 40 pages of Dr. Smith's Principia Latina, Part 2, with a portion of Principia Latina, Part 3; the other boys, various parts of Dr. Smith's Principia Latina, Part 1. With constant examinations in Latin Grammar of *all* the boys.

French.—11 boys, average age 12, four lessons per week, average lesson half an hour. *Work done.*—Upper boys, Gasc's Histoires Amusantes, and part of Havet's Household French. Lower boys, Gasc's First French Book (portion of it).

Arithmetic.—11 boys. Boys very varied in their attainments, and do not class well together. Colenso's Arithmetic used. Upper boys, the higher parts; the Lower, the elementary rules; but the principal part of the instruction in this subject is given by the Master, viva voce.

Algebra.—Three boys, average age 13¾. *Work done*, about 40 pages of Todhunter's School Algebra. Time occupied in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid, about one and a half hours a day during three days of the week.

History and Geography.—11 boys. Whole of Tuesday afternoon taken for these subjects. *Books used.*—Cornwell's Larger and Smaller Geographies, Dr. Smith's Smaller History of England, and Miss Young's Kings of England.

English Grammar, Reading, Dictation, and English Composition.—11 boys, from 10 to 12 every Wednesday morning. Morell's Grammar used, but a great portion of the instruction given is viva voce or catechetically.

WORK OF LOWER SCHOOL IN LATTER HALF OF 1864.

In two Divisions: A., of 12 boys; B., of 24 boys.

Religious Knowledge.—A. Genesis, chapter 1-20. B. Gospel of St. Luke.

English Grammar.—Morell's Grammar and Analysis.

Geography.—A. Palestine and S. America. B. Outlines.

Latin.—A. Part of Dr. Smith's Principia Latina, Part 1.

Arithmetic.—A. Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. B. Simple and Compound Rules Colenso's and Barnard Smith's Arithmetic used.

Algebra.—A. Elementary parts of Todhunter's School Algebra.

Euclid.—Various, according to the boys.

Mapping.—A. South America. B. Carpenter's Outline Map Book.

English History.—Miss Young's Kings of England.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CORBY.—READ'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The rules by which the school is governed were drawn up in 1840 by the trustees and visitors. They are founded on the rules of Read's executors, but differ from them principally in not requiring that the head master shall be a M.A., or at least in orders. As the endowment is from a rent-charge, which was not increased in proportion to the value of money, it would be difficult to fulfil the conditions. Another part of the rules, which has fallen into desuetude, is the appropriation of half the endowment to the maintenance of four poor boys as boarders.

By a private arrangement, made either by the late master, or by the feoffees, but at any rate acquiesced in by them, the number of free boys has been limited to 25, a practice for which there is no distinct authority in the rules. The present master, however, does not insist on the limitation, nor on the rule requiring a boy to read well before admission. The school now consists of 25 free boys; 13 day boys not residing in Corby, who pay 15*s.* a quarter, and 13 boarders or weekly boarders who pay 6 or 4½ guineas a quarter, according to age. Only a small number of the free boys are children of labourers. There has been, I am informed, at times, difficulty in obtaining admission for boys of that class; but I cannot learn that this is the case at present. Practically, however, such boys get what education they receive at Dames' schools, and go early to work. The entrance examination and the expense of books, &c. (from 7*s.* to 1*l.* a year) stand in their way. The vicar is anxious that the school should be converted into a National school, as there is none in the place.

The real management of the school rests with the feoffees, only two of whom reside in the place. The third, whose name is retained on the list, has resigned, but his right to do so is disputed. If his resignation is valid, the number ought to be made up, which the existing feoffees, I am told, do not wish to be done. The two acting feoffees do not seem to be men of sufficient education to have the control of a school, though they are evidently anxious for its welfare. The Charity trustees of Grantham pay an annual visit, which costs the school 2*l.* 2*s.*, but it does not appear that they do very much for its benefit.

The late master was thought very highly of in the neighbourhood, and is said to have shortened his life by his devotion to the school. His successor was assistant in a commercial school at Grantham. He is not a graduate, nor trained or certificated, but appears to be a painstaking teacher, and is liked in the town. He is assisted by his nephew, a lad of 16, and by other boys in the highest class. The first class (whose ages vary from 12 to 16) read well, and answered fairly in English grammar, geography, and history. Their arithmetic was also very fair; several of

them worked with considerable intelligence. The second class read fairly, but without much intelligence, and were much inferior to the first in other subjects. The lowest class read an easy narrative with difficulty. It is hard to say how far the teaching of the upper boys is due to the present master, and how far to his predecessor, as most of them have been some time at the school. The discipline was moderately good. An additional teacher is much wanted, but it does not seem possible to provide one, unless a capitation fee be charged.

The building is in good repair, and will accommodate 20 boarders, though not specially adapted for their reception. They are rather closely packed, however, and sleep two in a bed. The school-room is crowded; it will not hold conveniently more than 40 boys. There are no maps, or other apparatus for teaching, except two black boards.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4. 327, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Charles Read, 30 July 1669, who gave a moiety of a rentcharge of 97*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.* issuing out of the manor of Folkingham; 20*l.* thereof for the salary of a schoolmaster, and 20*l.* for four poor boys, the rest for the repair of the school buildings. (The other moiety for a similar school at Tuxford, Notts.; see p. 432. The founder also in 1669 founded a free school at Drax in Yorkshire, W.R.) Deeds in custody of the feoffees, not accessible to public.

School Property.—Present annual income 48*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; whole applied to school.

Buildings and site well adapted for their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of the children of the inhabitants of the parish of Corby in reading, writing, and casting accounts, and in Latin (as occasion should require), in a free grammar school; 5*l.* apiece to four poor boys, sons of widows of ministers and of decayed gentlemen and their widows who should not be able to maintain their charge; such boys to enter at the age of seven or upwards, to be instructed gratis by the master in the same manner as the other children, and to reside in the school until 16 years of age (founder's will). For boys of the age of six years and upwards, decently clothed, &c., and able to read a chapter in the Bible, whose parents or guardians reside in the town or parish of Corby (Rules of feoffees, A.D. 1840). There has been no appointment of pensioners since 1815 (Ch. Com. Rep.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, and Latin as occasion shall require (founder's will). Latin as occasion shall require, Euclid, writing, mathematics, and arithmetic, gratis, without any fee or reward whatever (Rules of feoffees, A.D. 1840).

Government and Masters.—Rules made by executors of founder A.D. 1674; and by feoffees, with consent of visitors, 24 September 1840.

Feoffees, six freeholders of the parish. Visitors, municipal charity trustees of the borough, and vicar of Grantham, and two justices of the peace residing nearest to Corby. Majority of feoffees, with consent of visitors, appoint head master (founder's will). Majority of visitors may, for immorality, neglect of duty, incapacity, or other reasonable excuse, upon complaint made by majority of feoffees, and publicly investigated by visitors, dismiss head master.

Head master must be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, or at least a clergyman (rules of founder's executors, A.D. 1674). May not hold any ecclesiastical preferment not within the parish of Corby, or teach any other school (feoffees' rules, A.D. 1840).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master takes boarders. Total income, from endowment 25*l.* and house, besides profits of boarders. Assistants appointed by head master.

Day Scholars.—39 [34 in May 1867]; from distances up to 5 miles; 23 on the foundation. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—16 [13 in May 1867], all in head master's house. Three meals a day; meat once. Four on Sundays; meat twice. Cubical contents of bed rooms, 367 feet per boy. Every boy has not a separate bed. Hours 6¼ A.M. (7 in winter), 8¼ P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read a chapter of the Bible.

School classified by one leading group of subjects. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture history. School opened with prayers from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

School annually examined by visitors and trustees. Prizes given for good conduct, general progress, and position in examination list.

Punishments: extra lessons, and occasionally slight corporal punishment; all by head master only.

Playground, half an acre, 50 yards from school. Boys not allowed to walk in country at their own discretion.

No boy gone to any university during present master's incumbency.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 33 hours per week, besides time for preparing grammar, geography, and tables. Playtime, 26 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Visitors:
(See above.)

Trustees:
James Rawlinson, Grocer, Corby.
Geo. Searson Bellamy, Innkeeper, Corby.
William Musson, Land Agent, Peterborough.

Clerk to Trustees:
Frederick Malim, Solicitor, Grantham.

Head Master:
W. S. Morley.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Osgodby - -	3½ miles.
" " - 2	Innkeeper - -	Corby.	
" " - 3	Higgler -	Do.	
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Irnham - -	2 "
" " - 5	Innkeeper - -	Ingoldsby - -	5 "
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Keisby - -	4½ "
" " - 7	Do. - -	Irnham - -	2 "
" " - 8	Do. - -	Burton - -	2 "
" " - 9	Do. - -	Ingoldsby - -	5 "
" " - 10	Butcher - -	Corby.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Do.	
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Swayfield - -	2 "
" " - 7	Gardener - -	Corby.	
" " - 8	Innkeeper - -	Do.	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 10	Labourer - -	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1 -	Farmer - -	Rippingale.	Head Master.
2 -	Do. - -	Do.	
3 -	Do. - -	Dowsby.	
4 -	Do. - -	Kirkby Underwood.	
5 -	Do. - -	Haydor Lodge.	
6 -	Do. - -	Bulby.	
7 -	Do. - -	Lenton.	
8 -	Do. - -	Ingoldsby.	
9 -	Do. - -	Hougham.	
10 -	Do. - -	Elsthorpe.	
11 -	Do. - -	Do.	
12 -	Draper - -	Grantham.	
13 -	Miller and Farmer	Ingoldsby.	
14 -	Farmer - -	Hacconby.	
15 -	Do. - -	Ansty Lodge.	
16 -	Butcher - -	Ingoldsby.	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DONINGTON.—COWLEY'S ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The charity comprises not only a grammar school, but endowed primary schools for boys, girls, and infants. They seem to be worked so as to afford the greatest possible benefit to the town, but the income is so large that they might be much more extensively useful. In the year 1865, the extraordinary income from fines, &c. just covered an extraordinary expenditure of 250*l.* on new buildings and permanent improvements, and there was an excess of 250*l.* of ordinary income over expenditure. This was after meeting all the ordinary expenses of the school on the most liberal scale; one item, for instance, is 30*l.* for taking 8 boys to the local examinations.

The inferior schools are under the constant superintendence of the head master, who has been a master at a training college, and therefore thoroughly understands their management. He is the only graduate; but the other masters and mistresses appear to have been carefully selected, and to be well qualified for their work. The head master gives them occasional instruction in the theory and practice of teaching, for which he receives a small additional stipend as "master of method."

The grammar or upper boys' school contains boys from 8 to 16, and is divided into four classes. Mathematics may be considered the leading subject. Even the third class, consisting of boys between 11 and 12, showed a creditable knowledge of the first Book of Euclid, decidedly above the average of beginners. The results in the higher classes were equally satisfactory. The arithmetic of the highest boys was excellent, and the general average satisfactory. The knowledge of geography throughout the school was good; several boys produced good maps from memory. The knowledge of English grammar and history was very fair; all these subjects receive considerable attention. Latin is not a very strong subject, but the results, as far as they went, were satisfactory. One boy was construing Cicero, the next class Cæsar. Greek is learnt only by two boys; French, by five, some of whom have only just begun; the grammar and pronunciation were not good. There is a little difficulty about French; it is thought that the fees which the scheme allows to be taken for teaching ought strictly to go to the general account of the charity; the trustees would prefer that they should go to the master who teaches it, one of the assistants. Two boys in the lower school learn Euclid and algebra; they would be in the upper school, but their parents are too poor to pay for books. The whole school, except the infants, is examined weekly on paper, a practice which seems to have worked well.

There was formerly an upper girls' school. The distinction no longer exists, but the first class fulfils, to a certain extent, the same purposes. It consists of 28 girls; fully half of them are decidedly above the class that would be found in a National school. The attainments of the girls in it are rather unequal, as

admission depends not only on progress, but on the ability of the parents to buy the books the children require. They all read well, and a large proportion showed a creditable knowledge of elementary arithmetic. In a paper on the four rules, simple and compound, and rule of three, the average of marks amounted to 50 per cent. Two girls did the whole paper correctly. They are frequently examined on paper so that they were able to do themselves justice. The dictation of most was not very accurate; nor did they distinguish themselves in geography and history, though a few questions were answered. The endowment is more fairly divided between the sexes than in most schools; but even here the expenditure on the boys is nearly double that on the girls. In 1865 the totals were, boys 593*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, girls 238*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, infants 142*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The headmaster's salary is here reckoned entirely in the expenditure of the boys' school; if one-fourth of it be regarded as an equivalent for his superintendence of the girls, and the expenditure on the infants be divided, the result will be *609l. 13s. for boys, 364l. 16s. 7d. for girls.*

The trustees are anxious to make a middle school for the district, but have not at present succeeded. The distance from a railway station, and the small importance of the town, have been against the school. It has been proposed to admit boys from the neighbouring villages as day-boys at a capitation fee. Some of the trustees would like to see boys boarding with private persons in the town, and attending the school; a plan which is open to serious objections. They are anxious also to fill the head master's house, and to increase his income, as he has nearly doubled the numbers, besides creating the Grammar school and bringing the whole establishment into excellent order. The school is in high repute in the town; it is felt that justice is done to all classes.

An agricultural class and model farm from part of the scheme, but it is left to the discretion of the trustees to carry out that provision. They have not yet thought fit to do so. A kitchen and laundry for the instruction of the girls is built, but not used, except as a cloak room.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 23. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed (1701), will (1711), and codicil (1718), of Thomas Cowley, who gave lands in Donington and Quadring, a rentcharge of 32*l.* per annum payable out of a moiety of the quit rents, &c. of the manor of Wikes, his moiety of the manor of Wikes in Donington, Quadring, Wigtoft, and Kirton, and the reversion of a toll of 20*l.* expectant upon two lives, five acres of land in Quadring and Gosberton, besides personal property, for the erection of a schoolhouse and the payment of a schoolmaster 20*l.* a year, 20*s.* for books for the scholars, 5*l.* 4*s.* for doles of bread to 12 poor people, 10*l.* for apprenticing, 4*l.* for the vicar, 40*s.* for trustees' dinner, 10*l.* to John Thompson for managing the estate, and out of the overplus to set the poor people at work at woollen or linen manufacture. Charity confirmed and regulated by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 22 April 1726, who amongst other *things, decreed the*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

establishment of an almshouse for twelve poor, which the founder had directed by his deed, but revoked by the codicil. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees, but, without their permission, not accessible to public.

School Property.—738 acres of land with houses, and the manor of Wykes. Average annual income of charity, 1,710*l.* gross, 1,460*l.* net, of which 811*l.* was in 1864 applied to support of grammar school and three primary schools, besides upwards of 1,000*l.* in new fittings and repairs of schools. The scheme also provides for an expenditure not exceeding 160*l.* in apprenticing and advancement of scholars, besides three exhibitions of 25*l.* each, tenable for three years; not necessarily at University. (The non-educational portion of the income is by the scheme restricted after lapse of present pensions to 5*l.* for vicar, 5*l.* 4*s.* for bread, and not more than 50*l.* besides for relief of poor.)

Buildings and site good. Residences for head and second masters. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust as regards Education.—A schoolmaster to teach 20 poor children in Donington to read English and write (founder's deed). A schoolmaster to teach the sons of inhabitants of Donington, without limitation as to number, in the Latin and Greek tongues. Another master or mistress to teach 40 children of inhabitants their A B C, and so on in the English tongue, till they should be ready to go to the upper school. And a schoolmistress to teach 20 of the inhabitants to read and spell (Commissioners' decree, 1726). Grammar school: for boys from eight to eighteen years old, of good character, residing within the parish of Donington. Non-residents admissible at a fee of not more than 6*l.* per annum. Boarders to pay to trustees fee of not more than 3*l.* per annum. Lower boys' school: for boys from six to fourteen years old, resident in the parish of Donington. Girls' school: for girls from six to seventeen years old, resident in the parish of Donington. Infants' school: for children from three to eight years old residing in the parish of Donington (Scheme, A.D. 1858).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.— Reading English and writing (founder's deed), Latin and Greek tongues; reading; writing; A, B, C; spinning woollen or linen (Commissioners' decree). Grammar school: Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature; principles of natural philosophy; land surveying, drawing, designing, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography and writing. Lower boys' school: reading, writing, book-keeping, general English literature and composition, and geography. An industrial master and land may be attached to these schools with a man to teach farming, agricultural chemistry, and gardening. Girls' school: reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, biography, history, elements of astronomy, outline drawing, elements of music, plain needlework, washing, ironing, and cooking. Infants' school: subjects usually taught in infants' schools, including reading. For all scholars: principles of Christian religion, and such other subjects as trustees may direct. No child to be obliged to learn Church Catechism or attend Church whose parents object in writing, and undertake that they shall attend some other place of religious worship. Trustees may demand 2*l.* 2*s.* from each boy who learns French, German, or drawing and designing (Scheme 1858).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 10 Dec. 1858.

Trustees: vicar of Donington and fourteen other persons appointed by Court of Chancery (as regards new trustees necessarily resident in town or within twelve miles); five a quorum, chairman a casting vote; make regulations; appoint master of grammar and lower boys' school, and mistresses of girls' school and infant school; dismiss second master, and master of lower boys' school and mistresses of girls' and infant school. Head master may be removed by resolution of two-thirds of meeting of at least one-half of existing trustees, such resolution being confirmed at a second meeting, after one month's interval, by two-thirds of meeting of at least one half of existing trustees.

All masters and mistresses must be of the Church of England. Head master must be also a graduate of an English university. May perform Sunday duty within five miles of Donington. May not otherwise, nor may any other master or mistress, undertake any employment unconnected with

trust. Subject to trustees' rules, head master has general control over all the schools. Allowed to take boarders to be educated in common with rest of scholars. If he have more than 20, trustees may require him to provide an additional master.

State of Upper School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master. Total income from endowment 220*l.*, no fees, from boarders 15*l.*, besides house; also has Sunday clerical duty. Second master nominated by head master, 90*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—31 [34 in Jan. 1868], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 2½ miles. Attend and go to church on Sunday. Non-parishioners pay capitation fee of 3*l.*

Boarders.—One [4 in Jan. 1868], in head master's house. Four meals a day. Treated as one of head master's family. Pays capitation fee of 3*l.* to trustees. Terms for board and instruction 50 guineas, including everything. Cubical contents of bed-room, 800 feet per boy. Hours 7 to 8 A.M., 9 to 10 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Scholars on admission to Grammar school must be able to read and write.

Grammar school classified by classics and mathematics. School course modified to suit case of individual boys. Religious instruction to all. Prayers, taken from liturgy, before and after school.

Promotions by examination by head master, and generally separate for each subject.

Annual examination by examiners selected by trustees. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: detention, writing out lines, caning, and suspension, the last by head master only. Caning publicly.

Playground 1,850 square yards, close to school. A cricket field also rented. Masters frequently join in games. No bounds. Drilling taught by competent instructor.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides two and a half hour's preparation per day.

In the lower school there were 82 boys in Jan. 1868.

ACCOUNTS for Year ending Christmas 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance of last Account	561	9	0
Rents of Lands and Tenements	1,476	5	0
Manorial Income	263	11	0
Sale of Old Materials	33	6	6
Returned Insurance Premium	10	12	1
Interest on Banking Account	5	15	10
Capitation Fees:			
One Boarder, 1 non-resident	4	10	0
	£2,355	9	5

DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Boys' Schools:						
Upper School Masters	315	8	0			
Lower School Masters	117	10	0			
Drill Instructor	4	13	0			
Books, Examinations, Prizes, &c.	70	16	1			
Coals, Gas, Cleaning, &c.	35	19	1			
Repairs	17	4	10			
				561	11	0
Girls' School				180	11	4
Infants' School				86	10	4½
Repairs of Girls' and Infants' Schools				3	18	10
Apprenticing, &c. 13*l.* (Boys). Advancement in Service 20*l.* (Girls)				33	0	0
Pensioners				59	10	2
Bread dole				5	4	0
Vicar of Donington				5	0	0
Repairs of Estates				5	7	9
Insurance, Taxes, and Rates				7	4	1½
School Fencing, Gas Fitting, Heat Apparatus, &c.				1,010	12	3
Management				102	10	6
Balance				294	9	1
				£2,355	9	5

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
							hours.		hours.				
Religious Knowledge.	32	4	- -	7	14	6	¼	- -	4½	Genesis, Exodus, St. Matthew; Church Catechism; Whateley's Evidences.	8	13	6
Latin - -	32	5	- -	1	15	4	¾	4	3	Ovid. Fasti II.; Cor. Nep. 6 lives.	5	14	4
French - -	3	1	- -	3	15	4	½	- -	2	Delille's Grammar, Elementary; Reading Book, Guizot's Guillaume.	—	—	—
Arithmetic -	32	4	- -	7	14	4	1	- -	4	Colenso, general - - -	8	13	4
Mensuration and Surveying.	7	1	- -	7	14	3	¾	- -	2¼	—	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	32	4	- -	7	14	5	½	- -	2½	Euclid, Books I. II. - -	8	13	5
History - -	32	4	- -	7	14	2	½	- -	1	Ince's Outlines, William I.—Victoria.	8	13	2
Geography -	32	4	- -	7	14	2	½	- -	1	Anderson's Geography: Europe, British Isles, France, North America.	8	13	2
English Grammar.	32	4	- -	7	14	4	½	3	2	Morell's - - -	8	13	4
English Composition.	32	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Letters, &c., weekly.	—	—	—
Reading -	32	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Student's Hume or 5th Irish Book.	- -	- -	- -
Writing - -	32	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - - -	- -	- -	- -
Music - -	32	4	- -	7	14	4	½	- -	2	Elements of Grammar and Harmony.	- -	- -	- -

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended, Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.					hours.		hours.	
½	- -	4½	Same as Class I. - - -	8	10	6	½	- -	4½	Genesis, Saint Matthew, Catechism.
¾	4	3	Virg. Æn. III.; Cæsar, Book III.	8	10	4	¾	- -	3	Grammar, Accidence.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- -	4	Colenso to Vulgar Fractions	8	10	4	1	- -	4	Simple Rules, Colenso.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	- -	2½	Euclid I. 1-26 - - - -	8	10	5	½	- -	2½	Euclid Def. I. 1-7.
½	- -	1	Ince, William I.—Henry VIII.	8	10	2	½	- -	1	Kings of England, William I.—Richard II.
½	- -	1	Europe, British Isles - -	8	10	2	½	- -	1	World; England.
½	3	2	Morell's - - - - -	8	10	4	½	- -	2	Morell's Elementary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- - - - - - -	8	10	4	¾	- -	3	Fourth Irish Book.
- -	- -	- -	- - - - - - -	8	10	4	½	- -	2	—
- -	- -	- -	- - - - - - -	8	10	4	½	- -	2	Grammar.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
The Rev. Basil Beridge, Algarkirk.
The Rev. Charles Moore, Wyberton.
Thomas Gee, Brothertoft, Boston.
The Rev. John Wilson, Wigtoft.
The Rev. Edward Moore, Spalding.
The Rev. John Tunnard, Frampton.
The Rev. John D. Grenside, Donington.
Wm. Parker, Hanthorpe House, Bourn.
Charles T. J. Moore, Frampton House, Boston.
The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Swineshead.
Richard Gleed, Donington.
The Rev. Henry Thomas Fletcher, Bicker.
The Rev. Charles Avery Moore, Sutterton.
Henry Smith, Horbling.
Charles John Bullivant Parker, Great Hale.

Clerk to Trustees:
George Wiles, Horbling.

Head Master;
Rev. W. J. R. Constable, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:
Holland Eckersley, certificated.
Thomas Jackson.
Samuel Langton Calvert.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Master of one of the Schools on this Foundation.	Donington - -	Close at hand.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 3	Solicitor's managing Clerk.	Do. - -	Close at hand.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor's managing Clerk.	Do. - -	Close at hand.
,, ,, - 6	Shoemaker - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Chemist, &c. -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Miller - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	Do
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	Close at hand.
,, ,, - 3	Miller and Baker -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Auctioneer - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Baker - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 7	Master of one of Cowley's Schools.	Do. - -	Close at hand.
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Builder - -	Do. - -	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) 1 passed Cambridge Middle-class Examination, December 1864.

GAINSBOROUGH.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The only endowment of this school, besides the house and garden, is derived from land purchased with the produce of part of the play ground, which was sold to the Great Northern Railway. When the last of the four surviving shareholders in a tontine dies, the income will be increased by 20*l.* It is said that railways have seriously interfered with the prosperity of the school, as with that of the town. In the time of Dr. Cox, more than 50 years ago, there were upwards of 60 boarders, drawn from the surounding country, and nearly as many under his son, who succeeded him. It was, in fact, the school frequented by the county families. The town has been much depressed, but seems to be rising again.

The school now consists of two classes of boys;—little boys to whom it serves as preparatory to some larger school away from home; and sons of tradesmen in the town, who leave at about 15 to go into business. Most of the tradesmen, however, send their sons to a commercial school in the town, which is conducted by a man of ability and experience, and is highly spoken of. The principal study of the Grammar school is classics, especially Latin; but the headmaster is very willing to allow boys to do other work instead. He is also very careful to ground the younger boys well in writing and spelling. The writing throughout is good. The highest class are doing Cæsar, and have some notion of making it out, but are deficient in Latin grammar. The same remarks apply to their French. The pronunciation, it should be added, is very fair. A few boys have begun Euclid, but are hardly advanced enough to be examined. In arithmetic the same boys work fractions and lower rules tolerably. Easy geographical questions were well answered.

The school room is about 42 feet by 18, and in excellent repair. There are bedrooms for about 15 boarders, and a good room, which would accommodate quite that number as a dining and sitting room. The discipline and tone of the boys seem good.

It is the general impression that a more distinctly commercial education would attract more boys. The headmaster is fully aware of the demand, and does a good deal to meet it in individual cases. The supply of boys preparing for large classical schools is not likely to be much greater than at present.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 440, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Property.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 21 *Nov.* 1589, on the petition of Robert Somersgale. Original endowment (*if any*) and all records of charities before 1663 lost. A master has been regularly appointed ever since 1669. About A.D. 1795, 400*l.* was raised by subscription,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

by way of tontine for lives, for the erection of a school house and residence for master. James Wharton, by will, 10 March 1731, gave all his lands in Beckingham and Saunby in the county of Nottingham for educating and clothing five poor boys or girls of Beckingham, and 22 poor boys or girls of Gainsborough, for apprenticing two yearly of the Gainsborough scholars, for buying books for them, and to provide a dole of bread for the Gainsborough poor. In 1796, 300*l.* accumulations was applied to erection of grammar school, and from that time yearly 35*l.* to the grammar school till by an order of Master of the Rolls, 15 Aug. 1821, it was directed that 20*l.* per annum should be applied in discharging interest on the 400*l.*, and after the decease of survivor of tontine, remain for ever as an endowment for master. Deeds in custody of treasurer not accessible to public.

School Property.—Land at Scotter rented at 45*l.* a year, which forms total gross income. The 20*l.* from Wharton's charity not yet applicable.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the institution, erudition, and instruction of boys and youths. (Letters Patent.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar by implication. (Letters Patent.)

Government and Masters.—Rules made by governors, A.D. 1824. (End. Gr. Ret.)

Governors, self-electing, of the possessions and revenues of the free grammar school of Gainsborough, of the foundation of Queen Elizabeth, consisting of vicar ex officio, and 11 other inhabitants of Gainsborough, appoint head master, and, with advice of Bishop or Dean of Lincoln, make rules.

Mastership tenable with other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment, 40*l.* and house, besides profits of boarders; has also Sunday clerical duty. Assistant appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Nine. Chiefly from town. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Seven in head master's house. Three meals a day, sometimes four; meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 500 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ to 7½ a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must have a knowledge of easy reading, writing, and arithmetic.

School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career or want of aptitude for any part of school work. Religious instruction at head master's discretion. School work begins and ends with prayers and reading chapter of Bible.

Examination at Christmas and Midsummer by head master. Prizes given by him after both examinations.

Punishments: short impositions, well written, combined occasionally with detention and caning; the last publicly.

Playground, 150 yards square, besides a field for cricket. Boys walk out with a master or by special leave.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 31 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half per day for boarders. Play time, about 30 hours per week.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867).

Governors:

Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, Bart., Thonock Hall, Gainsborough.
The Rev. Jacob Clements, Vicarage, Gainsborough, *ex officio.*
The Rev. William Armetriding Frith, Holy Trinity, Gainsborough.
George Gamble, Gainsborough and London.
Adam Stark, Gainsborough.
Wm. Barnard Heaton, Gainsborough.
John Edward Sandars, Gainsborough, treasurer.

Clerk to Trustees:
Thomas Hugh Oldman (for all legal business but not otherwise).

Head Master:
Rev. R. H. Charters, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
1	Master of the Workhouse.	Gainsborough	1¼ mile.
2	Bricklayer	Do.	Within a radius of ¾ mile.
3	Postmaster	Do.	
4	Solicitor	Do.	
5	Plumber	Do.	
6	Vicar	Do.	
7	Grocer	Do.	
8	Manager of Shipbuilding Co.	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Gentleman	Leicestershire	Head master.
2	Clergyman	Lincolnshire	Do.
3	Surgeon	Cambridge	Do.
4	Gentleman	Yorkshire	Do.
5	Surgeon	Scotter, Lincolnshire.	A small tradesman.
6	Surgeon	Cambridge	Head master.
7	Clergyman	Lincolnshire	Do.
8	Wheelwright	Blyton, near Gainsborough.	A small tradesman.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

First Class Queen's Scholarship Battersea Naval Cadetship.

Second place in the Modern School at Marlborough College after first examination, and ultimately seventh place in Commission for Royal Engineers.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GRANTHAM.—KING EDWARD THE SIXTH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The following points in the scheme call for notice.

1. When new trustees are required, application must be made to the Court of Chancery. The last appointment cost 200*l.*

2. The appointment and removal of assistant-masters rests with the trustees, not with the head master. In the case of the second master, the process of removal is very cumbrous; the same, in fact, as in the case of the head master. It should be said that, in recent appointments, the trustees have consulted Mr. Beasley (the head master). Still, the existing rules make an assistant to a certain extent independent. The third master, for instance, takes boarders, but the head master does not exercise any control over the internal arrangements of his house. There is a clause vesting the general superintendence of the assistant masters in the head master; but it is difficult to carry out such a provision effectively, where one has not the power of appointment and dismissal. The system is perpetuated in reference to the master paid for by Curteis' charity, the scheme for which is dated 1860.

3. According to the interpretation of the scheme lately given by the Charity Commissioners, any person in the town is at liberty to take boarders, and send them to the school. Boys might thus be admitted who would be under no proper control out of school hours, and who might, if badly disposed, do infinite harm to their schoolfellows. Again, the only provision for teaching such boys would be derived from the one-eighth part of the capitation fees which is carried to the general account of the school, that is 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum for each boy, or 10*l.* 10*s.* for 25, who would, of course, require an additional master. Lastly, the competition thus produced might seriously injure the masters of boarding-houses, and make it more difficult to induce competent men to take them.

4. Clause 25. enacts that if any master have more than 25 boarders, the trustees may require him, at his own expense, to provide an additional master or usher. The case has occurred in the third master's house. I am informed that he provided a master who was of very little use in the school. The clause, however interpreted, leads to a difficulty. If the trustees, as they are bound to do if they are concerned for the welfare of the school, require a competent master to be appointed at an adequate salary, the tax upon the boarding-house master becomes so heavy as effectually to prevent his increasing his numbers. If, on the other hand, they leave the master to make his own selection, there is a very strong temptation to select with a view rather to cheapness than efficiency. Again, the wording of the clause implies that such an assistant would be dependent, not on the head master, but

on the master who appointed him;—a strange instance of *imperium in imperio.*

5. The capitation fees are, as stated above, distributed in such a way as to carry only 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum for each additional boy towards the general fund for increasing the staff of masters. Half of the amount goes to the head master, one-fourth to the second master, and one-eighth to the third master. It is obvious that the head master is the only person whose labour and responsibility is increased by an increase of numbers. If the staff of masters is increased in proportion to the numbers of the school, the second and third masters will simply have classes of the same size. If the staff is not increased, the school cannot be well worked. As the second and third masters are permitted to take boarders, they have a direct interest in the general prosperity of the school. Unless some alteration is made in this clause, there is absolutely no means of keeping up a sufficient staff.

6. Clauses 22. and 25. render it unlikely that a first-rate man would accept the position of German and French master. He is not permitted to take boarders, nor to receive more than 100*l.* a year salary.

With regard to the points numbered 3, 4, and 5, the head master has submitted revised rules to the trustees, to be approved by them, and brought before the Charity Commissioners, but no definite decision has yet been arrived at. There seems to be some difficulty in inducing the trustees to take sufficient interest in the very important questions on which they are called to decide. About four years ago, when the numbers rose to 120, no reasoning could persuade them that an additional master was absolutely necessary.

The want of an adequate staff has materially interfered with the success of the school. Every master is obliged to take two classes; the head master, three,—namely, the two highest, and one in the middle of the school. Another hindrance has been the attempt to carry out the scheme quite literally. A boy in the upper part of the school who does the regular work of his form is learning at once French, German, drawing, mathematics, Latin, and Greek, besides English subjects. The consequent subdivision of time makes it difficult for a boy leaving at 15 or 16 to learn any of the subjects thoroughly. Some boys are allowed to omit subjects, but the time thus gained by individuals is rarely spent profitably, as the master must necessarily be occupied with the class. The result is a marked deficiency in Latin and Greek grammar, though the construing was fair. The French, however, of the upper boys was above the average, the grammar being fairly accurate; and the German of several was creditable. History has always been a strong point in the school, and has been well spoken of in several examiners' reports. There is a considerable difference between the two highest classes, in point both of age and of attainments.

In teaching mathematics, the practice is that each master should take the boys in his own forms, without making any separate

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

classification. It may be doubted whether this is the most efficient system, but it seems to be necessitated by the smallness of the staff. The standard at present is low, most of the boys being young. The first three boys are fairly up in Euclid and geometrical conics; but the next class are in the First Book, and produced very little result. The arithmetic was fairly done by part of the upper and lower second, but several, especially in the lower second, produced very little. The school has lately sent up to the university several well-trained mathematicians, but, of course, it was necessary to give them time out of school. A commercial class has been formed about the middle of the school, but at present it consists of rather dull boys, who have not got on well in the ordinary routine. The class gives up classics, and devotes a good deal of time to English and bookkeeping. It has been suggested that, as the head master is a distinguished mathematician, and the second master more of a mathematician than a classic, mathematics should be the leading study of the school, and Greek should be made entirely an extra. It is felt that it would be unjust, as long as the universities require Greek, to deprive boys of the opportunity of learning it, but its exclusion from the general routine of the school would certainly be acceptable to many persons in the town. Perhaps it might be taught at extra hours for an additional payment, as is done with French and German at Uppingham. The boys who would require it would, in most cases, be those who could best afford to pay. In that case it would probably be desirable that each master should teach his class French and Latin, instead of sending it, as is now the practice, to the French and German master for a certain number of hours. Probably a double system of classification might be wanted; Mathematics being the basis in the one; French, Latin, and German in the other.

The incorporation of drawing into the regular school work seems to be a success. The classes are orderly and industrious, and very fair progress is made. The master, who teaches in other schools, is satisfied with the result.

The discipline of the school is good, except in the classes taught by the second master, of which considerable complaints are made. With that exception, the relations between masters and boys are all that can be wished.

There is a large school room in excellent repair, capable of holding about 200 boys for general gatherings. Two masters teach their classes here, and have ample accommodation. There are also two new class-rooms, each for about 30 boys, lofty and well ventilated, and a third room which is used temporarily for the same purpose. Lessons are also given in the hall of the head master's house. The accommodation for boarders in the head master's house is good; that of the third master's house is less comfortable, but not open to any objection. The terms are considerably lower. The dame's house is kept by the widow of a late master, and is principally for little boys. Great care seems to be taken of them, but they have not all separate beds. The

head master has taken great interest in the games, and spent a good deal on the cricket ground. There is a good open fives court.

The school appears to be liked in the town. The only objection I could hear were that the handwriting of the boys was not sufficiently attended to, and that Greek was not a very popular study. In some quarters regret was expressed that the old precedent of placing a clergyman and classical scholar at the head of the school has not been followed, but this opinion is by no means general.

It has been suggested that exhibitions from the primary schools of the town would be an advantage.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 266. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, built a grammar school and master's house in Grantham, and in 1529 demised certain lands to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, for 80 years, the college covenanting to pay for repairs of school and house, and pay a rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the master during the said term. The Bishop also covenanted for the amortizement of the said lands to the College for ever, and the College covenanted for the amortizement of the said rent. The school was re-established and endowed by letters patent of King Edward VI., 28 March 1553, who gave certain lands lately belonging to chantries of Holy Trinity and Blessed Mary in Grantham, and situate in Grantham, Gonerby, Manthorpe, Houghton, Spittlegate, Walton, and Barrowby; and also certain rents issuing out of premises in Manthorpe, Grantham, Houghton, Spittlegate, and Great Ponton. Dr. John Newcome, by will in 1763, gave to St. John's College an estate at Bourn for the support of two scholars from Grantham, or in default from any other school in the county, at St. John's College (each 20*l.* a year). Thomas Lovett, by will in 1776, gave 2,000*l.* to found two exhibitions at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, for two scholars members of the college, intended for holy orders, with a preference first to scholars educated three years at Grantham, next to those educated at Oakham school. Richard Curteis, by will, 30 Sept. 1494, gave a messuage in trust for discharge of the tax of commonalty of Grantham to King Hen. VII. and his successors, the proceeds of which charity are by Scheme of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1860, applied to exhibitions and other purposes in connexion with the grammar school. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—454 acres of land let to three tenants for 751*l.* 10*s.*; and 2,116*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* consols. Total income (1865) 813*l.* gross, 652*l.* net, besides Curteis' charity has (1860) a gross income of 175*l.* School site and buildings good. Residence for head master free of rent but not of taxes, adapted for boarders. The head master also receives 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly from Corpus Christi College, Oxford, which college also repairs school buildings.

Exhibitions: two from Curteis' charity of 30*l.* a year (1865), to be raised to maximum of 50*l.* a year, tenable for three years either at one of the universities or colleges in England, or in one of the learned professions, by boys who have been educated three years next preceding at the grammar school. Electors the municipal charity trustees on report of master of school.

One (Newcome's) of 40*l.* a year, for three years, at St. John's College, Cambridge. In default of candidates from Grantham, the exhibition is filled for one year only by general competition. Electors, the master and fellows.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There is also a *cæteris paribus* preference for clergymen's sons educated three years at Grantham school to two (Lovett's) exhibitions of 45*l.* a year each at Sidney Sussex College, tenable for seven years. Electors, the master and fellows.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of children in the Latin and Greek Grammar. (Letters patent.) Open to all boys of the age of 7 years, of good character, able to read and write. No boy to stay beyond 20 years of age. All to pay fees not exceeding 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter. (Scheme, A.D. 1855.) Exhibitions for two boys, prize premiums, salary of writing and arithmetic master, and general support of grammar school. (Scheme for Curteis' charity, A.D. 1860.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek grammar. (Letters patent.) Principles of the Christian Religion; the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature; the principles of natural philosophy; land surveying, drawing and designing; mathematics, algebra, arithmetic; general English literature and composition; sacred and profane history; geography and writing; and such other subjects as to the trustees may seem expedient. Religious instruction in Scripture, Church Catechism, and Liturgy, with a conscience clause. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme sanctioned by Court of Chancery, 3 Nov. 1855.

Trustees of municipal charities of borough of Grantham, appointed by Court of Chancery, are governors of grammar school, and trustees of Curteis' charity. Appoint all masters, and dismiss all, except head and second master, at pleasure. Head or second master removed on requisition in writing of three trustees calling a meeting, if at such meeting one-half of Trustees be present, and a resolution for such removal be carried by two-thirds of meeting, and subsequently, after an interval of one month, be approved by two-thirds of a meeting of same number of trustees as at former meeting. Appeal lies to Court of Chancery.

Trustees by charter may make new statutes with advice of Bishop of Lincoln, or *sede vacante* of master of St. John's College, Cambridge, but by scheme are bound to submit the same to Court of Chancery or Charity Commissioners for approval.

Head master must be a graduate of an English university. Head and second masters must be members of Church of England, and may not hold any benefice with cure of souls, or office, duties of which will interfere with school duties. Any master, except French and German master, may take boarders. If any master have more than 25 boarders, trustees may require him to provide an additional master at his own expense.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 256*l.*, from half capitation fees 201*l.* 3*s.*, from boarders 527*l.* gross, besides house. Total income of second master, from endowment 130*l.*, from one-fourth capitation fees 100*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; no boarders. Third master, from endowment 100*l.*, from one-eighth capitation fees 50*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, from boarders 480*l.* gross.

Day Scholars.—61, chiefly above 10 and under 14 years old, from distances up to two miles. Pay, 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work. Drilling, extra and optional for all, 1*l.* Library, 4*s.* Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—46; 16 in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board, according to age, 45*l.* to 55*l.* [in 1867, 45*l.* to 50*l.* with reduction of 10*l.* for clergymen's sons]; instruction, 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills: highest, 68*l.*; average, 57*l.*; lowest, 45*l.* 18 in third master's house; terms for board and instruction, according to age, 30*l.* to 34*l.* Washing, 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills: highest, 44*l.*; average, 39*l.*; lowest, 34*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house 550 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ A.M., 8½ to 10 P.M. Neither trustees' nor head master's permission required for a boarding house. There is one dame's house containing 12 boarders.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified with reference to classics chiefly. School course modified to suit case of boys who show aptitude for certain studies, are intended for certain lines of life, or are disqualified for certain parts of school work. School opened by prayers and reading portion of Scripture.

Promotions by half-year's work. Success in examination taken into account in doubtful cases.

Examination at Christmas by masters; at Midsummer by University Examiner appointed by trustees. Prizes given at both examinations.

Punishments: impositions, copies for younger boys, caning; the last by head master only, and in school.

Playground, 2¾ acres. Drilling taught. A swing, parallel bars, &c.

Only three boys gone to any University within the last five years. [Five at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in winter, and 33 in summer, per week, besides evening preparation. Play time 20 to 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of Grantham Free Grammar School for the Year 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Dividends	61	15	6
Rents	751	10	0
Rent of herbage of playground, 1¾ years	8	5	0
Transferred from Curteis' charity	100	0	0
Income tax from masters	3	8	11
Capitation fees	430	10	0
	£1,355	9	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to trustees	60	4	7
Income tax	0	3	9½
Tithe	66	11	1
Rates and insurance	6	6	10
Rent of playground	8	5	0
Bills	43	16	7
Clerk's salary, &c.	44	14	6
Gas and water	14	13	8
Examiner and prizes	13	12	6
Pension of late writing master	60	0	0
Salaries of masters (five)	630	0	0
Capitation fees paid to masters	360	5	7
Balance in hand	46	15	3½
	£1,355	9	5

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. Geo. Modison, Vicarage, Grantham.
Charles Miller, Draper, Grantham.
Joseph Hind, Spittlegate, Grantham.
Frederick Peru Newcome, Solicitor, Long Clawson, Leicester.
Thomas Ekin, Druggist, Grantham.
John Fowler Burbridge, Wine Merchant, Grantham.
William Eaton, M.D., Grantham.
William Ostler, Esq., Arnold Field, Grantham.
Robert Shipman, Surgeon, Grantham.
William Robbs, M.D., Grantham.
Joseph Wyles, Grocer, Grantham.
John Hardy, Banker, Grantham.
Thomas Bushby, Stationer, Grantham.

Clerk to Trustees:

F. Malim, Grantham.

Head Master:

R. D. Beasley, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

The Rev. Frederick Havard Jones, M.A.
Edward Montague Browne.
Thomas Airlards, M.A.
Joseph Barnard Smith, French and German Master.
William Cubley, Drawing Master.

(*For Table A. see page* 214.)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	107	10	- -	6	15½	1	hours. 1	- -	hours. 2	Greek Testament, Acts of Apostles, chapter 22 to end; Genesis and part of Exodus; sixteen verses by heart of Gospel of St. Mark every lesson.	8	15½	1
Greek - -	36	5	- -	6	15½	4	¾	- -	7	Euripides, Alcestis; Herodotus, VI., 39–104; Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.	7	15½	3
Latin - -	94	9	- -	6	15½	4	1	5	9	Horace, Odes, IV., and Carmen Seculare; Cicero, pro Murena, Chap. 28 to end; Ovid's Fasti, Book II.; Sallust, Jugurtha, chap. 1–34; Kennedy's Grammar; Arnold's Exercises, 30–67; Verses, 1½ hours in school. Each boy does what he can. Books: Walford, Bland, Evans.	7	15½	4
French - -	58	6	- -	2	16½	2	¾	2	4	Mignet's Marie Stuart, vol. I.; Exercises from Delille's Grammar.	12	15½	2
German - -	17	2	- -	*9	16	2	½	2	3	Ahn's German Stories, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30; Otto's German Grammar and Exercises.	8	15	2
Arithmetic -	107	10	- -	6	15½	3	1½–2	- -	5	Do not work in class, but each boy does what he can. General papers are occasionally given, for which marks are obtained.	8	15½	3
†Bookkeeping -	13	1	- -	13	14	3	3	- -	3	Chambers' Educational Course: Book-keeping.	—	—	—
†Mensuration and Surveying.	13	1	- -	13	14	1	2½	- -	2½	No text book used, Fields are surveyed and mapped out by the boys.	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	19	3	- -	6	15½	2	½	- -	2½	Euclid; Algebra; Geometrical Conics. Each boy advances as fast he can, and does not work the full hours allotted for Arithmetic after beginning Algebra. Two boys, one of whom left at the quarter, no longer working with the rest in other subjects now reckoned above in the Class, read Differential Calculus, Mechanics, and higher Geometry.	8	15½	2

* Five of these Boys did no German this Half-year, that they might give more attention to

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.					hours.		hours.	
1	- -	2	Genesis and Exodus; and 12 verses of St. Mark's Gospel by heart every lesson.	16	10	2	1	- -	3	Bevan's Catechism; Joshua and Samuel, Book I.
¾	- -	7	Xenophon's Anabasis, Book IV., Chapters 1, 2, 3; Homer's Iliad, Book I., 1–120; Greek Accidence.	9	12½	3	¼	- -	3	Wordsworth's Greek Grammar to end of Indicative of τυπτω.
¾	4	9	Ovid's Fasti, Book II., 303 to end; Cornelius Nepos; Agesilaus; Epaminondas; Hannibal; Arnold's Exercises, 18–67; Verses, Evans'.	16	10	4	1	5	9½	Kennedy's Latin Primer to end of Verbs; Smith's Principia to Exercise 3; Exercises on declensions of nouns and adjectives.
¾	2	4	Lamartine's Colomb, parts II., III., to chapter 6; Boileau, Lutrin, canto IV.; Exercises, Delille's Grammar.	13	14	2	¾	2	3½	Delille's Beginners' Own Book; Exercises, 1–40.
½	2	3	Niebuhr's Heroes, pages 1–42; Otto's German Grammar and Exercises.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1½-2	- -	5	As in First Class - - -	16	10	4	1	- -	4	Elementary Rules.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	- -	2½	Euclid, Book I., 1–30 - -	5	15	1	1	- -	2	Euclid, Book I., 1–10.

(*continued.*)

the preparation for the Cambridge Local Examination. † Commercial Class.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
							hours.		hours.				
Physics	These subjects do not form part of school work. They are taken up as voluntary extras at the Christmas Examination.									—	—	—	—
Natural History													
Chemistry													
History	107	10	- -	6	15½	1	1	- -	1½	Liddell's Rome, Books III., IV., to end of Second Punic War.	8	15½	1
Geography	107	10	- -	6	15½	1	¾	- -	¾	Lectures chiefly on Physical Geography, with passages read from Mrs. Somerville, &c. Boys preparing for examination read more out of class.	8	15½	1
English Grammar.	None in the ordinary school work.									Boys preparing for the local examinations read Morell's Grammar with head master out of school, and practise Analysis of Sentences.	*13	14	
English Literature.	107	10	- -	6	15½	1	¾	- -	¾	Readings from Shakespeare, "As You Like It."	8	15½	1
English Composition.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Essays are written by boys preparing for the local examinations.	*13	14	2
Reading	107	10	- -	6	15½	1	¾	- -	¾	Reading Shakespeare aloud. *See* English Literature.	8	15½	1
Writing	80	6	- -	9	12½	2	¾	- -	¾	Copy from a Latin or Greek Book.	*13	14	2
Music	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Several boys take lessons from a Music Master.	—	—	—
Drawing	58	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	The 7 highest Classes in the school are divided into 3 parties, and have 1 drawing lesson of 1½ hours every week.	—	—	—

* Commercial Class.

INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.					hours.		hours.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	- -	2½	Same as in First Class -	16	10	4	1	- -	4	Goldsmith's History of England, William I. to Charles II. Read aloud in Class, and questions asked.
¾	- -	¾	Same as in First Class -	16	10	2	1	- -	3	Geography by a lady. The whole of it.
½	- -	2	Morell's *English Grammar.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
¼	- -	¾	Same as First Class - -	16	10	3	¼	- -	2	English Poetry by heart.
-	- -	2	Essays and Letter-writing.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
⅝	-	⅝	Same as First Class - -	16	10	5	¼	- -	5	Bible and History Lessons are all read in Class.
1	- -	2	Copy and Dictation - -	16	10	8	- -	- -	5	Copies and Dictation.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Captain in Army (retired) - -	Grantham - -	Within ½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Widow - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 3	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 4	Physician - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 6	Butcher - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 7	Chemist - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 8	Grocer - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 9	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 10	Stationer - -	Do. - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Chemist - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 2	Auctioneer - -	Spittlegate, Grantham.	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Grantham - -	Within ½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Ironmonger - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 5	Upholsterer - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 6	Draper - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 7	Shoemaker - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 8	China Dealer - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Great Gonerby, Grantham.	2 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Builder's Clerk -	Spitttlegate, Grantham.	¾ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Widow - -	Islip, Thrapston -	Head Master.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	West Deeping, Market Deeping.	Mr. E. M. Browne, Third Master.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Parkington, Coventry.	Mrs. Pidcock.
,, ,, - 4	Corn Merchant -	Sutton, Newark -	Mr. E. M. Browne.
,, ,, - 5	Land Agent - -	Hanton, Grantham	Head Master.
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman - -	Beckingham, Newark.	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Land Agent - -	Goadby Hall, Melton Mowbray.	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon - -	Colston Basset, Bingham.	Mr. E. M. Browne.
,, ,, - 9	Plumber & Glazier	Market Deeping -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman - -	Horbling, Falkingham.	Head Master.
Boys lowest in Schoo - - 1	Gentleman - -	Crosby, Isle of Man	Do.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Stroxton, Grantham	Lodges in town.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	North Witham, Grantham.	Mrs. Pidcock.
,, ,, - 4	Gentleman - -	West Haddon, Rugby.	Head Master.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor - -	Stamford - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Surgeon - -	Newark - -	Mr. E. M. Browne.
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman - -	Benton Coggles, Grantham.	Head Master.
,, ,, - 8	Tanner - -	Sheffield - -	Mrs. Pidcock.
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman - -	Elton, Nottingham	Head Master.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

This List is taken from the Christmas List for 1864.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) T. H. J. Oakley.—Sub-sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1859; sizar, 1860; scholar in 1862; 6th in the Second Class in the Classical Tripos, 1863; First Class in the Theological Tripos in 1864; Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar 1865.

Frederick L. Thompson.—Sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1862.

John Gannon.—Sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1864; proper sizarship in 1865.

Godfrey G. Kemp.—Elected to the first minor scholarship at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1865.

(*c*) In the Cambridge Local Examinations during the last six years, pupils from this school have gained, amongst the junior candidates, three first classes in honours, four second classes, and four third classes, with two special distinctions in Religious Knowledge, two in English, four in Latin, two in Greek, and one in mathematics. Amongst the senior candidates we have had two first classes, two second classes, four third classes, with two distinctions in Religious Knowledge, two in English, two in Latin, three in Greek, and one in mathematics. All these, except two third class juniors, were gained during the last four years.

The head master has no account of any distinctions gained by boys of this school previous to his appointment as head master in October 1858.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GREAT GRIMSBY CORPORATION SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

There are at Grimsby two distinct funds vested in the corporation for the public benefit. One proceeds from the Enrolled Freemen's Pastures, a tract of marsh land to the grazing of which freemen were formerly entitled, but which has now become very valuable in consequence of the construction of the docks. The disposal of this fund was settled by Act of Parliament in 1849. It yielded in 1865 a dividend of 2*l.* 11*s.* to each of the enrolled freemen, 527 in number, and is rapidly increasing in value. The other fund is the rent of corporation estates, from which the expenses of the police, the municipal officers, and the school are paid. Part of this latter fund is therefore employed for the advantage of the whole town, while that applied to the school benefits only a limited class. It appears that many of the freemen would be strongly opposed to any extension of the school; indeed, so jealously have they guarded their privilege, that they would not allow the master to educate his own son there. It is thought, however, by the most intelligent inhabitants of the town, that it would be an advantage, not only to the town in general, but to the freemen, if the school were thrown open; a capitation fee being, of course, charged for the children of those who were not freemen. At the same time there would be a stronger inducement for the corporation to spend money upon the school, if they could feel that such expenditure would be for the general good.

It was formerly the practice to teach boys and girls together, a system which is said to have led to deplorable results. The present mayor, Mr. Wintringham, succeeded some time ago, in the face of considerable opposition, in separating the upper boys' school from the upper girls'; and last year a similar change was made in the arrangements of the preparatory school. Till then, the smaller boys and girls were taught by a single master, who is said to have been inefficient, and to have maintained no sort of discipline. He has retired on a pension of 30*l.* a year.

Boys' School.—The present state of the boys' school is not very satisfactory. There are 80 boys in attendance, the lower classes representing the old preparatory school. There are only two masters to teach them; nor is the number likely to be increased, as long as the education is entirely gratuitous. The head master is not a graduate, nor trained; but he has had some experience in tuition, and has lived some time in Germany, so that he is quite familiar with the language. It will be seen from the time-table that modern languages are an important part of the work. The first class of four boys (average age 13) translated an easy passage of French fairly at sight, and were tolerably up in the verbs.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The second class, of about the same age, read fairly, but had not begun to translate continuous passages, and were deficient in grammar. The head boy (12 years of age) construed well a passage of German (from Fouqué) which he had prepared; the next two made a fair attempt at it; but none of them were well grounded in grammar. All their knowledge had been gained at the school. Three other boys have begun German, seven learn Latin, one of whom is reading a little Eutropius. In arithmetic the school is decidedly below the average, both in accuracy and in intelligence. Fractions have not been attempted, and only 10 boys have advanced beyond compound multiplication. The dictation, with a few exceptions, was poor, and in many cases bad. Most of the boys in the three highest classes answered fairly in geography, and several showed some knowledge of English history. I am informed that the discipline is not good, and my own observation would lead me to the same conclusion. The master, however, has the reputation of being thoroughly conscientious and painstaking. More work is laid upon him than he can possibly do justice to; and he is exposed to the interference of parents, who are inclined to look upon the school as their property, and the master as their humble servant.

The lower school is in very fair order, and seems to be making progress. The upper half read words of two syllables very fairly, and some of them worked sums in simple multiplication. Many also answered questions in Scripture history and English geography creditably. The entrance examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic must be a mere farce.

A new school is to be built for the boys. At present they are taught in the Old Town Hall, which is a commodious room. There is scarcely any playground attached to the new site.

Girls' School.—The schoolroom is new, and is about 50 feet long by 20 broad, with a convenient class room attached, which is used for the younger children. There is a good supply of maps and black boards. The girls are for the most part drawn from the lower middle class. There are three mistresses, none of whom are trained or certificated. Two of them are old pupils of the school. They appear to be careful and industrious, and to preserve excellent discipline, but not to have much knowledge of modern methods. Each of the mistresses has about 30 children under her, and divides them for most lessons into two classes. In arithmetic about 8 did fairly in the compound rules and proportion, some of them very well. The second and third classes did not succeed in anything harder than long division. As a rule the working was accurate. The first class were also examined in French and in English subjects. They did not read French well, and were deficient in grammar. Several of them, however, had a fair notion of translating an easy passage. A good deal of time is spent in learning vocabularies. It would be better bestowed on grammar. Considering, however, how fully the mistress is employed, the progress was not unsatisfactory. Some girls in the highest class do not learn French, and have to be otherwise pro-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

vided for during the lessons. Easy questions in geography and English history were answered with some intelligence, but there seemed to be but little definite knowledge of these subjects. The third class read fluently, and answered easy questions in Scripture history and the geography of England.

Many of the sons of inhabitants who are not freemen are educated at a private school in the town, which also receives boarders. It seems to be conducted with much spirit and energy. English subjects are the strongest point; the upper boys answered very well in history and geography. The arithmetic was very fair, and some progress had been made in Latin. From 4 to 8 guineas a year are charged for day boys. Most of them are the sons of merchants, smack-owners, or tradesmen.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Part 4, 422, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of King Edward VI., 20 July 1547, who gave licence to the mayor and burgesses of Grimsby to found and maintain a grammar school; and to the chaplain of Raynard's chantry to convey, and by deed, 20 Sept. 1547, he did convey, in consideration of the sum of 80*l.*, to the mayor and burgesses all the chantry lands and possessions. Catherine Mason, by deed, 10 Oct. 1552, gave a rentcharge of 7*l.*, issuing out of manor of Goulceby, and lands in Goulceby, Asterby, and Scandlesby, towards maintaining one schoolmaster.

School Property.—An annual sum, in accordance with long usage, is set apart by the corporation out of their revenues for educational purposes. In 1863, 420*l.* was applied as follows:—Master and usher of grammar school, 250*l.*; mistresses of preparatory schools, 80*l.*; books, stationery, &c., 66*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; coals and cleaning, 23*l.* 4*s.*

Buildings old and site not good. New buildings, upon a new site, are being (1867) erected. No residence for head master.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of the children of Grimsby and the places thereto adjacent in grammar. (Letters Patent.) For the children of the freemen of the borough. (Mayor's answers.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.)

Government and Masters.—Town council are governors; appoint and dismiss head and under masters.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master 150*l.*, paid by corporation; of under master 60*l.* (employed exclusively in the lower school), paid by corporation.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-seven in upper school, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from within one mile. In lower school 47 boys. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read and write, and know a little English grammar and arithmetic.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by school committee appointed by governors. Prizes given to deserving pupils.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and flogging; the last publicly; all by head master only.

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week; one half of lessons prepared at home.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Governors:
Town Council of Borough of Grimsby.

Clerk to Governors:
W. Grange, Town Clerk.

Head Master:
Wm. Lundie.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken a samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Pilot.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Wheelwright.
" " - 2	Foreman to Timber Merchant.	" - 2	Shoemaker.
" " - 3	Ditto to Water-works.	" - 3	Tailor.
" " - 4	Independent.	" - 4	Bricklayer.
" " - 5	Linendraper.	" - 5	Cabinet Maker.
" " - 6	Foreman to Timber Merchant.	" - 6	Porter.
" " - 7	Wood Turner.	" - 7	Tailor.
" " - 8	Ship Broker.	" - 8	Danish Consul.
" " - 9	None (Widow).	" - 9	Blacksmith.
" " - 10	Grocer.	" - 10	Pilot.

All residing in Great Grimsby.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	37	1	- -	6	13	1	½	- -	¾	Watts' Scripture History -	13	12½	1
Latin - -	7	2	- -	3	14	3	½	1	5	1st Book of Eutropius; Henry's 1st Book, ex. 1 to 56.	3	12	3
French - -	19	3	- -	6	13	3	½	1	5	Hall's 2nd Course; whole -	13	12½	3
German - -	8	2	- -	5	13	3	½	- -	5	Ahn's Course; whole - -	3	12	3
Arithmetic -	37	4	- -	6	13	4	1	- -	4	Proportion to Fractions -	13	12½	4
Bookkeeping -	3	1	- -	1	14	1	½	- -	½	Chambers - -	2	13	1
Mathematics, ptire or applied, beside preceding.	2	1	- -	2	15	1	¼	- -	¾	Euclid, Introductory Matter.	—	—	—
History - -	37	2	- -	6	13	3	½	- -	5	Collier's British History -	13	12½	3
Geography -	37	2	- -	6	13	1	½	- -	1½	Cornwell's - - -	13	12½	1
English Grammar.	37	2	- -	6	13	2	½	- -	4	Ditto - - -	13	12½	2
English Composition.	2	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - - -	2	13½	2
Reading -	37	1	- -	6	13	5	min. 20	- -	1¾	Bible - - - -	13	12½	5
Writing -	37	1	- -	6	13	5	hours. ½	- -	2½	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
½	- -	¾	Watts' Scripture History -	18	11	1	½	- -	¾	Watts' Scripture History.
½	- -	4	Grammar - -	1	10	3	½	- -	4	Grammar.
½	- -	5	Hall's 1st Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	- -	5	Ahn's Ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- -	4	Proportion - - -	18	11	4	1	- -	4	As far as Compound Division.
-	- -	½	Chambers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	- -	5	Collier's British History; English History, Gleig's Series.	18	11	3	½	- -	6	English History, Gleig's Series.
½	- -	1½	Cornwell's - - -	18	11	1	½	- -	2	Cornwell's.
½	- -	4	Ditto - - -	18	11	5	¾	- -	4	Ditto.
-	- -	1	Cornwell's.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	- -	1¾	Bible - - - -	18	11	5	⅓	- -	1¾	Bible.
-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HEIGHINGTON (PAR. WASHINGBOROUGH) FREE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

Till quite recently, the school was taught in the pews of Heighington chapel, but the chapel has been restored, and a school room and class room, capable of accommodating about 100 boys, have been built under the direction of the Court of Chancery, from the accumulated funds of other charities in the parish. There is an order in Chancery dated 1844, respecting the disposition of the property, but it makes no special arrangements about the management of the school, except that the usher should be paid annually a sum not exceeding 60*l.* Both Garrett's charity and the other parochial charities apprentice poor boys of the three parishes, and give them good-conduct premiums, but there is no special reference to the school in that part of the trust. The trustees of Clark's charity, from which the building fund was taken, have now 600*l.* in hand. An opinion has been expressed, that it is desirable to build a girls' school with it. In Garrett's charity, which is now devoted to the education of boys, the original provision is for "children and youth." There is no foundation but constant usage for the statement in the answers sent by the trustees, that the school was intended for boys only.

The master must be a clergyman, in order to undertake the duties connected with the mastership, of reading prayers and administering the sacraments in Heighington chapel, (subject to the authority of the incumbent of Washingboro'), especially when the people are prevented by the weather from attending their parish church. He is also paid 5*l.* per annum for reading prayers twice on week days (Mondays and Thursdays) in the same chapel. Beyond what is thus implied, there is no express provision that he shall be in orders.

At present the work done by the school is not nearly what might be expected from the income and the qualifications required of the master. It serves the purpose of a boys' National school for Washingborough and Heighington, and provides rather a better education for a few boys of somewhat higher social position. The three parishes entitled to the benefits of the school might supply rather more than 20 boys desirous of a middle-class education; not nearly so many of that class at present attend the school; the principal part are labourers' children. If a boarding house, at about 20*l.* per annum, like that at Wragby, could be connected with the school, the endowment is sufficient to support a good school for the sons of small farmers, &c. As the village is only 5 miles from Lincoln, the education might be so regulated as not to come into competition with either department of the Grammar school there. It must be added that only one of the three parishes (Barnston) is provided with a boys' National school.

The school, when I visited it, was not full, as many of the boys were employed in the fields. The first class, consisting of boys from 12 to 13, have begun algebra and Euclid, and have learnt a little of the Latin accidence. They have a very fair knowledge of the ordinary rules of arithmetic, though rather at fault where thought is required. They read very fairly, and learn some geography, but only a few could answer questions on what they read. The second class (average age 11) is much inferior; not one boy understood notation, and scarcely any were at all ready at multiplication and division of money; they did not read fluently, nor answer many questions in geography. The third class read the Testament, but apparently without any intelligence. Except a few boys in the first class, no one seemed to know anything of the elementary facts of Scripture history. The master devotes most of his time to the highest classes, but takes lessons with all at least once a week.

The school room is excellent, but the master's house is small, and unfitted for boarders. There is a good supply of wall-maps, but books are very deficient. As the education is gratuitous, it would naturally have been expected that the boys should provide themselves. They have not done so, and the school possesses nothing but a few reading books. What little Latin is taught is entirely from charts being on the wall and the black board.

There has been difficulty in enforcing home lessons, and the present master has entirely given them up.

Most of the trustees are men of little education, and the management of the school has devolved mainly upon the visitors. During the life of the late rector, there was an indisposition to move. A wish is now expressed to have the school put on a more satisfactory footing. The master appears to be a painstaking man, but his work is somewhat discouraging.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 237, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 7 Sept. 1621, in pursuance of (unexecuted) deed dated 1619, and of will (same date) of Thomas Garrett, who gave lands in Heighington for a school, and also other lands for distribution of money among poor and for binding out apprentices. Sir Edw. Clarke, by will dated 4 Aug. 1701, gave lands for charitable uses to be settled by his trustees, the schoolmaster for the time being of Heighington to receive 5*l.* a year on condition of reading prayers in the chapel of Heighington twice a week, if in good health. Deeds in chest at Heighington Chapel.

School Property.—104A. 0R. 1P. of land, let for 126*l.* a year; gardens let for 12*l.*; usher's house for 6*l.*; Clarke's trustees 5*l.*, and Great Northern Railway rent 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; total, 150*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; net on average 145*l.*; all paid to master. Usher's salary of 60*l.* per annum paid under provisions of scheme, out of surplus rents of property given by founder for other charitable objects, dividends on stock, and rent of a field appropriated to his use by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Master's house *not adapted for* the reception of boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching and instructing youth and children of inhabitants of Heighington, Washingborough, and Branston in the chapel of Heighington, not taking anything for the teaching of the said children, as also for the reading of divine prayers and service to the inhabitants of Heighington in the said chapel, and not in any other place. (Founder's deed.) For a schoolmaster to keep school in the chapel at Heighington, and to read divine service to the inhabitants of Heighington in the said chapel, and nowhere else. The master to take of every scholar from Washingborough, Heighington, and Branston 2*d.* only on entrance, and from every other boy 6*d.* only. (Decree of Commissioners, A.D. 1621.) Children of inhabitants of Heighington, Washingborough, and Branston only received.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—As well in grammar and knowledge of Latin tongue as otherwise. (Founder's deed.) Grammar, the Latin tongue, and other learning fit for the scholars. (Decree of Commissioners.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery (9 March 1844)., prescribing the application of income of Garrett's charities, and directing the management in other respects to be as heretofore.

Dean of Lincoln, incumbents of Washingborough, Branston, Potter-Hanworth, and Waddington *ex officio* visitors and trustees, and twelve trustees, self-electing, four from each of the towns of Washingborough, Heighington, and Branston, appoint master and usher, and have power to make statutes.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 150*l.*, besides house; of usher, 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—57, from three towns above named, all within three miles; nearly two-thirds under 10 years of age, sons of artisans and labourers principally, and small farmers, &c. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must have a slight knowledge of reading.

School classified by general proficiency, School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers and singing.

All receive religious instruction, and learn reading, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography; 20 learn Latin; 7 learn English composition, mathematics, book-keeping, mensuration; 1 learns Greek and French.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examination, occasionally, by head master; annually by diocesan inspector. No prizes.

Punishments: caning and impositions; the former publicly, and for very grave offences, by head master only.

Playground, about a rood.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, about 41 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week; all lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Visitors and Trustees, *ex officio*:

The Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln.
The Rector of Branston.
The Rector of Potter-Hanworth.
The Rector of Waddington.
The Rector of Washingborough.

Feoffees and Trustees:

David Thornbury, Contractor, Washingborough.
John Hird, Farmer, Washingborough.
Wm. Coupland, Farmer, Heighington.

Robt. Gresham, Farmer, Branston.
Wm. Giles, Farmer, Branston.
Wm. Harrison, Farmer, Branston.
John Cawdron, Farmer, Branston.
James Hird, Farmer, Heighington.
Thomas Scholey, Senr., Farmer, Washingborough.
Henry Harvey, Farmer, Washingborough.
Thos. Scholey, Junr., Farmer, Washingborough.
R. C. Bergne, Gentleman, Heighington.
Wm. Marshall, Farmer, Branston.

Clerk to Trustees:
W. L. Scarr, Heighington.

Head Master:
Rev. Frederick Day, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:
W. L. Scarr.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman(Master).	Boys lowest in School - 1	Agricultural labourers, servants, &c.
„ „ - 2	Usher.	„ „ - 2	
„ „ - 3	Clergyman(Master).	„ „ - 3	
„ „ - 4	Usher.	„ „ - 4	
„ „ - 5	Domestic Servant.	„ „ - 5	
„ „ - 6	Publican.	„ „ - 6	
„ „ - 7	Agricultural labourer	„ „ - 7	
„ „ - 8	Do.	„ „ - 8	
„ „ - 9	Farmer.	„ „ - 9	
„ „ - 10	Publican.	„ „ - 10	

All from Heighington, Washingborough, Branstone, within 3 miles.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HOLBEACH.—FARMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

In six or seven years the school will be entirely free from incumbrance. At present there is a debt of 1,800*l.*, but more than half of this sum has been raised by a sinking fund, as the trustees are bound to invest 50*l.* per annum, and the accruing dividends, until they have enough to pay off the mortgage. The money was borrowed in 1845 to rebuild the houses belonging to the charity, and to pay the legal expenses (300*l.*) attending a Chancery suit. In addition to the 1,800*l.*, 600*l.* was borrowed from the bankers of the charity, but was paid off by Mr. Richards, the late head master, as a preliminary condition of his appointment. In fact, he purchased the office. It appears that Mr. Richards did not consider himself bound to do more than instruct those boys who paid 1*l.* per quarter for classics and mathematics; the bulk of the school, who received little more than a primary education, he left entirely to the usher. He resigned in 1856, having derived little, if any, pecuniary benefit from the office, and no fresh appointment has been made. Consequently, the school is practically nothing but the primary school of the town. Some of the inhabitants, anxious for a superior education for their children, applied to the Charity Commissioners, and Mr. Skirrow was sent down. After his enquiry, the Charity Commissioners offered to make a new scheme, but the trustees did not apply for it. One of the original petitioners then proposed to apply to the Court of Chancery to enforce the scheme of 1845, which requires that there should be a classical master; but as it was evident the funds were inadequate, no further steps were taken, and the trustees agreed to make, if necessary, some temporary arrangement for classical instruction. It has been suggested that the house property should be sold, and the debt paid off at once; but this the trustees are unwilling to do, as the sinking fund will so soon suffice.

The present usher has conducted the school single-handed, with a good deal of tact and energy, and has given general satisfaction. In the winter he sometimes has upwards of 150 boys, so that his difficulties are considerable. Of course he is obliged to make much use of monitors. His plan for teaching reading and writing is as follows: A class of from 10 to 15 boys sit with their slates round a large sheet of paper, on which an extract from a reading book is written, while the presiding monitor has the same passage before him in print. He calls up the boys one by one to read it; meantime the rest are copying it on their slates in their best handwriting. In the higher classes many of the words are cut short, so as to afford an exercise in spelling. The master tells me that many boys have by this system learnt to write well and readily without ever going to the expense of a copy book. It certainly keeps them attentive to the meaning of what

they write. The highest class (of about 20 boys, average age 13) did very fairly in arithmetic. They worked with intelligence, and have evidently been accustomed to sums a little off the beaten track. The second class were considerably behind the first, several of them having not yet mastered long division. In many cases, however, this is accounted for by the irregularity of their attendance. The want of an assistant teacher has also something to do with it. The dictation of the upper boys was fair, but not very good. Some of them knew some geography and English grammar. Bookkeeping and elementary mensuration are taught. The discipline was quite satisfactory.

The schoolroom is in tolerable repair, but the windows are small, and there is only a brick floor. With more than 100 boys it must be very crowded. There is writing accommodation for about 30 boys; the rest sit on circular forms dispersed about the room. The house which was intended for the head master is at present let, but only from year to year. It is one of the three contiguous houses built in 1846, and is adapted for a small number of boarders. The houses are said to be only moderately substantial.

Some boys from the town are sent to Moulton, which is only three miles distant by rail; others to more distant schools.

There was once a free grammar school here, founded by Edward III., but the records belonging to it are lost.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 95, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—George Farmer, by deed, 20 Feb. 1670, gave lands in Holbeach, and surrendered on same day certain copyhold lands holden of manor of Spalding in Weston, in trust for a schoolmaster. John Warsdale, by will, 8 July 1682, gave 440*l.* to be laid out in land, and directed in certain other events (which happened) that half of such land should go to school, and gave a cottage with one rood of land in certain other events (which also happened) to school. James Thompson, by will, 1 Nov. 1719, gave 5*l.* per annum in augmentation of master's salary. Farmer's deed in custody of vicar; other muniments of title in that of mortgagees.

School Property.—65A. 0R. 30P. of land. A mortgage debt incurred for rebuilding cottages. This on present system will be liquidated in about 10 years. Present value of income 257*l.* gross; about 100*l.* applicable (in 1865, 60*l.* applied) in support of masters.

Buildings and site fairly adapted for a school for labouring and lower middle class. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach and instruct the children of Holbeach without any salary, recompense, or other reward whatsoever. (Farmer's deed.) A free school for the children of all inhabitants of Holbeach for ever. (Warsdale's will.) For teaching and instructing twelve poor children of inhabitants, approved by master, churchwardens, and overseers, free of payment. (Thompson's gift.) Boys only to be admitted. (Scheme, A.D. 1845.) Must be seven years old at least. (Bye-law.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting accounts, and also the principles of the true Protestant religion, according to and by the catechism of Church of England. (Thompson's gift.) General English education according to "National system"; Greek and Latin languages, and elements of mathematics, on payment of 1*l.* per quarter. (Scheme.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, dated 27 May 1845.

Vicar *ex officio*, and other inhabitants of Holbeach, feoffees, self-electing. Majority appoint and for reasonable cause dismiss master and usher.

Master must be M. or B. A. (Farmer's deed.) Usher must be a member of the Church of England. Master allowed to take 20 boarders, of whom not more than eight are to reside in his house.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—No head master. Total income of usher, from endowment 54*l.* 12*s.*; from fees 5*l.*, besides profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—About 160 of all ages; from distances up to five miles. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—A boarding house kept by usher.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School work begins and ends with prayers.

All learn religious knowledge, reading, and writing; 120 boys learn arithmetic; 20 book-keeping; 16 mensuration and drawing; 40 learn history; 50 geography; 60 English grammar.

Promotions by proficiency.

Playground very small.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week.

ACCOUNTS for 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand -	48	0	9½	Insurance and Quit Rents -	3	8	1
Rents - - -	257	8	6½	Interest on Debt -	72	19	4½
				Sinking Fund - -	50	0	0
				Clerk, &c. - -	4	16	0
				Usher's Salary and (5*l.*) Gratuity -	59	12	0
				Repairs - - -	51	3	5½
				Balance - - -	63	10	5
	£305	9	4		£305	9	4

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Vicar of Holbeach.
J. C. Barker, J.P., Holbeach.
F. Higdon, The Crown Lodge, Holbeach.
T. W. Curtis, Druggist, Holbeach.
F. Stater, Solicitor's Clerk, Holbeach.

Clerk to Trustees:

F. S. Goulding, Holbeach.

Head Master: None.

Usher:

Charles Webb.

HORNCASTLE.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

There are two points in the scheme of 1854 which require notice.

1. The relations of the head master and the sub-master are not defined. The provisions for the removal of the sub-master are exactly the same as for the removal of the head master. I am informed that no difficulties have occurred in practice.

2. A boy may claim to be taught Latin and Greek only, free of charge.

The expenses of management are as small as they can be, as there is no paid clerk.

The head master has made it his object to adapt the school as much as possible to the requirements of the town. It therefore consists of a preparatory classical school, and a commercial department. The parents of promising classical boys have, in several cases, been recommended to send them elsewhere. After passing through the two lowest forms, in which Latin is begun, and a good deal of time given to an elementary English education, a boy may choose between the classical and commercial side. Usually the third and fifth forms are classical, the fourth commercial. Just now, there happens to be an upper fifth, reckoned in the commercial department. This form contains three boys, who had some notion of making out a passage of Cæsar without dictionary. Two of them showed a creditable knowledge of two books of Euclid. Next to them come the lower fifth, of six boys, who are little boys preparing for classical schools; they are thoroughly grounded in Latin and Greek grammar, but are not yet able to make out an easy passage of Latin very well. Then comes the fourth (commercial, of 12 boys), which is a very unequal form, and should be subdivided. Several of them did an easy passage of Cæsar well with dictionary, but several failed entirely. The fourth and lower fifth work together in English history, geography, and French. In geography scarcely any boys did badly; several very creditably. The whole class seemed well grounded in French grammar; it is taught by the ordinary masters. In English history intelligent answers were given by almost all the upper boys. The examinations of the College of Preceptors have been useful in fixing a standard for the boys to work up to. I examined the first 25 boys in arithmetic, and a few of them in elementary algebra. Three gained nearly full marks, and four or five more did very fairly. The rest were hardly up to the standard that might have been expected. The commercial boys give the time that the others give to Greek principally to land surveying, book-keeping, and arithmetic. As the numbers are not large, and the commercial class is a comparatively recent invention, its work has as yet hardly been formed on a very definite system.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There is a large school-room, capable of holding about 60 boys, with two class-rooms, each for about 20 boys, adjoining The buildings are in good repair, but are situated almost in the churchyard. The head master's house is in some respects well adapted for boarders. There are dining-room, school-room, and lavatory on the ground floor; several of the bedrooms are constructed to hold only two boys each. A little alteration might convert them into a long dormitory with cubicles. The head master has purposely abstained from filling his house. The second master has also taken boarders, but the head master appeared to have no control over the internal arrangements of his house. He is just about to leave, taking his boarders with him as private pupils. There seems to be an opening for a large boarding-house at low terms for farmers' sons, &c.

The general opinion in the town is favourable to the school, especially since the formation of the commercial classes. Till they were formed, there was a strong feeling that too much Latin and Greek were taught.

It happens that one of the most promising boys in the school came from the National school, and there is a wish to encourage others to follow his example. Acham's charity, now producing about 20*l.* a year, is left to the governors of the Grammar school to dispose of for the benefit of the poor. It has been suggested that it might be devoted to the maintenance at the Grammar school of the most deserving children of the primary schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 633, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 25 June 1571, at the request of Lord Clynton and Saye, who is supposed to have endowed the school with lands now held in the parishes of Horncastle, Hemingby, Huttoft, and Winthorpe. Governors in 1704 sold certain lands in Thornton to Lewis Dymoke, in consideration of a rent-charge of 12*l.* a year, and 5*l.* every one-and-twentieth year. John Neale, by deed in 1582, gave messuages and lands in Sutton. Deeds in custody of Governors.

School Property.—70A. 1R. 23P. of land, with houses. Income (1864) 341*l.* gross, 266*l.* net, besides house for head master. No probable increase. Annual surplus (if any) directed by scheme to be invested.

Buildings and site fair. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Governors have power, if funds permit, to establish exhibitions tenable at any University in England for four years, open to competition of all boys who have been four years successively at the school before examination.

Objects of Trust.—For the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar. (Letters Patent.) For boys of the age of 7 years and upwards, and under the age of 19 years, who are able to read and write, and are fit to be instructed in the Latin Grammar, preference to be given to boys whose parents or guardians are inhabitants of the town or soke of Horncastle. To pay capitation fees (except for Greek and Latin

only), not exceeding, yearly, 2*l.* under 10 years of age, 4*l.* under 14 years, 6*l.* above that age. (Scheme A.D. 1854.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.) In addition to the learned languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, reading, general English literature, geography, English composition, sacred and profane history, elements of any of the practical sciences, and modern languages. Religious instruction in Scriptures and Church Catechism, with a conscience clause. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by the Court of Chancery, 27 Nov. 1854.

Governors, ten, self-electing; have power to make statutes, appoint head and sub-master. Head and sub-master may be removed by Bishop of Lincoln upon memorial of majority of Governors present at a meeting specially convened. Assistant masters paid by and hold office during pleasure of Governors.

Head and sub-master must be graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, and of the Church of England. May not hold any other appointment without express assent in writing of Governors. Head and sub-master may take such number of boarders as Governors may authorize.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 142*l.*, from head money 88*l.*, from boarders 100*l.* Total income of sub-master, from endowment 71*l.*, from head money 44*l.*, from boarders, 40*l.* Salary of assistant master 60*l.* Appointed by head master with approval of Governors.

Day Scholars.—37 [in 1867, 35]; chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to six miles. Pay, for general work 2*l.*, 4*l.*, and 6*l.*, according to age. Stationery, 8*s.* Drilling, 5*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—13 [in 1867, 15]; three [seven, 1867] in head master's house; ten [eight, 1867] in sub-master's house. Five meals a day; meat once, but twice for big or delicate boys. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 50 to 56 guineas in head master's house; 30 guineas for board, 3*l.* 10*s.* for washing, and school fee in sub-master's house. School bills: highest, 65*l.*; average, 55*l.*; lowest, 41*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house, 390 feet per boy. Hours 7½ to 7¾ A.M., 8½ to 10 P.M. Governors' permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fairly.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit case of boys who are disqualified for any part of school work. Religious instruction in Scripture history and Church Catechism. School opened by prayers and reading (in class) a chapter of Bible. Boys whose parents express in writing a conscientious objection are excused attendance at prayers.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and generally separate for each group of subjects.

Examinations: three times a year by masters, and once a year by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge appointed by Governors. Prizes are given twice a year.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter by head master only, and in school.

Playground, 682 square yards. Cricket in a field of 3½ acres. Boys not allowed to go into country by themselves without permission. A cadet rifle corps is attached to school.

Two boys gone to Oxford within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum; study, 26 hours per week. Very few lessons learnt out of school. Playtime, 24 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	340	16	3
Head money	201	0	0
Income tax deducted from masters' salaries	9	14	9
Drawn from capital account	74	18	11
	£626	9	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Insurance, repairs, and management				117	0	5
Head master's salary	243	0	0			
Addition to do.	20	0	0			
				263	0	0
Second master's salary	121	10	0			
Addition to do.	10	0	0			
				131	10	0
Assistant master				60	0	0
Examination charges				23	9	6
Carried to capital account				31	10	0
				£626	9	11

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. R. C. H. Hotchkins, Thimbly.
B. J. Boulton, M.D., Horncastle.
Rd. Clitherow, Solicitor, Horncastle.
Geo. Gilliat, Merchant, Horncastle.
Rev. W. H. Milner, Vicarage, Horncastle.
Moses Elmhirst, J.P., West Ashby.
Rev. L. D. Kennedy, Rectory, Theddlethorp.
Robt. Clitherow, Solicitor, Horncastle.
F. W. Tweed, Solicitor, Horncastle.
Rev. E. M. Chapman, Rectory, Low Toynton.

Clerk to Trustees:

The trustees discharge the duties of clerk in annual rotation, gratuitously.

Head Master:

Rev. Samuel Lodge, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. John Carter Browne, M.A., Cambridge.
Robert Scott.
Isaac Hardy, 1st class certificate in drawing.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) An open scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford.
An open exhibition at Trinity College, Oxford.
A first class at the Oxford Moderations.
A first class in the final Classical Schools, Oxford.
A third do. do.
A first class at the Matriculation Examination of the London University.

(*b*) No candidates at any of these examinations.

(*c*) The first place in English.
The first place in Classics.
The first place in Arithmetic.
The first place in History.
The second place in Arithmetic.
The second place in Script. History.
} Amongst all the candidates examined at their own schools by the College of Preceptors.

Two first classes.
One second class.
Several A.A. Certificates.
Several Junior Certificates.
} At the Oxford Middle Class Examinations.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Dissenting Minister	Horncastle - -	2 minutes walk.
" " - 2	Tailor - -	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 3	Corn Merchant -	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Kirkstead - -	7 miles.
" " - 5	Carpenter - -	Horncastle - -	2 minutes' walk.
" " - 6	Dissenting Minister	Woodhall - -	7 miles.
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Kirkstead - -	Do.
" " - 8	Publican - -	Horncastle - -	1 minute's walk.
" " - 9	Wine Merchant -	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 10	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	3 do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman Farmer	Martin - -	3 miles.
" " - 2	Ironmonger - -	Horncastle - -	1 minute's walk.
" " - 3	Chemist - -	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 4	Butcher - -	Do. - -	2 do.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Kirkstead - -	7 miles.
" " - 6	Corn Merchant -	Horncastle - -	1 minute's walk.
" " - 7	Tailor - -	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 8	Miller - -	Do. - -	3 do.
" " - 9	Merchant - -	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Do. - -	4 do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	South Ferriby, near Barton.	
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Croft, near Boston.	
" " - 3	Clergyman - -	West Stockwith, nr. Gainsborough.	
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Ruckland, nr. Louth	
" " - 5	Wool Merchant -	Holbeck, near Horncastle.	
" " - 6	Clergyman.		
" " - 7	Agent - - -	Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent.	Rev. S. Lodge, Head Master.
" " - 8	Clergyman - -	Baumber, near Horncastle.	Rev. T. White, Second Master.
" " - 9	Do. -	Ulceby, nr. Alford	
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Hagworthingham, near Horncastle.	
" " - 2	Retired Merchant -	Kennington, London	
" " - 3	Do. -	Do. do.	
" " - 4	Clergyman - -	Horncastle.	
" " - 5	Gentleman - -	Lincoln.	
" " - 6	Agent - -	Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent.	
" " - 7	Surgeon - -	Leeds.	
" " - 8	Clergyman - -	Horncastle.	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 10	Farmer -	Somerby, nr. Spilsby.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	44	5	- -	5	14	1	¼	- -	2	Books of Joshua and Judges, and Acts of Apostles.	9	11	2
Greek - -	9	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - - - - -	9	- -	3
Latin - -	41	5	- -	- -	- -	5	1	5	10	Virgil, 2d Æneid; Cæsar, Books 3 and 4.	- -	- -	7
French - -	30	3	- -	- -	- -	3	1	3	6	Guillaume le Conquérant, par Guizot. Havet's French Course.	- -	- -	3
Arithmetic -	44	3	- -	- -	- -	3	1	- -	3	Colenso's and Barnard Smith's Arithmetic; various.	- -	- -	5
Bookkeeping -	15	2	- -	- -	- -	2	1	2	4	Isbister's Bookkeeping, Single Entry.	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	5	1	- -	- -	- -	2	1	- -	2		—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	7	1	- -	7	Euclid, Books 1 and 2; Algebra, Colenso's, to surds, inclusive.	—	—	—
History - -	44	5	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	3	Collier's British History (whole).	- -	- -	2
Geography -	44	2	- -	- -	- -	2	1	- -	3	Cornwell's Geography, Europe, Asia, Australia.	- -	- -	2
English Grammar.	24	3	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	2	Morell's English Grammar; Adams' English Language; Analysis of Sentences and Parsing.	- -	- -	1
English Literature.	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	2	Shakespeare's "King John" and "As you like it."	—	—	—
Reading -	10	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -
Writing - -	39	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - - - - -	- -	- -	2

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Book used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
1	- -	4	Books of Genesis and Exodus; Watts' Scripture History, chapters 1-8.	8	9	2	1	- -	2	Watts' Scripture History chapters 9-12.
1	- -	7	Wilkins' Greek Delectus, pp. 1-13; Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	14	Kennedy's Palæstra, Dr. Smith's Principia, Part I. (whole); Edward VI. Latin Grammar; Syntax.	- -	- -	5	1	- -	12	Principia, pp. 1-21.
1	3	6	Hall's 1st French Course, Exercises 1-60.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- -	5	Colenso; various.	- -	- -	5	1	- -	5	Colenso's Simple Rules.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- -	4	Collier's British History from begining to HenryVII.	- -	- -	4	1	- -	4	Collier's British History from William I. to Henry VII.
1	- -	2	Cornwell's Geography, Europe.	- -	- -	4	1	- -	6	Cornwell's Geography for Beginners; Europe.
1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- - - - - -	- -	- -	14	½	- -	4	—
1	- -	2	- - - - - -	- -	- -	4	1	- -	4	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HUMBERSTONE FREE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The funds of this charity, which was founded in 1709, were not separated from the general estate until 1751. At that time 2,500*l.* South Sea annuities was placed to the credit of the Accountant-General, but until 1791 the dividends were only once claimed and reinvested. The charity is now possessed of 23,916*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* reduced 3 per cents., and 534*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* consols. The legal expenses since 1823, including the cost of the scheme in that year, have amounted to 2,214*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The testator, expecting his will to be at once carried out, made provision for building the school and almshouses; and further directed his heirs to make up the income of the vicar of the parish to 50*l.* per annum, on condition of his teaching the school as well as performing Sunday duty. How far, under the altered circumstances of the case, the combination of the two offices is desirable may well be questioned. Certainly, the result has been far from satisfactory in the two instances in which it has been tried. The late master, I am informed, treated the office of schoolmaster almost as a sinecure; the present master does rather more than his predecessor, but cannot be said to be performing work adequate to the income he receives. The duties appointed for him in the scheme are not very definite. He is (clause 21) "to "personally attend in the school, and to teach and instruct the "boys during the school-hours, or so much thereof as he is able "to do, consistently with the discharge of his parochial and "spiritual duties as vicar of the parish of Humberstone." The trustees attempted to turn out the late master for entirely neglecting the duties commonly supposed to be incumbent on him, but he moved for an injunction and defeated them.

At present the head master teaches Latin to four boys for an hour or sometimes rather more in the morning, and looks over their Latin exercises in the afternoon, besides occasionally devoting a little time to one of the other classes. He was formerly second master, and is not a graduate of any University. The real work devolves on the two assistant masters, one of whom is B.A. of London University, and was formerly a master at the Chorlton High School, Manchester; the other, who devotes himself principally to writing, is an elderly man, and has been upwards of 30 years in the school. Considering that in winter these two masters have 100 boys, and in summer about 80 to attend to, the state of the school is creditable to their industry and energy. The second master teaches the two highest classes (containing 40 boys) everything but writing; he also takes the geography and history of the lower forms. The rest of the work falls to the third master. The arithmetic of the first class (13 boys) was decidedly creditable. The head boy did the whole of a paper that went as high as questions of some difficulty in decimals and

fractions; two others did all but one question; and five more obtained more than half-marks. The worst boys in the class worked accurately as far as they went. The second class is less advanced, but several boys worked with intelligence and accuracy. The first class, and those of the second who had been some time at the school, spelt well; the first class answered fairly in geography, English history, and grammar, though their knowledge, especially in geography, wanted more definiteness. They are taught with the second class in history and geography. The lessons are learnt at home, and the difficulty arising from the disparity of age and attainments is met, to a certain extent, by setting a double lesson, one part of which is obligatory, and strictly exacted, the other from a different part of the text-book, optional, and rewarded by place-taking. The master tells me that the system works well. The subjects seem to be learnt rather too much from manuals. The third class read fluently, and know a little of the geography of England. The discipline was satisfactory. Of the Latin pupils of the head master, two boys construed a passage of Sallust, which they prepared for me, creditably, and answered fairly in grammar; the other two knew a little grammar. Several other boys have just begun Latin with the second master.

The school is popular in the neighbourhood as a primary school. Many of the boys come from some distance. Several from Grimsby board in the village for the purpose of attending.* The education seems to be valued more than is usually the case in schools which are perfectly free. For instance, not more than from 10 to 20 per cent. of the boys discontinue their attendance in the summer.†

The school room is in tolerable repair, but is too small (30 feet by 42) for the number. It is, I am told, oppressively hot in summer, so that boys have fainted in school. The place of black boards is to a great extent supplied by the dado of the walls, which is painted black. An adjoining room has been claimed by the trustees as a class room, but continues to be used by the head master as part of his house. The house is also in good repair, but not large enough for more than four or five boarders. The situation is healthy, and there is excellent water.

The circumstances under which the present head master was appointed possess some interest. The following is the account given me.

In 1849, just before the May meeting of the trustees, Mr. Gedge, the late master, intending to remove from Humberstone, resigned the mastership of the school, but not the vicarage. The trustees, at a special meeting, appointed Mr. Pattenden, now of Boston, to the vacant mastership, but the appointment could not be ratified till the general meeting in October. In the meantime,

* At present 15. They pay the cottagers, with whom they live, about 5*s.* a week (excluding Saturday and Sunday).

† The per-centage of attendances, compared with the numbers on the books, varies from 80 (July) to 93 (December).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Gedge resigned the vicarage of Humberstone, and was instituted to a living he had accepted in Norfolk. Mr. Wildbore (the present master) was at once presented by Lord Carrington to the living of Humberstone, and, having succeeded in being instituted before the October meeting, claimed the mastership. The case was tried, and the trustees were defeated. During the course of the action Mr. Pattenden resigned, and obtained the mastership of Boston Grammar School. He informs me that the intention of the trustees, at his appointment, was that he should exercise a general superintendence over the primary school, and develope, as far as possible, the classical part of the school. As Mr. Pattenden has raised Boston School from nothing to a most flourishing school of 80 boys, it may be guessed how much more efficiently the revenues of Humberstone would have been expended had the wishes of the trustees been carried out. As the scheme at present stands, namely, that the vicar or curate of Humberstone shall have the refusal of the office at the first vacancy, the excellent provisions which are made for the election of a master have but little chance of being brought into requisition. Supposing that, as it may reasonably be supposed would be the case, on the occurrence of a vacancy, Lord Carrington were to appoint the vicar with special reference to his qualifications for the management of the school, there is no power to remove him unless he committed an offence so gross as to forfeit the vicarage; no guarantee, in fact, that he would do more work than is done by the present master.

The founder expressly provided that boys over 14 should pay for their instruction, and even contemplated their being prepared for the University. Something perhaps might be done in this direction. The rising town of Grimsby, which is four miles off, would probably supply a good many weekly boarders, if they could be received on very low terms. Cleethorpe, which is an increasing watering place in direct communication with Manchester and Sheffield, is within three miles.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4. 425, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Matthew Humberstone, 14 March 1708, who directed 40*l.* to be annually paid by his representative out of his estates in the parishes of Laceby, Scartho', Weelsby, and Clee, or such other estates as should thereafter be purchased, except lands belonging to the manor of Humberstone, to the curate of Humberstone (provided he was appointed by persons of testator's name holding testator's estate), for preaching twice on Sundays and teaching boys of the town, &c., and 4*l.* for purchase of books. The testator also gave directions for the payment of 500*l.* towards building a school and six almshouses, and 600*l.* to be laid out in land so as to pay 4*l.* each to the six almsmen. Proceedings were commenced in Court of Chancery soon after testator's death in August 1709, and continued at intervals till 1823, when the school and almshouses then lately built were opened, and scheme approved. The trust fund then consisted of 21,935*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* South Sea Annuities, besides

the annuity of 44*l.* per annum now charged on the lordship of Humberstone. Deeds preserved in a fire-proof chest at Humberstone.

Property of Charity.—23,916*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* 3 per cent. reduced, and 534*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* 3 per cent. consols, besides increasing balance of nearly 500*l.* at bankers. Gross income (in 1867) 741*l.*, net 562*l.* Applied to boys' school 425*l.*, to girls' school 48*l.*, to almshouses 92*l.*, besides repairs, &c.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of boys or youths of the town of Humberstone, and those of founder's tenants in the parishes of Laceby, Scartho', Weelsby, Clee, Tetney, and Houlton; besides almshouses (founder's will). For boys who are inhabitants of Humberstone (to the number of 50 preferentially), Laceby, Scartho', Weelsby, Clee, Tetney, and Houlton. Power to trustees, in case of deficiency of privileged boys, to fill up school to number of 100 from adjoining parishes. All to be taught free of charge, except such as shall continue after 14 years of age. (Scheme A.D. 1842).

Payments authorized by scheme amount to 380*l.* to school, 96*l.* to almspeople, and 50*l.* to girls school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongue as far as end of grammar and prosodia, writing a legible round hand, the use of arithmetic and casting accounts. (Founder's will.) Use and practice of the English tongue, English grammar, history ancient and modern, geography, writing, and arithmetic, and such other branches of useful learning as the head master shall think fit. All to attend their parish church on Sundays and be publicly catechised by the minister. Power to trustees to excuse by a note in writing the children of dissenters. (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme sanctioned by Court of Chancery, 12 March 1842.

Trustees, 18 in number, appointed by Court of Chancery, resident ratepayers in the parish of Humberstone or within 20 miles. Restriction as to distance not to prevent Bishop or owner of Humberstone estates being trustees. Five at general and three at special meetings a quorum; appoint head and under masters, and with three months' notice or three months' salary dismiss under master. Head master dismissible by Court of Chancery.

Vicar or curate has refusal of head mastership; otherwise a clergyman, graduate of an English or of Dublin University must be chosen. No restriction upon other employment. Under masters, members of the Church of England preferentially.

Annual examination to be held by head master in presence of under masters, trustees, and neighbouring clergy, who are to have a week's notice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 200*l.*, besides house; no fees; is vicar of the parish. Income of first under master 100*l.*, of second under master 80*l.*, from endowment.

Day Scholars.—100, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to 5 miles. Receive education gratuitously. Do not attend on Sundays. Unless excused by trustees, required to attend their parish church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read the New Testament.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. Humberstone boys catechised on Sunday. School opened and closed with selections from the Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by neighbouring clergymen *selected by* trustees. Books given as prizes.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishments; the latter publicly, and by head master only.

Playground about 1,350 square yards.

No account kept as to number of boys (if any) who have gone to any university within the last five years. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in summer, and 25 in winter, per week. All lessons (except those of lowest class) prepared at home.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 7 Nov. 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	419	5	1
Dividends (one year)	733	10	11
Interest on balance at banker's	7	16	8
	£1,160	12	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Income tax (11*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, less 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deducted from salaries)	4	12	5
Clerk	20	0	0
Insurance	2	8	0
Repairs, boys' school and almshouses	59	0	10
Do. girls' school	1	13	3
Advertising, receipts, &c.	4	9	0
Six almspeople (5*s.* each weekly and 3*l.* a year for clothing)	92	4	4
Boys' school:—			
Masters' salaries	380	0	0
Cleaning and warming school	15	0	0
Stationery and printing	21	13	0
Examiner (2 years)	3	3	0
Prizes	5	0	0
Girls' school:—			
Mistress' salary	43	8	3
Cleaning and warming	3	8	6
Stationery and prizes	1	10	0
	657	10	7
Balance at bank	488	14	8
Balance in clerk's hands	14	7	5
	£1,160	12	8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

James Bee, Farmer, Humberstone.
Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, Bart., Rector of Swallow, Great Grimsby.
Rev. Geo. Alington Robinson, Rector of Irby, Caistor.
Rev. Archibald Creighton, Great Grimsby.
Rev. Norris Cogswell, Great Grimsby.
Hildyard Marshall Leppington, Surgeon, Great Grimsby.
Edmund Tickler, Esq., Great Grimsby.
George Holland, Surgeon, Great Grimsby.
Charles Bartholomew Moody, Surgeon, Great Grimsby.
John Booth Sharpley, Merchant, Louth.
Cornelius Parker, Esq., Louth.
The Right Hon. Robert John, Lord Carington, Whitehall, London.
Edward Heneage, Esq., M.P., Hainton Hall.
Rev. John Posthumous Parkinson, D.C.L., Incumbent of East Ravendale, Great Grimsby.
George Henry Haigh, Esq., Grainsby Hall.
Rev. William Price Jones, Vicar of Clee, Great Grimsby.
Henry Hynman Allenby, Esq., Renwick House.
John Horatio Wood, Humberstone.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles Wildbore.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Humberstone.	
,, ,, - 2	Grocer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Tetney - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Humberstone.	
,, ,, - 5	Joiner -	Grimsby - -	5 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Shoemaker -	Tetney - -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 7	Blacksmith -	Cleethorpes -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Humberstone.	
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Tetney - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	2½ miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Humberstone.	
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Scartho - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Carpenter -	Holton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Labourer - -	Humberstone.	
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Tetney - -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 8	Labourer - -	Holton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Warehouseman -	Tetney Lock -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Tailor - -	Grimsby - -	4½ miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.			
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	100	4	- -	13	13	2	¾	- -	1½	Church Catechism and Half of "Blair's Catechism of Bible History," and of an "Explanation of the Collects."	21	11	2
Latin - -	- -	- -	- -	3	13	5	1	5	5	—	3	11	5
Arithmetic -	80	4	—	13	13	10	1	- -	10	Trotter's Arithmetic for advanced Classes.	21	11	10
History -	- -	- -	- -	13	13	3	½	- -	1½	Lessons in English History in Daily Lesson Book No. 4 of the British and Foreign School Society, Lancaster and York period; "Ince's Outlines."	21	11	
Geography -	66	3	- -	13	13	3	½	- -	1½	Half of "Elements of Geography," and of "White's General Geography."	21	11	3
English Grammar.	66	3	- -	13	13	2	¾	- -	1½	—	21	11	3
Reading -	100	4	- -	13	13	5	½	- -	2½	Half of Goldsmith's "History of England," and of "Daily Lesson Book, No. 4."; Scripture every Friday.	21	11	5
Writing -	100	4	- -	13	13	5	¾	- -	4	—	21	11	5

* There is a FOURTH Class, which is instructed merely in Reading, Writing, and the rudiments of Arithmetic, and not in

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of THIRD Class in each Subject.*						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
yrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
½	- -	1½	The same as First Class.	32	10	2	½	- -	1	Collects and Church Catechism.
½	5	2½								
1	- -	10	Trotter's Arithmetic for junior Classes.	32	10	5	1	- -	5	
½	- -	1½	Lessons in English History, in "Daily Lesson Book No. 4."							
½	- -	1½	Half of "Elements of Geography."	32	10	2	¾	- -	1½	One fourth of "Elements of Geography."
½	- -	1½	Syntax in "Lennie's Grammar," with revision of previous portions.	32	10	2	¾	- -	1½	"Lennie's English Grammar" to end of Etymology.
½	- -	2½	Half of "Ince's Outlines of English History," and two thirds of "Goldsmith's Geography;" Portions of Scripture on Friday.	32	10	5	½	- -	2½	"4th Book" of Irish School Society.
¾	- -	4								

either Grammar or Geography. They receive the religious instruction suited to their low position in the School.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIRTON IN HOLLAND SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The school has had two schemes lately; one in 1851, the other in 1861. The first put it on the footing of a Grammar school, with a graduate for head master, and provision for classical instruction. Under it a boy could claim to be taught Greek and Latin gratuitously. The scheme of 1861, however, in consideration of the circumstances of the parish, eliminates Greek from the list of subjects to be taught, and removes the restriction that the headmaster should be a graduate. The founder, in his will, fixes graduated admission fees for different classes, including the children of labourers; both the schemes, in settling the amount of capitation fees, adhere to the same principle. The last scheme seems to contemplate an institution which should combine the duties of a middle and a primary education. The parish, which is 18 miles long, is wretchedly supplied with education. There is no good girls' school; and for boys, besides the grammar school, there are only a private school kept by a Dissenting minister, which is not very popular, and a small school of no pretensions at Kirton Fen, one of the outlying districts. A wish has been expressed that some of the proceeds of the parochial charities, which amount to about 300*l.* a year, and are spent on beef and coals for distribution, might be devoted to education. Even were this done, the requirements of the outlying hamlets are so great, that it would be doubtful how far it would be possible to provide another boys' school in the central village, so as to leave the Grammar school entirely free to devote itself to middle-class teaching.

The master was educated for the Scotch ministry, and has taken a second-class certificate. He is assisted by a lad of 17 or 18, a former pupil in the school. The rule which requires reading and writing previous to admission is not strictly acted upon. Many of the lowest class (4th) seemed scarcely able to read at all. The 3rd class read well and intelligently, and answered easy questions on the geography of Europe very fairly. The 1st class and the upper half of the 2nd also distinguished themselves in geography, and did fairly in English history and grammar. The history seemed to have been learnt rather mechanically. However, most of the boys are quite young. The arithmetic of a few boys in the 1st class was very fair; in the rest of the 1st and 2nd class there was a want both of accuracy and of intelligence. One boy was reading Latin, and succeeded very fairly with a passage of Virgil. The same boy can translate French fairly at sight, and knows a little elementary grammar. The 2nd French class (5 boys) has not yet mastered the regular verbs. There is a class of beginners below them. Only one boy learns Euclid; he has a fair knowledge of two books. The master tells me that parents generally object to the subject, and that he had given up attempting to teach it to any extent. One of his greatest

difficulties is that parents send boys to be "finished" at 12 or 13, when their previous education has been quite neglected. Of course such boys are fit only for the lowest classes; if they are put there, the parents feel themselves aggrieved. The discipline is quite satisfactory, and the master bears a high character in the neighbourhood for industry and good management.

It will be seen by reference to the Report of the Charity Commission that the school was treated as a sinecure from 1773 to 1851. One master, the Rev. Mr. Wildbore, sold his life interest in the school estates.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4. 38. A.D. 1837. End. Gr. Ret. 124.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Private Act of Parliament, 1624, upon petition of Thomas Middlecott, afterwards Sir Thomas Middlecott. Schoolmaster to be a corporation, and the appointment to be in founder and his heirs. Founder made statutes, 4 Jan. 1625, and by will directed his nephew to build and finish the school house. Nothing further known of the foundation, the church chest with contents having been purloined. Deeds in custody of Mr. Cooke, solicitor, Boston; not accessible to public.

School Property.—Three pieces of land in Kirton. Total acreage 52a. 1r. 27p. Annual income, 145*l.* 12*s.* gross, 112*l.* net; 100*l.* applied to school; besides house, school, and playground. No probable increase, except from the liquidation of debt. Annual balance (if any) invested with Messrs. Garfit & Co., bankers, Boston.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school in either of the towns of Kirton, Sutterton, Algarkirk, or Fosdike, to teach children in the grammar, to be free only for the said four towns. (Act of Parliament, 1624.)

The school to be free to the towns of Frampton and Wyberton. Each scholar to pay on admission to the schoolmaster, viz., the son of a knight 5*s.*, of an esquire 3*s.*, of a gentleman 2*s.*, of a yeoman 1*s.* 6*d.*, and of a husbandman 1*s.* The schoolmaster to be a graduate. Each scholar to be fitted for the university in six years if capable or in less. (Founder's statutes, 1625.)

For boys of the age of 7 years and upwards residing in any of the parishes of Kirton, Sutterton, Wyberton, Frampton, Algarkirk, and Fosdike, of good character and able to read. All to pay capitation fees not exceeding in case of labourers' sons 7*s.* a year; persons rated at or under 50*l.* per annum, boys under 10 years of age 2*l.*, above 3*l.*; persons rated higher, under 10 years of age 3*l.*, above 10 years of age 4*l.* No boy to stay beyond 18 years of age. (Scheme A.D. 1861.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. Grammar. (Act of Parliament.) Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, the Latin and French Languages, mathematics, algebra, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography and land surveying, and such other subjects as to the trustees may seem expedient. Church Catechism to be taught to boys whose parents do not object in writing. (Scheme, A.D. 1861.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme directed by Court of Chancery, 18th April 1861.

Trustees, Vicar of Kirton, and 12 other residents in the parishes of Kirton, Sutterton, Wyberton, Frampton, Algarkirk and Fosdike, or within

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

three miles of parish church of Kirton; appointed by Court of Chancery; half a quorum; appoint with consent of Bishop of Lincoln, and dismiss, head master, and appoint annually examiners. Trustees may appoint one of their own body to act gratuitously as clerk or receiver or both, and may pay him his expenses for assistance not exceeding 5*l.* for both offices or 3*l.* for one.

Head master must be of the Church of England. May not hold any employment which, in opinion of trustees, may interfere with his duties. May take 14 boarders. Is entitled to moiety of capitation fees. Assistants (when required) appointed and paid by trustees, who dismiss them at pleasure.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, total income, from endowment 80*l.*, from fees 40*l.*, from boarders 24*l.*, besides house.

Day Scholars.—37, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to 3 miles. Pay for general work: sons of labourers, 7*s.*; sons of parents rated at or under 50*l.*, not being labourers, under ten, 2*l.*; above ten, 3*l.*; other boys under ten 3*l.*; above ten 4*l.* One lesson on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four; all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms: for board and instruction, 25 to 30 guineas; washing, 2*l.* School bills: highest, 38*l.*; lowest 29*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms 390 feet per boy. Hours 7½ AM., 8½ PM. Trustees' permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read a simple narrative, and to copy part of it.

School classified by arithmetic chiefly with dictation or English composition. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture daily. Catechism twice a week. School opened and closed by prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half year's work, partly by examination.

Examinations once a year by graduates in holy orders, head masters of neighbouring schools, selected by trustees. Prizes given at Christmas and Midsummer.

Punishments: impositions, detention, forfeiture of good marks, and rod; the last two by head master only; the last publicly, and only for lying and truant playing.

Playground, 135 feet by 39 feet. Boys not allowed to go in country by themselves.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week. Playtime 35 hours per week.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 31 Dec. 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	124	6	10½
Rents	144	0	0
Interest from bank	1	12	0
Sinking fund dividend	0	18	2
Capitation fees	85	8	6
	£356	5	6½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rates and insurance	3	2	7
Repairs and gravelling playground	7	10	9
Sinking fund and dividend on do.	17	11	6
Receiver's expenses	5	8	6
Property tax	0	6	8
Master's salary	80	0	0
Under master (half year)	7	10	0
Examiner	2	7	0
Prizes	4	0	0
Stationery	0	10	0
School cleaning and warming	5	10	6
	133	17	6
Master's moiety of capitation fees	42	14	3
Balance	179	13	9½
	£356	5	6½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. W. Ludlow, Vicarage, Kirton.
The Rev. J. Tunnard. Vicarage, Frampton.
The Rev. C. Avory Moore, Vicarage, Sutterton.
The Rev. Basil Beridge, Vicarage, Algarkirk.
Major C. J. Thos. Moore, Frampton Hall.
Edw. Lane, Surgeon, Kirton.
Arthur Higgs, Surveyor, Kirton.
Saml. Smeeton, Grazier, Kirton.
John Short, Grazier, Wyberton.
Wm. Dickinson, Grazier, Kirton, Clerk to Trustees with a salary of 5*l.* a year.

Head Master:

W. Cochrane.

Other Foundation Masters:

J. Maltby.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Wyberton - -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Kirton Village -	Immediate vicinity.
,, ,, - 3	Teacher - -	Sutterton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Merchant - -	Sutterton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Kirton Meers -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Kirton Village -	Immediate vicinity.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Kirton - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Kirton Meers -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Frampton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Grazier - -	Kirton - -	½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Brothertoft -	5½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Labourer - -	Kirton End -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Milliner - -	Kirton End -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Surgeon - -	Kirton - -	Immediate vicinity.
,, ,, - 5	Labourer - -	Kirton End -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Kirton - -	Immediate vicinity.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Kirton End -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Kirton End -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Algarkirk - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Labourer - -	Kirton End -	2½ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1 - -	Farmer - -	Carrington - -	Master.
2 - -	Do. - -	Wigtoft - -	Do.
3 - -	Do. - -	Brothertoft -	Do.
4 - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

The Master has been only recently appointed.

(KIRTON IN HOLLAND SCHOOL.)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					yrs.		hours		hours.	
Religious knowledge.	40	3	- -	17	13	3	1	½	3	St. Paul's Life; Acts of Apostles.
Greek - -	1	1	- -	1	13	2	½	2	1	Grammar and Delectus, 1st Book
Latin - -	6	2	- -	1	13	4	1	2	6	Cæsar, 1st Book; Virgil, Æneid
				5	14	2	1	1	4	Grammar and Delectus.
French - -	12	3	- -	1	13	1	½	1	1	Le Misanthrope, 2 Acts.
				11	13	2	½	1	1	Hall's French Exercises.
Arithmetic -	40	3	- -	6	14	5	1	1	5	Decimal Fractions
Bookkeeping -	6	1	- -	6	14	2	1½	2	3	Cassel's Single and Double.
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	1	- -	6	14	1	1	1	1	Simple Rectangular Form.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6	1	- -	6	14	2	1	- -	2	Simple Equations, &c.
Chemistry -	2	1	- -	2	14	½	½	- -	1	Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry, Simple Elements.
History -	17	1	- -	17	13	1	1	- -	1	Stuarts and Tudors.
Geography -	32	2	- -	17	13	1	1	-	1	Europe and India.
English Grammar.	32	2	- -	17	13	1	1	- -	1	Simple Sentences, Analysis.
English Composition.	6	1	- -	6	14	3	1	1	3	
Reading - -	40	3	- -	17	13	3	1	- -	3	Laurie's III. Graduated.
Writing - -	40	3	- -	17	13	5	¼	- -	3¼	
Drawing -	13	1	- -	13	13	2	1½	- -	3	

The second class contains 15 boys of average age of 10 years learning only English subjects. The third class 8 boys of average age of 8½ years.

KIRTON IN LINDSEY ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The school was founded with money given for the "universal profit" of the inhabitants of Kirton. After it had been nominally a Grammar school for some time, powers were obtained in 1816 to convert it into something of a primary school, with one or two higher classes. At present, though of some use, the endowment can hardly be said to promote either middle-class or primary education very effectually.

The master works the school, which, in winter, often contains 80 children, with no assistance but that of his wife, who teaches the girls sewing. Under the circumstances he appears to be doing justice to his work, though no high standard has been reached. The children are divided into four classes. The highest, consisting of seven boys, worked an easy arithmetic paper, including simple sums in decimals, with a very fair degree of accuracy and intelligence. Of the next class, who are not advanced beyond the compound rules, and may be said to be for the most part decidedly backward for their age, a large proportion worked accurately. The diocesan inspector, however, at his last visit, does not appear to have been well satisfied with the arithmetic. The dictation of these classes was, as a rule, fair. The best boys showed some knowledge of geography and English history and grammar, but the majority had been taught very little of those subjects. The Church Catechism seems to be an important item in the work. Three half-hour lessons a week are given to it, but it is not obligatory on the children of Dissenters. The discipline seems satisfactory.

Many of the inhabitants of the town are anxious to raise the standard of the school, which is at present considered scarcely available for any but the lowest class of tradesmen. A private school recently established in the town has upwards of 30 pupils, half of whom are from Kirton, the rest from neighbouring villages. The terms are 5*l.* per annum and upwards. Should any change be made in this direction, it is thought that the present master, who was obtained by advertisement as a National schoolmaster, would not be sufficiently qualified for the post; and the question whether he is removable at pleasure by the trustees or not has been agitated. It is said that at his appointment he was distinctly informed that he held office during the pleasure of the trustees; but there is no written covenant to that effect, nor, on the other hand, any agreement that he should retain his position for life. And in the original document, there seems to be no passage to settle the question definitely. He has been placed on the register of voters on the strength of his interest in the school estates, and thus has, to a certain extent, the authority of the revising barrister on his side.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The vicar is anxious to make the school a National one, and complains that his curate is not allowed to take his place as examining trustee for the admission of children. On this point, however, the body of the trustees do not make any concession.

The schoolroom is 38 ft. by 18, tolerably lofty, and in good repair. There is a small class room attached. The master's house contains a sitting-room, kitchen, wash-house, and three bedrooms under the same roof with the school. The building is not modern, but will be tenantable for some time to come.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 450. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By decree of Court of Exchequer, 15 June 1577, by which, on the petition of certain inhabitants of Kirton, certain copyhold lands, the rents whereof had been used to be employed for the universal profit of the inhabitants of the said town, were ordered to be held in trust, and 12*l.* yearly to be paid to a schoolmaster for teaching a grammar school within the said town, on condition of the inhabitants raising 8*l.* more, and a portion of the waste of the manor to be enclosed for a site for the school. Various rentcharges were subsequently granted to the inhabitants amounting to about 8*l.* Allotments amounting to nearly 35 acres made on enclosure of manor in 1793. The school was described frequently as libera schola in admissions made at the manor court soon after and in pursuance of the decree.

School Property.—35a. 2r. 12p. of land let to seven tenants; annual quit rents amounting to 6*l* 15*s.* 2*d.*, and 169*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* consols. Annual income, 109*l.* gross, 90*l.* net; 78*l.* applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach a Grammar school to be kept within the town of Kirton (decree). Children not resident in the parish of Kirton ineligible for admission. All to pay 1*s.* per annum for fire and capitation fees, viz., those assessed at 12*l.* and upwards to pay 5*s.* per quarter; those assessed at 5*l.* and under 12*l.* to pay 3*d.* per week; those assessed below 5*l.* to pay 1*d.* per week. Copy and writing books to be paid for by the scholars using them (trustees' rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—School re-constructed by trustees, A.D. 1816. Trustees eighteen in number, self-electing. No qualification. Appoint head master, but are not sure they have power of dismissing him.

Master; no qualification; practice is to appoint a communicant of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical (mixed). In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Only one; wife superintends the girls' sewing. Total income, from endowment 75*l.*, from fees 24*l.* besides house. [Assistant appointed in Oct. 1866; salary 10*l.* per annum.]

Day Scholars.—There are on the books 114 boys and girls, chiefly under 14 years of age, from distances up to a mile and a quarter. Pay for general work: parents assessed to poor rate at 12*l.* and upwards, 18*s.* 4*d.*; under 12*l.* and above 5*l.*, 11*s.*; under 5*l.*, 3*s.* 8*d.* Fires, 1*s.* Find their own copy books. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must be able to read an easy lesson book.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School classified by one leading group of subjects solely. School course modified, at request of parents, to suit case of boys who are intended for certain lines of life. Daily instruction in Scripture; and Church Catechism three times a week. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examination once a year by Diocesan inspector appointed by trustees. No prizes.

Punishments: detention, tasks, and caning; all by head master, the last publicly.

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week. Nearly all lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Duke of St. Alban's, Bestwood Park, Arnold, Notts.
Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., Lea Hall, Gainsboro'.
Sir Montague J. Cholmely, Bart., Easton Hall, Grantham.
Rev. J. H. Pooley, Rectory, Scotter, Kirton in Lindsey.
Rev. J. Francis Stuart, Vicarage, Kirton in Lindsey.
Rev. J. Beauvoir Dalison, Rectory, Manton.
Rev. W. Paley Graham, Rectory, Blyborough.
Rev. J. White, Rectory, Grayingham,
Rev. J. Winfield Hallam, County Prison Chaplain.
Rev. Wm. Windsor Berry, Rectory, Wadingham.
Matthew Man, sr., Cleatham Hall, Kirton in Lindsey.
Matthew Man, jr., Cleatham Villa, Kirton in Lindsey.
H. Grantham, Scawby, Brigg.
Geo. Augustus Luard, Blyborough Hall, Kirton in Lindsey.
Thos. Fox Embleton Fox, Northorpe Hall, Kirton in Lindsey.
Thos. Martinson Richardson, Hibaldston, Kirton in Lindsey.

Head Master:

Robt. Askew.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Schoolmaster.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer,
,, ,, - 2	Farmer.	,, - 2	Tailor.
,, ,, - 3	Labourer.	,, - 3	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Grocer, &c.	,, - 4	Hawker.
,, ,, - 5	Labourer.	,, - 5	Labourer.
,, ,, - 6	Widow (dressmaker).	,, - 6	Carter
,, ,, - 7	Shoemaker.	,, - 7	Labourer.
,, ,, - 8	Tailor.	,, - 8	Saddler.
,, ,, - 9	Labourer.	,, - 9	Labourer.
,, ,, - 10	Do.	,, - 10	Carter.

All live within one mile of the school, except one who is a mile and a quarter from it.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		min.		h. m.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	61	3	- -	20	11·7	8	35	- -	4 40	Books of Genesis, Exodus, Numbers, Samuel, St. Luke's Gospel, and Acts of the Apostles; Church Catechism.	20	10	8
Arithmetic -	61	3	- -	20	11·7	10	40	- -	6 40	Colenso's, Edward's, and Davis's Compound Rules, Proportion and Practice.	20	10	10
Bookkeeping -	6	1	- -	6	13·	1	75	- -	1 15	Irish and Chambers' Works.	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	4	1	- -	4	13·5	1	45	- -	0 45	Irish, as far as Simple Solids.	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	2	1	- -	2	14·	Varies.				Colenso's Algebra; and I. and II. Books of Euclid.	—	—	—
History - -	14	1	- -	14	11·7	1	45	- -	0 45	National Society's and British and Foreign Society's,—through both.	—	—	—
Geography -	28	2	- -	14	11·7	2	45	- -	1 30	Irish and Gleig's, British Empire and Europe.	14	10	1
English Grammar or Dictation.	14	1	- -	14	11·7	3	45	- -	2 15	Gleig's, Chambers', and Irish; Etymology and Simple Syntax.	—	—	—
English Composition.	3	1	- -	3	14·	1	45	- -	0 45	Chambers' (First Part).	—	—	—
Reading - -	61	3	- -	20	11·7	5	40	- -	3 20	Irish 4th Book, and Laurie's N. Series.	20	10	5
Writing - -	61	3	- -	20	11·7	10	35	- -	5 50	Copy books and ruled paper, or slates.	20	10	10

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
min.		h. m.			yrs.		min.		h. m.	
35	- -	4 40	Genesis and Gospel of St. John several times over; Church Catechism	21	8·4	3	30	- -	1 30	Church Catechism.
40	- -	6 40	Davis's Examples, and Exercises set by master; four Simple Rules and Compound Addition.	21	8·4	10	40	- -	6 40	Simple questions on black board set by master.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	- -	0 40	National Society's; British Isles.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	- -	3 20	2nd and 3rd Irish Books, and Laurie's.	21	8·4	10	50	- -	8 20	1st and 2nd Irish; miracles and parables.
35	- -	5 50	Copy books and slates.	21	8·4	10	35	- -	5 50	From copies on black board.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LAUGHTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The original foundation appropriated two-thirds of the rentcharge of 20*l.* to a master, and one-third to an usher. At present the whole goes to the acting master, whose stipend is increased by Mr. Ingram. The school is conducted as a primary school for both sexes, under diocesan inspection. The master's wife teaches the girls. The master was formerly a commercial traveller. There were about 25 boys, and as many girls present at the time of my visit. The first classes (2 boys and 5 girls, of 11 or 12,) read well, did the compound rules tolerably, and wrote an easy passage from dictation with only a few mistakes. They also answered easy questions in Scripture history. They had not been taught any geography. The second class of boys were of about the same age as the first, but less regular in attendance; they read tolerably, but failed completely in dictation. The second class of girls is a good deal younger (about 10); they read indifferently. None but the first classes had gone beyond subtraction. The lowest classes consisted of children of five or six, no minimum of knowledge being required on admission.

The building is in good repair, and contains two rooms, each of which will hold about 30 children comfortably. In winter they are rather crowded. There are no black boards nor wall maps.

The master forms, by charter, a body corporate. The office is at present filled by Mr. Meynell Ingram's agent, in order to prevent an incompetent person from acquiring a vested interest in it. The incumbent of the parish is admitted freely to the school; admittance was refused to his predecessor by the assistant-master.

Some of the farmers in the neighbourhood would like the school to be of a higher class. The endowment is scarcely adequate for that purpose. A good school at Brigg would, to a great extent, meet their wants.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 456, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Dr. Roger Dalyson, by will, dated 31 May 1566, gave his lands in Campney, Lincolnshire, and Queldale, Yorkshire, to William Dalyson, on condition that he should establish a grammar school at Laughton. The schoolmaster to have out of lands in Campney 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, and the usher 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at discretion of executors, and the schoolmaster to have a house at Church Stile as schoolhouse. William Dalyson procured letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 1 June 1578, establishing the school as a free grammar school, and assured the house and rentcharge of 20*l.* to a schoolmaster, no usher being needed. Good schoolhouse built in 1821 by Marchioness of Hertford and parish rate. No deeds in possession of trustees.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 20*l.*, less land tax (1*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*), and property tax; 18*l.* 12*s.* net; paid to under master. Lord of Manor supplies excess of expenditure above income.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the foundation, erection, and establishment of a free grammar school, to consist of one master (letters-patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent).

Government and Masters.—Vicar and Churchwardens of Laughton act as trustees under authority of Order dated 22 June 1837, made by Commissioners for inquiring into Charities, under authority of 5 & 6 Will. IV., cap. 71.

Head master a corporation sole, to be appointed by heirs and assigns of William Dalyson, according to letters patent; in practice appointed by Lord of the Manor of Laughton. No restriction upon other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One acting master. Total income, from endowment 18*l.* 12*s.*, from fees 2*l.* 12*s.*, besides house.

Day Scholars.—35 boys, 31 girls, chiefly under 10 years, children of farmers and labourers, from distances up to three miles; pay 1*d.* per week for writing. Attend for half an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required from children on admission.

Religious instruction forms part of school work. School opened and closed with a form of prayer taken from Instruction Book.

Examination once a year by Diocesan Inspector. No prizes.

Punishments: strap, by under master publicly.

No playground.

No boy gone to any other place of education within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. All lessons prepared out of school.

TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees, under order of Commissioners for inquiring into Charities:
Vicar and Churchwardens.

Patron (actual):
H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq., Lord of Manor of Laughton.

Head Master (nominal):
Rowland Heathcote, Esq., Manor Hall, Hatfield, Doncaster.

Acting Master:
(Name not given.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LINCOLN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

Though the school is managed by two distinct bodies, the chapter and the corporation, no difficulty seems to have arisen lately. At one time, when the chapter nominated the head master, and the corporation the usher, the Upper and Lower schools were practically under distinct government. At present the head master regulates the whole school.

The only endowment, strictly so called, is derived from the funds of the Mere Hospital; the remainder of the permanent income is paid by the chapter and corporation, in accordance with an agreement dating from 1583. The annual sum then paid was 40*l.*; *i.e.*, 20*l.* by the chapter, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by the corporation to the head master; 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by the corporation to the usher. It may be doubted whether either of these stipends has been sufficiently increased. The property given to the corporation by Justice Monson is now of considerable value; it is now increased to 219*l.*, besides what is spent in repairs. When the funds of the Spital Hospital were redistributed the sum of 2,500*l.* was given to the erection of the head master's house. The main part of the funds of that charity was devoted to the De Aston school at Market Rasen; but at the time there was some feeling that still more might have been given to the school at Lincoln. Should the Spital revenues increase, as is likely to be the case, application is to be made to the Court of Chancery for directions.

According to Leland, there were 5 scholarships in the cathedral school, founded by Bartholomew Burwasche *alias* Burghersh, nephew of the Bishop of Lincoln, who died in 1340. The choristers called Burghersh chanters seem to be the representatives of these scholars, but are now unconnected with the school.

The school buildings are in excellent repair, and would in their present state accommodate 50 or 60 more boys. Under the two large schoolrooms there is a vaulted ambulatory, from which drawing and chemistry class rooms, with a smaller one for the head master, have been partitioned off. Two more such rooms might, if necessary, be taken in, but at the sacrifice of the space where the boys play in wet weather. The open square in front, which is complained of as a nuisance, has been a subject of contention between the parish of St. Swithin and the corporation. It belongs to the corporation, but the parish have certain rights there, on which they insisted when it was proposed to enclose it and build the head master's house along one side. They gained their point, and the house was in consequence built at some distance from the school, in the upper part of the town, a much more healthy situation.

Neither the classical nor the English school is at present large enough to avoid the difficulties of teaching boys of very different

ages with a small staff of masters, though the disparity is less in the English school. The classical school is divided nominally into six forms, each with an upper and lower division, but several exist only on paper. The object has been to keep a definite standard for each class, so as to admit of constant promotion, and of comparison with other schools. Out of 60 boys, there is only one in the 6th, none in the 5th, and three in the 4th. For some years past, the number in these three forms has varied from 6 to 12. The present head master appears not to have been so successful as his predecessor in retaining boys at the head of the school. He attributes it chiefly to the want of exhibitions, especially as it is now better known at what schools they are to be obtained. The success of one of his pupils at Shrewsbury has induced others to follow the example, and this has taken off several of the best boys. The distribution of boys among the masters is unequal, just now rather more so than usual; the head master has four, besides two or three lessons a week with five others, the 2nd master 21 in three classes, and the 3rd master 34 in two classes. The head master "reviews" the whole school once a month.

In their classical work, the forms appear to be very fairly up to their respective standards; there have been changes of masters recently, and the grounding of the lower forms is not quite thorough enough, but the deficiency seems to be only temporary. The distinctions gained by several boys in succession, as soon as they went to Shrewsbury, are an evidence of the success of the classical teaching. Many boys in the lower classes are backward for their age, and are likely to leave before they have made appreciable progress in classics. The first French class construed fairly, but were not accurate in the grammar.

In mathematics and arithmetic the two schools are combined and subdivided into fresh classes. The object of the system has been to promote the unity of the school, and to give the best boys of the English school more competition than they would otherwise have. The obvious disadvantage of it is that the hours must necessarily be adapted to the Upper school, whose leading subject is classics. For the English school, mathematics, especially arithmetic, ought to be the leading subject. The deficiency is to a certain extent made up by devoting $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week to mensuration and bookkeeping, but that is hardly enough compensation. The results, whether attributable to this cause or to some other, are not altogether satisfactory. The best boys in the upper school did creditable papers in Euclid and algebra, and several of them in arithmetic; one boy had read some trigonometry and conics. The general standard in mathematics is, however, low; in the Upper school perhaps not lower than in most classical schools, when it is remembered how few of the boys are in high forms. But the arithmetic of the English school was below the standard which boys intended soon to go into business ought to have attained. In the 1st class (of 4 boys) no one succeeded in sums that did not fall quite within the ordinary rules, and the working of all was uncertain. In the second class one-third of the boys

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

obtained no marks at all in a paper which included questions in simple division and multiplication of money, and several more succeeded in doing only one or two simple sums. There was also a want of neatness in writing out.

I examined the English school in their other subjects. Of English history, beyond the period they had just read, the highest classes knew scarcely anything. In geography and English they answered very fairly. English, that is, grammar and analysis, is their strongest subject, and is, to a certain extent, considered to take the place of classics. What struck me most was that the difference in knowledge between classes, the 1st and 3rd for instance, was not nearly adequate to the additional time the 1st class had given to the subject. Nearly six hours a week are devoted to reading, grammar, and the discussion of a book like the "Deserted Village." One great disadvantage of English as a leading subject is the difficulty of setting lessons that necessitate hard work on the part of elder boys. The head master's answers imply that if part of the time were devoted to learning another language, a more thorough knowledge of English would probably be acquired. It should be added that many of the most promising boys of the lower school pass on into the upper school, and begin classics. If promoted young, they generally succeed, but many of them leave school before they have made much progress. It would be better if the English school supplied an independent curriculum, capable of calling out all the powers of boys in the highest class.

The scheme seems to have erred in providing no alternative but a classical education, and an elementary English one. The mathematics and physical science which are taught in the lower school are not allowed for in it, but are simply an addition on the part of the head master. The capitation fee at present exacted, 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum, is very small. If it were increased, it would be possible to employ more masters, and to raise the work to a higher standard. Many parents, however, would object, I am told.

Every boy in the school learns either drawing or singing; the charge for singing is very small, and the masters teach drawing gratuitously to those boys in the English school who do not attend the drawing master's classes. There is a small collection of drawing models and a little chemical apparatus. The study of chemistry is likely to increase, as the masters of the English school both teach it, and one of them, who is just appointed, is a Fellow of the Chemical Society.

The discipline and the good feeling between boys and masters are thoroughly satisfactory. The numbers are steadily increasing, and the school seems to be, on the whole, in good repute in the town. The English school, however, has not at present become so popular as might be expected. Complaints are made that boys who go from it into business are not so well trained or so intelligent as those from some other schools. The Wesleyan day school has been especially mentioned as affording a better English education.

The head master's house is not built with studies or cubicles, but is otherwise thoroughly comfortable in the arrangements for

boarders. It is looked upon, to a certain extent, as a preparatory school, especially as little boys are very carefully looked after. The boarders enjoy, to a great extent, the advantages of a school chapel. The present head master is chaplain of St. Ann's, the chapel of a small almshouse recently endowed. There are only a few old men and women in the almshouses, so that the boarders really constitute the chief part of the congregation. The "middle class boarding house" has not yet filled *; its principal occupants have been boys living in the town, who have not been getting on well, and whose parents the head master had advised to send them there. The results in such cases are said to have been good. However, it is quite a recent experiment.

The cathedral choristers do not attend the Grammar school, but a private school in the upper part of the town. The reason given is, that it is not desirable for them to go too much up and down hill, as would be necessary in going and returning between the cathedral and Grammar school.

It has been suggested that there is likely to be a frequent change of assistant masters, inasmuch as Lincoln, being a cathedral city, is a pleasant place for a man intending to take orders, and on the look out for parochial work. Several changes have, in fact, taken place.

An exhibition of 20*l.* per annum tenable at the school, and a nomination to Marlborough, have lately been offered by the head master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 349. A.D. 1837).

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown; present school arose from the union of the Chapter school with the City school, in pursuance of an agreement entered into by indenture made 18th Jan. 1583, between the bishop, the dean and chapter, and the city corporation. Deeds in custody of town clerk and chapter clerk. By a scheme for the management of the hospital of Spital on the Street, approved by the Court of Chancery, 16 Jan. 1858, the sum of 2,501*l.* was directed to be applied to the improvement of the Lincoln Grammar School buildings, &c.

School Property.—The head master receives from the chapter 80*l.* a year; from the municipal corporation 89*l.*; and the usher receives from the latter 50*l.* From the funds of Mere Hospital, the head master is to receive a sum not exceeding 120*l.*, and a sum not exceeding 10*l.* be paid for an examiner, and not exceeding 25*l.* for prizes. Total from Mere Hospital (in 1868) 145*l.* Total income from endowment 364*l.* gross and net.

Buildings good. Site noisy. Head master's house a new one, adapted for reception of boarders. [A new living room, studies and sick room lately added by the present master, 1867.]

Objects of Trust of Grammar School.—Children of freemen, the children of such as dwell within the city, the liberties and county thereof, the children of the inhabitants within the close of the cathedral church and the liberties of the same, the children of the choristers and poor clerks of the said cathedral, and the children of the inhabitants within the bail of Lincoln (agreement between dean and chapter and corporation A.D. 1583). Boys of all classes, without reference to any qualification, of good character, able to read and write, and without infectious disease, parents

* It is now given up (1869).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

undertaking to provide decent clothing and necessary books at payments fixed by the governors (Mere Hospital Scheme, A.D. 1858.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek and Latin, by implication (deed 1583). French language, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic (including book-keeping), general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, the use of the globes, reading and writing, and such other arts, sciences, and branches of learning as the governors may think fit. Religious instruction in accordance with Church of England. Boys whose parents object are to be excused from standing up with rest (deed 1850).

Government and Masters.—Original agreement modified by an indenture of agreement dated 8 Nov. 1850, and by a scheme for regulation of Mere Hospital, approved by Court of Chancery, 16th Jan. 1858.

Governors, dean and chapter and mayor *ex officio*, and a committee of the corporation annually appointed by them, appoint and dismiss head master. Both bodies must agree; in case of dispute, bishop called in.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, and in priest's orders. May hold other employment with approval of governors. Has full control over discipline, except that he may suspend but not expel a boy without consent of governors. By Mere Hospital scheme any master may receive boarders, number and payment to be sanctioned by the governors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Upper school, classical. In age of scholars, second grade. Lower school non-classical.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 169*l.*, from fees 26*l.*, from boarders 109*l.*, from other sources 120*l.*, besides house; of usher, from endowment 50*l.*; from fees 70*l.*; of mathematical master, from fees and other sources 150*l.*; of assistant masters, from fees and other sources 80*l.* and 120*l.* respectively. Assistants appointed and paid by head master from fees and grant from Mere Hospital.

Day Scholars.—103, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to two or three miles. Pay: for general work, lower (commercial) school, 2*l.* 2*s.*; upper (classical) school, 6*l.* 6*s.*; stationery 6*s.* Optional payments: singing, lower school, 1*l.*; upper school, 1*l.* 10*s.*; but for general class at a nominal payment; drawing, 1*l.*; drilling, 2*s.* to 5*s.*; library, lower school, 1*s.*; upper school, 2*s.* 6*d.* Do not attend regularly on Sunday.

Boarders.—17; 14 in head master's house, three in lower master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once; twice for big boys. Terms for board: In head master's house (including washing), under 10, 40 guineas; under 14, 45 guineas; above 14, 50 guineas: In lower schoolmaster's house, 30 to 34 guineas. One guinea entrance fee. Instruction as day scholars. School bills: highest, 73*l.*; average, 58*l.*; lowest, 51*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house 525 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ A.M., 9 to 10 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and know a little elementary arithmetic.

School divided into upper and lower school. Instruction in lower school non-classical. Upper school classified mainly by classics; lower school by English; the two schools intermixed in mathematics. French classes independent. School course modified to suit case of particular boys. Religious instruction, in conformity with principles of the Church of England, carefully attended to; scruples of Nonconformists respected. School opened and closed with prayers and chanting, or hymn sung to the organ. Prayers taken from the Prayer Book and elsewhere. A chapter from the Gospels read every morning, and forms part of school work.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, partly by master's opinion of general proficiency; and separate for each subject.

Examination half-yearly; at Midsummer by an examiner selected by the governors. Prizes given by the dean and chapter, mayor, trustees of Mere Charity, and some of the masters.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last by head master only, and usually in private.

Prefects in the house only can set impositions. An appeal lies to head master.

Playground a spacious yard with fives courts. A field of eight acres is hired for cricket, about a mile from school. Head and other masters join in games. Boarders not allowed in town except from 12 to 1 P.M. Cloisters fitted up as a gymnasium. Drilling taught.

Four boys gone to University within the last five years, one of them after a year's interval; but without further preparation. [One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 28 for big and 22 to 24 hours per week for little boys, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half a day for boarders. Playtime, 18 to 27 hours per week.

MERE HOSPITAL CHARITY, LINCOLN.

The Mere Hospital (see Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Part 4, A.D. 1837) was founded about 1244 A.D. by Simon de Roppell for 13 poor persons and a chaplain-warden; the appointment of the poor persons to be in the chaplain-warden with consent of Bishop of Lincoln, that of chaplain-warden, with the superior control and visitation of the hospital, to be in the Bishop of Lincoln. The Commissioners of Inquiry into Charities having certified a case in 1837, a new scheme was approved by the Court of Chancery in 1858. By this scheme 13 poor persons, to be appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln, are to receive 20*l.* a year each. Of the remaining net income, a moiety is to be paid over to the trustees of the committee of the Lincoln Diocesan Board of Education to be applied with Bishop's consent for the benefit of the Diocesan Training School at Lincoln. Of the other moiety, sums not exceeding in all 155*l.* to be paid to the grammar school, Lincoln. Of the remainder, such sum as trustees, after notice to Bishop, may think fit to be applied to National schools in Lincoln, and residue to be accumulated.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31 Dec. 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From dividends on 1,061*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* reduced, and 194*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* consols	38	2	2	Insurance on Mere Oaks Farm	0	15	9			
Insurance premium retained by tenant of the Mere Hall Farm	4	4	1	Small bills, &c.	4	7	6	5	3	3
Money retained by trustees of Central National School voted to Mere on 30 July 1866 for building a class room which was not built	40	0	0	Receiver's salary, one year	30	0	0			
To balance from rent account applied to meet the expenditure	1,139	1	2	Clerk's do.	20	0	0	50	0	0
[The rents are from Mere Hall Farm (750A. 3R. 35P.) 1,350*l.*; from Mere Oaks Farm (73A. 3R. 29P.) 132*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*]				CHARITABLE PURPOSES.						
				Almspeople				246	4	2
				Diocesan Training School				500	0	0
				LINCOLN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.						
				Head master, one year	120	0	0			
				Examiner and prizes	25	0	0	145	0	0
				NATIONAL SCHOOLS AT LINCOLN.						
				North District and National Schools	80	0	0			
				Central National Schs.	70	0	0			
				St. Martin's National School	50	0	0	200	0	0
				INVESTMENT.						
				To purchase of the 80*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* consols forming part of the 194*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* like stock				75	0	0
	£1,221	7	5					£1,221	7	5

BALANCE in favour of Charity on 31 Dec. 1868.

	£	s.	d.
At banker's	680	1	7
In receiver's hands	0	0	1
	£680	1	8

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GOVERNORS, &c., (1867).

Governors:
(See above.)

Clerk to Trustees:
Messrs. J. and R. Swan, Lincoln.

Head Master:
Rev. J. Fowler, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

	Day Scholars.		Boarders.	
	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Bank Manager.	Clothier - -	East Retford, Notts.
" " - 2	Maltster.	Ship Insurer -	Blackheath, London.
" " - 3	Wine Merchant.	Farmer - -	Normanby Cliff, M. Rasen, Linc.
" " - 4	Builder.	Retired (from some (W. Indian employment).	Winterton, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
" " - 5	Comm. Traveller.	Clergyman -	Swaton, Folkinghame, Linc.
" " - 6	Artificial Manure Merchant.	Farms his own land, &c.	Fillingham, Lincolnshire.
" " - 7	Nailmaker.	Do. - -	Lound, East Retford, Notts.
" " - 8	Schoolmaster.	} Brothers of (6) {	As in (6.)
" " - 9	Wesleyan Preacher.		
" " - 10	Ironmonger.	Surgeon - -	Aston Abbotts, Aylesbury, Bucks.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Tailor.	Gentleman Farmer	Howell, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
" " - 2	Physician.	Clergyman - -	Nettleham, Lincolnshire.
" " - 3	Coal Merchant.	Do. - -	Weeton, Harewood, Leeds.
" " - 4	Auctioneer.	Gentleman Farmer	Coleby Hall, Lincolnshire.
" " - 5	Custom-house Offir.	Engineer, &c. -	Lincoln.
" " - 6	Clergyman.	Clergyman - -	Wragby, Lincolnshire.
" " - 7	Surgeon.	Ind. Civil Service	Navenby, Lincolnshire.
" " - 8	Watchmaker.	Farmer, &c. -	Dunholme, Lincoln.
" " - 9	Clergyman.	Leather Merchant	Boston, Lincolnshire.
" " - 10	Custom-house Offir.	Auctioneer, &c. -	Lincoln.

The day scholars are all from the city. All the boarders board with the head master, except the lowest three who board with master of lower school.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.—UPPER SCHOOL.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examination for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

UNIVERSITIES and PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

H. W. Moss.—Head of Shrewsbury School, 1860; Minor Scholar of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1860; Porson Prize, 1861, 1862, 1863; Greek Ode, 1863; Craven University Scholar, 1862; Senior Classic, 1864; Fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1864.

T. Gwatkin. Also of Shrewsbury School; Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1861; 1st Class Classical Tripos, 1862; Fellow of St. John's, 1864.

E. T. Marshall; 6th form, Repton School; Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1864; 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1865.

E. Abbot, Exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford; Gaisford Prize; 1st Class in Moderations, 1864. He did not go up to College from school, but he stayed till nearly 16 and was Head Boy for some time.

C. P. Apthorp Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1862; 3rd Class Classical Tripos, 1865.

T. W. Brogden Head Exhibitioner, Shrewsbury School, 1863; Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1863. Porson Prize, 1864.

T. Moss. Head of Shrewsbury School, 1864; Minor Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1864.

W. Moffat. Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, 1864.

MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

1858.—E. Abbott (1st. Class Junior). T. W. Brogden (2nd Class Junior) A. W. H. Marshall (3rd Class Junior).

1859.—H. B. Moffat (2nd Class Junior).

1862.—T. Moss (1st Class Senior). T. E. Page, (2nd Class Junior).

1863.—W. Moffat (2nd Class Senior). T. E. Page (1st Class Junior). W. M. Brandham (2nd Class Junior).

1864.—A. A. Padley (2nd Class Junior). C. Dixon (2nd Class Junior).

[Honours have been gained in Medicine and Law, but we have no record of these].

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
							hours		hours				
Religious Knowledge.	The whole school, except one (Rom. Cath.)	5	None	4	—	1	*	—	2½	Greek Testament; Colossians; St. Luke, I.-IV.	—	—	1
				20–30	—	1	1	—		Bible History; Judges, Ruth.	—	—	1
				8–10	—	1	1	—		Confirmation, and other Lectures; XXXIX. Articles.	—	—	1
Greek	23	4	Part of the regular fees.	4	16	4 constg. 4 or 5 gram.	1 ½	1	7*	Soph. Ajax, 1-485; Eur. Hec., 1-331; Xen. Hell., I., i-iv.; (one boy going to Oxford read part of Thucy., VI.); Greek, Arnold (Part I.), pp. 1-70; Greek Grammar (Wordsworth), large and small print, to p. 120; Kennedy's Greek Syntax (part).	—	—	—
Latin	53	6		5	16	5 or 6 constg. gram. twice. 2 reptn.	1 ½ 10′–20′	2	7*	Virg. Georg. I.; Cic. de Senect., I.-XVI.; Ovid, Fasti VI.; Livy, VII., i.-xvii.; also Kennedy's Compd. Sentence and Latin Arnold, 40 pp. (One boy read Juvenal VIII.)	7	nrly 14	4 constg. 4 gram. 2 rep.
French	53	4	2l. 2s. may be chrgd.	7	15½	2 in constg.	½	1	2½	Légur's Napoléon, Livre VII. Contanseau's Guide to French Translation, pp. 96–112.	7	13	2 constg. or gram.
Arithmetic	129	6	—	17	—	2	½	—	1	Colenso's Arithmetic, all; with questions from B. Smith.	23	—	3
Book-keeping (*i.e.*, invoices made out and calculated).	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Relfe's Invoices.	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	40	5	2 out of the 6 guineas go for this.	7	14½	4	½	1 out of 2 Euclids is wrttn.	4	Euclid, Books I.-IV.; also VI. Colenso's Algebra, Part I.; Parkinson's Mechanics, chaps. I. II. V.	10	14½	4
				2	16	2	1						

* Time of doing the Exercises not reckoned, as the Upper Boy

INSTRUCTION.—(UPPER SCHOOL.)

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.
hours		hours					mns.		hours	
[illegible]	—	2	Judges, Ruth - - - Greek Testament: St. Luke, I.-III. (or Bible Repetition). Whateley's Evidences and Catechism.	28	11	6	20′	—	2	Judges; Bible Repetition; Catechism, with Sinclair's Commentaries.
—	—	—	Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, end of Anomalous Verbs (large print). Xen. Anab III., part of chap. I.	10	13½	3	50′	—	2½	Wordsworth's Greek Accidence.
¼ 10′	2 prose 2 verse	—	Arnold's Ecl. Ovid., pp. 2-9, incl.; Wright's Seven Kings of Rome.	28	11	8	30′	4	4	Kennedy's Latin Primer, Accidence to end of *audio*; Henry's First Latin Book, Ex. 1-20.
¼	2 Ex.	2½	Guillaume le Conquérant (chaps. I., II., III.) De Fiva's Grammar, up to Ex. cxxxiii.	23	nrly 12	2	hours ¾	4 viva voce.	1½	De Fiva's Grammar, Elementary part; or Contanseau's First Steps, Elementary parts.
40′	—	2	Colenso, to end of Compound Proportion.	27	9	5	1	—	5	Colenso's Arithmetical Examples, Part I. up to Long Division (Simple).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
¾	—	3	Euclid, II., III. (revising I.); Algebra, Colenso, chap. i.-iv., incl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid, I., 1-40 (upper); Algebra, Colenso; Euclid, I., 1-15 (lower), Simple Rules, up to Division.

are allowed to do part at home. Exercises are generally done in school.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Astronomy	17	1	—	—	—	1	hours —	—	hours 1	[Not done last half. Text Book, "Comstock and Hoblyn."]	—	—	—
Natural History.	This is encouraged by giving a prize for examination in some book (*e.g.*, Coleman's British Butterflies).										—	—	—
Chemistry	12	1	2*s.* 6*d.* a half.	12	14–27	2	1	—	2	Wilson's Chemistry (Chambers' Series), Elements.	—	—	—
History (not done every quarter in highest class).	All (66)	3	—	5	16	2	35′	—	70′	Liddell's Rome, pp. 1–144; Smith's Greece, pp. 150–331.	30	—	2
Geography (not done every quarter in highest class).	All	3	—	*5	16	1	1	—	1	[Ancient Geography of Spain (not last half); "Pillan's First Steps."]	30	—	2; but lately reded. to 1.
English Grammar.	41	2	—	12	—	3	¾	3	2¼	Morell's Analysis, pp. 1–53; pp. 66–99.	[None done at		
English Literature.	Encouraged by a prize; but it is not possible to find time for any elaborate pursuit of it.												
English Composition.	Do.			Do.			Do.			(Occasional themes).			
Reading	57	2	—	20–25	—	—	—	—	—	Deman's English Prose Writers.			
Writing	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——			
Music, special	12	—	30*s.* a year.	—	—	—	—	—	—	——			
*General class	80–90	—	2*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	——			
Drawing	31	—	1*l.* a year.	They are all taught under a master individually.									

* This is a recent experiment, since the Public Schools Report cam

(UPPER SCHOOL)—*cont.*

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.
hours		hours					Min.		Min.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	—	1	Keightley's Rome, pp. 71-176. [Some quarters Mrs. Markham's England is used, and this always forms part of Christmas holiday task.]	28	11	2	25	—	50	Mrs. Markham's England, William the Conqueror to Edw. VI.
—	—	—	Anderson's Geography (England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Russia in Europe).	29	11	2	25	—	50	Anderson's Geography.

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at present in the Second Masters' sets of boys.]

[N.B.—For Lower School work in English, &c., see separate Return.]

out. The charge is merely nominal, and probably could not be enforced.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUC-

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious knowledge.	62	3	—	7	yrs. 13·35	5	hours. ½	—	hours. 2½	Judges and Ruth; Memory lessons from Gospels; Church Catechism; Sinclair's Questions; Whateley's Evidences.	39	yrs. 12·3	4
Arithmetic	Vide Upper School.			The classification in this subject is common.									
Book-keeping (Invoices).	6	—	—	—	13·4	4	½	—	2	Relfe's Invoices	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	27	1	—	27	13·4	2	¼	—	1½	Baker's Mensuration (Weale's), pp. 34–60; also questions from Colenso's Arithmetic.	—	—	—
History	63 *i.e.* all.	3	No extra charges.	27	13·4	3	½	—	1½	Mrs. Markham's England, pp. 46–243; with Ince's Outlines.	19	11·1	2
Geography	63	3		27	13·4	3	½	—	1½	Cornwell's Geography, pp. 19–65, 156–161, 80–101; Map Drawing is constantly practised, often from memory.	19	11·1	3
English Grammar.	63	3		27	13·4	3	¼	3	2¼	Morell's Grammar and Analysis, pp. 1–53, and 66–99; Lennie's Grammar, to end of Etymology, with principal Rules of Syntax; word parsing.	19	11·1	2
English Literature.	27	1		27	13·4	4	½	—	2	"Vicar of Wakefield;" the subject is changed every half-year.	—	—	—
English Composition.	63	3		27	13·4	3	¾	2	2¼	The boys are required to reproduce the substance of some narrative, &c. read to them previously; also letter writing is practised.	19	11·1	2
Reading	63	3		27	13·4	4	20′	—	1⅓	Deman's English Prose, and Constable's Advanced Reading Book.	19	11·1	4
Writing	63	3		27	13·4	4	½	—	2	All write on paper, from copy slips or blackboard.	19	11·1	5
Drawing	63	3	—	27	13·4	2	¾	—	1½	Simple outline drawing	19	11·1	2
Dictation	63	3	—	27	13·4	4	¼	4	1	Any English author	19	11·1	2

TION.—(LOWER SCHOOL.)

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-Year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.
hours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
20′	—	1½	Judges; memory lessons, as Class I.; Church Catechism; Sinclair's Questions.	17	9·75	4	20′	—	1½	Scripture History of National Society; memory lessons, as Class I.; Church Catechism.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	—	1	Markham's England, Tudor period.	17	9·75	2	½	—	½	National Society's History, pp. 76–116.
20′	—	1	Cornwell's Geography for Beginners, 1–62; Map Drawing, as 1st class.	17	9·75	3	½	—	¾	Cornwell's Geography for Beginners, pp. 1–31; map drawing now and then.
½	2	1	Lennie's Grammar, to end of Etymology; with word parsing.	17	9·75	2	20′	—	40′	Lennie, pp. 1–21.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
¾	2	1½	Vide Class I. - - -	17	9·75	2	¾	2	1½	Vide Class I.
20′	—	1⅓	Constable's Advanced Reading Book, and Markham's History.	17	9·75	7	20′	—	2⅓	Constable's Fourth Reading Book.
½	—	2½	Vide Class I. - - -	17	9·75	5	½	—	2½	Vide Class I.
¾	—	1½	Simple outline drawing from the flat.	17	9·75	2	¾	—	1½	Simple outline drawing (Grant's copies).
¼	2	½	Any easy author.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.—LOWER SCHOOL.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Engine Fitter.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Architect and Surveyor.
" " - 2	Matron in Asylum.	" " - 2	Surgeon.
" " - 3	Lock-keeper.	" " - 3	Tailor(Grandfthr.)
" " - 4	Music Warehouse.	" " - 4	Builder.
" " - 5	Verger in Cathedral.	" " - 5	Grocer.
" " - 6	Builder.	" " - 6	Hat Manufacturer.
" " - 7	Auctioneer, Printer, &c.	" " - 7	Carver and Gilder.
" " - 8	Blacksmith.	" " - 8	Chemist and Druggist.
" " - 9	Builder.	" " - 9	Cabinet Maker.
" " - 10	Brewer & Surveyor.	" " - 10	Solicitor's Clerk.

All from the city, and within 20 minutes' walk of school.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.—LOWER SCHOOL.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Promising boys are almost always removed to the Upper school, at an early age, so that the Lower school has but very little chance of obtaining any distinction. However, boys so removed generally distinguish themselves in the Upper school, and soon take the lead in their classes. A fair number of these have also passed the "Middle Class Examination" in a very creditable manner.

LOUTH.—KING EDWARD THE SIXTH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. W. H. EVE'S REPORT.

This was for many years the leading school in the county, and has educated most of the neighbouring gentry. It has suffered, however, from the facilities for sending boys further from home. During the present head master's tenure of office the numbers fell at one time to about 30, but are now rapidly rising again. In fact, the school has increased by one fourth since answers were sent to the Commission. The late decline of the school is attributed in a great measure to the late second master, who is said to have been ill qualified for his office, and to have given the head master a good deal of trouble. He had formerly been second master at Macclesfield, and, having failed to give satisfaction, was, I am informed, with some difficulty induced to resign his office there. He was an old pupil of the Louth Grammar School, and this is said to have conduced to his appointment. The school appears to be at present popular in the town. The number of boarders is also increasing. I could not hear that any complaints were made either about the course of study, or about the management. It is said that the Grammar school has affected the prosperity of the well taught endowed Commercial school, of which an account is given below.

The warden and assistants, who constitute the governing body of the school, represent the old corporation of the town, and exist only as trustees of this charity. The settlement of the rights of this body and of the new corporation gave rise to a long lawsuit, part of the expense of which fell on the funds of the school.

The majority of the boys are very young, as would be expected in a rising school. Considering this, the general condition is satisfactory. The 6th form in classics contains only two boys, one of whom was a short time ago in the 6th at Uppingham; the 5th only four. The translations of both forms were creditable, and about up to the average of boys in the corresponding forms of a public school. The head boys' verses were good, those of the 5th, however, were done from almost full sense, and did not reach a high standard. The 4th is considerably behind the 5th in attainments, but contains several promising boys, whose translations and exercises were done with intelligence and accuracy; most of the form acquitted themselves fairly. Besides their classics, the 3rd form learn a good deal of English grammar and analysis; the results were very good. The dictation of many boys in the form, however, was poor. The second master, under whom the 3rd and 4th forms are, has the reputation of being a very successful teacher.

The classification in mathematics is separate; the 6th and 5th contain 10 boys. Only 14 boys learn Euclid, and 12 algebra. The papers of the two highest in algebra were good, in Euclid very fair; they have also read a little trigonometry. Three or four more

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

acquitted themselves fairly in elementary algebra, and the first book of Euclid; the rest produced very little. The arithmetic was neatly done; some boys at the head of the school worked with intelligence, and about half the 4th form did well in the ordinary rules. Half the school are still in the compound rules, many of them have not gone beyond long division. The large proportion of little boys will account for this; probably in a year or two the average will be considerably higher.

In French, the 6th and 5th construed very fairly at sight, and some of them answered well in grammar; the 4th construed easy passages, and were moderately grounded in the accidence. The French master assists in the general teaching of the lowest form.

The discipline is good, and the relations between master and boys satisfactory. Two of the head boys board with the head master's family. The domestic arrangements are excellent.

The school is still conducted in the old building, the lower story of which is occupied by almshouses. The room is low, and awkwardly lighted, and could not be put in thorough repair without considerable expense. There is a small class room attached. There is no shelter for the boys before and after school time in wet weather; the out-of-door conveniences are in a wretched state. The question of new buildings has been agitated for some time. The present position of the question is as follows.

By the Chancery scheme of 1851, 840*l.* was to be expended in building a new school on a site near the head master's house, and 400*l.* in erecting almshouses on the present site. The 1,240*l.* was to have been raised by mortgage; plans were submitted to the court, but they are now considered insufficient by the trustees; indeed, at the time it was thought that 840*l.* would not go far towards the building of such a school as was wanted, especially as the site selected is about 15 feet above the road, and the expense of approaches, fences, &c. would be considerable. For two years no steps were taken, but in 1853 application was made to the court to empower the trustees to postpone building, and lay by 100*l.* a year till the required sum should be raised. In 1864, when this object was nearly effected, a subscription was raised amounting to upwards of 1,100*l.* A little of this money is said to have been promised on the understanding that the new school should be built on the present site, not on that approved by the court. A third application was made to enable the trustees to change the site, and Mr. Skirrow was sent down to inspect. It is said that he gave sufficient encouragement to the proposed change to induce the trustees to send in fresh plans to the Charity Commissioners. The last decision of the Charity Commissioners is that there appears to be no adequate reason for departing from the scheme of 1851. They further recommended the preparation of fresh plans for a building on the new site. Here the question at present rests. The trustees are not unanimous; in fact, a third plan has been mooted, which would probably be the most expensive of all. The difficulty of finding a suitable site for the

almshouses, should the school be rebuilt on the ground where it now stands, complicates the question, but the charity has land in the town which might be used for that purpose.

The scale of capitation fees fixed by the scheme puts a premium on sending little boys to the school: 25 boys under 10 bring in only 52*l.* 10*s.* to the funds, which is not sufficient to provide an additional master for them, especially as three fourths of it goes to the head master and usher. The difficulties that have arisen from ushers not being removable at the discretion of the head master have already been alluded to.

There is a difficulty in reference to the interpretation of clause 13. It directs that the head master shall receive the surplus income of the charity when such surplus falls short of 500*l.*; if it exceed 500*l.*, he shall receive 500*l.* and no more. The question is whether in the income of the charity the capitation fees paid by the day boys are to be included; whether, in fact, the head master's income, exclusive of the profits of boarders, is limited to 500*l.*, or to 500*l.* together with his share of the capitation fees.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 670. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 21st Sept. 1551, who incorporated the town of a warden and six assistants, and to them gave lands in the parish of Louth, and elsewhere in the county of Lincoln, parcel of the possessions of the late chantry of Holy Trinity, and guilds of Holy Trinity and of St. Mary, and also several markets and fairs belonging to the Manor of Louth, for the maintenance of a school and 12 almspeople. By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 29th May 1564, the said grant was confirmed, and extended so as to vest in the warden and assistants the residue of the property of the said fraternities and of the Manor of Louth. After about 40 years the interests of the school and hospital were confined to the lands under King Edward's charter, the remainder of the property being applied to town purposes. An Act of Parliament was passed in 12 and 13 Vict. to settle disputes between town and school. Deeds in custody of warden.

School Property.—305a. 3r. 11p. of land with houses let for 713*l.* 10*s.* a year. Also a rentcharge of 450*l.* in lieu of tolls; and (in 1864) 852*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* consols, and 110*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* reduced. The property is liable to a mortgage debt, being the balance of a sum of 2,106*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* borrowed in December 1853, and being repaid in 30 annual instalments. Income of all lands left, except a weekly payment of 5*s.* (rather more to some old lives) apiece to each of 12 almspeople, applied to school. Annual income (for five years to Lady Day 1866) 1,200*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, 655*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* net, applicable to school. No probable increase. Part of income annually laid aside to form a building fund.

Buildings not good. Trustees contemplate the erection of new ones. Site good. Head master's house, for which he pays rent (55*l.*) to trustees, adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust as regards School.—For the education and instruction of boys in grammar (letters patent, Edward VI.) For boys from 7 to 19 years old, of all religious tenets, able to read and write and fit to be instructed in the Latin grammar, preference to be given to boys whose parents or guardians are resident inhabitants of the town of Louth. All who do not learn Greek and Latin only, to pay fees not exceeding 2*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

under 10 years of age, 4*l.* above 10 and under 14 years, 6*l.* above 14 (Scheme A.D. 1852).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Grammar (letters patent, Edward VI.), Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, English and classical literature and composition, structure of the English language, mathematics, algebra, natural philosophy, history, geography, reading and writing, and generally such modern languages, arts and sciences, as the trustees may think fit. Religious instruction in Scripture and Church Catechism, with a conscience clause (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Trustees consist of seven residents in Louth, incorporated by the style The Warden and Six Assistants of the town of Louth and Free School of King Edward VI. in Louth; elect to fill vacancies in their own body; with consent of Bishop of Lincoln appoint and dismiss head and second masters; they also annually select an examiner, and regulate admission of boys.

Head master and usher must be graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, and of the Church of England. May not hold any office, ecclesiastical or civil, without written consent of trustees. Assistant masters appointed by head master, subject to approbation of trustees. Dismissed by trustees. Head master has internal regulation of school, and can expel a boy, subject however to appeal to trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 35 boarders, ushers 15, assistants 10 each. Total income of head master, from endowment 251*l.* (average for five years ending 1866, 281*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*), from fees 135*l.* (average 144*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*), from boarders 124*l.*, from other sources 50*l.*; usher, from endowment 150*l.*, from fees 45*l.*, from boarders 80*l.*, from other sources 8*l.*; two assistants, from endowment 100*l.* and 95*l.* respectively, one receiving 15*l.* from other sources.

Day Scholars.—36 [57 in 1866] chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from short distances. Pay for general work other than Latin and Greek: under 10, 2*l.*; between 10 and 14, 4*l.*; above 14, 5*l.* Fire, lights, and stationery, 8*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—12 [19 in 1866]; six in head master's house, six [13 in 1866] in second master's house. Three meals a day. Meat twice. Terms for board, 40 to 56 guineas. Instruction, 5*l.* 5*s.* Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills: highest, 63*l.*; average, 61*l.*; lowest, 60*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house, 714 feet per boy. Hours 7 A.M., 9 to 10 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and be fit to be instructed in Latin grammar.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics. School course modified within limits to suit case of particular boys. Religious instruction to all. Catechism not compulsory on Nonconformists. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by seniority, partly by half-year's work, and partly by examination.

Examination at Midsummer by an examiner selected by trustees; at Christmas by the masters. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last by head master only, and in school.

Playground 500 square yards adjoining school, and a field about an acre in extent and at 100 yards distance from the school. Boys, within certain limits, allowed to go in country by themselves.

Only two boys gone to any university within the last five years. [One or none at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 to 41 weeks per annum. Study, 29 to 35 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is from one to two and a half hours per day for boarders. Playtime, 24 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for year ending 25 March 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward for investment towards building fund	211	12	2
Rental and dividends	1,197	13	2
Head money	239	10	0
	£1,648	15	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Interest and repayment of principal	135	13	4
Investment for building	211	12	2
Taxes, insurance, receipts, &c.	65	12	4
Bedeswomen	188	11	6
Tradesmen's bills	24	14	4
Masters' salaries	880	13	4
Examiner's fee	10	0	0
Carried to next account for investment towards building fund	131	18	4
	£1,648	15	4

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &C. (1867).

Trustees:
Henry Pye, Solicitor, Louth.
Thos. Phillips Waite, Solicitor, Louth.
Wm. Robert Emeris, Esq., Louth.
Chas. Edwd. Lucas, Wine Merchant, Louth.
Jas. Wm. Wilson, Solicitor, Louth.
Samuel Trought, Surgeon, Louth.
Archibald Dymock, M.D., Louth.

Clerk to Trustees:
Hy. Falkner, Esq., Louth.

Head Master:
Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:
Rev. Walter Hopwood, M.A.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Horton, E. R.—St. Peter's College, Cambridge; 1st Class in Classics (1856) Fellow of St. Peter's College.
Richardson, Edm.—Queen's College, Oxford; 2nd Class in Jurisprudence and Modern History (1858).
Alington, J. W.—Magdalen College, Oxford, 4th Class in Litt. Hum. (1861).
Parish, J. B.—Scholarship and other distinctions at Trinity College, Cambridge; 12th Wrangler (1864).
Hodgkinson, G. J. S.—Open Scholarship St. Catherine's College, Cambridge (1863).
Ross, James C.—1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge (1864).
(*b*) Hodgkinson, G. J. S.—Appointment in Civil Service of India (1863).
(*c*) Smith, John—2nd Class, Cambridge, non-gremial Examination (1858).
Hodgkinson, G. J. S.—1st Class, Cambridge, non-gremial Examination (1860).
Ashey, W. D.—2nd Class, Cambridge non-gremial Examination (1863).
Dymock, H. M.—1st Scholarship, Rugby School (1865).

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.				In school hours.			y. m.	
Religious Knowledge.	53	4	—	1	16¼	—	—	—	2½	I. Samuel; Greek Test., Acts, c. I. to XVI. Paley's Evidences, pt. II. c. 3. to end.	7	14 10	—
*Greek - -	22	4	—	1	16⅔	About half the time in school is occupied in composition, and three pieces of about 24 lines each (verse) are done out of school in each week.			7	Demosth. ag. Aphobus, Orat. I. and II.; Soph. Œd. Col. vv. 1. to 1040; Eur. Hecuba, Æsch. Prom. Vinct. in repetition with Fifth Form.	6	14 8	—
*Latin - -	55	6	—	1	16½				9	Livy, Book III. c. 1 to 32.; Horace Epist., Book II.; Satires, Book I.	7	14 10	—
French - -	55	4	—	8	15				2	Scribe, Verre d'Eau, Acts I., II., III.; French conversation and fables memoriter.	8	13 7	—
German - -	3	2	—	2	15⅓				2	Ahn's Gr. 1-69, Ex. 1-136; Conversations, 1-12.	1	13 4	—
Arithmetic -	55	6	—	9	15	—	—	—	—	General practice occasionally.	4	13 7	—
Book-keeping	Taught in some measure, but not as separate subjects.									—	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.										—	—	—	—
*Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	9	3	—	1	16½	—	—	—	6	Miscellaneous Algebra and Trigonometry.	3	14 2	—
History - -	55	4	—	8	15	—	—	—	1	Liddell's Roman History, Books II. and III., with accompanying Geography.	8	13 7	—
Geography -	55	4	—	8	15	—	—	—			8	13 7	—
English Grammar.	29	3	—	10	13	—	—	—	2	Morell's English Grammar, the whole.	9	11 4	—
English Literature.	Blended chiefly with other work.									—	—	—	—
English Composition.										—	—	—	—
Reading - -										—	—	—	—
Writing - -	39	2	—	19	12¼	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Music - -	Some boys learn music and drawing privately, but not as school subjects.									—	—	—	—
Drawing - -										—	—	—	—

* With some

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age,	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
		In school hours.			y. m.				In school hours.	
—	—	2½	I Samuel; Greek Test., Acts, c. I. to XVI.; Ramsay's Catechism, sects. XVII. to XXIV.	20	10 2	—	—	—	3	Questions on Old Test. Biogy., Oliver and Boyd, pp. 14 to 21; St. Luke's Gospel; Catechism and Collects.
—	—	7	Demosth. ag. Aphobus, Orat. I. and II.; Eur. Hecuba, vv. 893 to end. Æsch. Pr. V., vv. 1–725. Williams Gr. Pr Com. Ex. 1 to 27.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Div. 1. Adams' Del., pp. 21–29.; Ex., pp. 19–27.; Kennedy's Gr., pp. 1–75.
—	—	9	Livy, Book III., c. 1 to 32. Horace, Odes, Book I. and II.; Arnold Lat. Prose Comp., Pt. II., Ex. 34–67.; Walford's Elegiacs, various.	20	10 2	—	—	—	8	Div. 2. Adams' Del., pp. 5–15.; Ex., pp. 4–13.; Kennedy's Gr., pp. 1–45.
—	—	2	Voltaire, Ch. XII., Book VII. De Fivas' Fr. Syntax, pp. 370–442.	20	10 2	—	—	—	2	Hall's 1st Fr. Course, Ex. 1 to 50.
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4	To decimal fractions.	18	9 9	—	—	—	4	Elementary rules, simple and compound.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	6	To Surds and Quadratics.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3	Browne's Roman History, pp. 1 to 36.	20	10 2	—	—	—	2	Gleig's English History, pp. 136–160.
—	—		Cornwell's Geog., pp. 89 to 143.	20	10 2	—	—	—	2	Anderson's Geogy., pp. 50–64.
—	—	2	Morell's English Grammar, pp. 1–49.	—	—	—	—	—	2	Morell's smaller Grammar, pp. 1–30.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	20	10 2	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	20	10 2	—	—	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	20	10 2	—	—	—	1	—

subdivisions.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Brewer.
,, ,, - 2	Organist, Mus. Doc.	,, ,, - 2	Gentleman.
,, ,, - 3	Auctioneer & Agent	,, ,, - 3	Solicitor.
,, ,, - 4	Doctor of Medicine.	,, ,, - 4	Merchant.
,, ,, - 5	Manager of Bank.	,, ,, - 5	Surgeon.
,, ,, - 6	Do.	,, ,, - 6	VeterinarySurgeon
,, ,, - 7	Gentleman.	,, ,, - 7	Surgeon.
,, ,, - 8	Wine Merchant.	,, ,, - 8	Solicitor.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer.	,, ,, - 9	Farmer.
,, ,, - 10	Manager of Gas-works.	,, ,, - 10	Do.

All from Louth except one who lives 8 miles off, and boards with friends in Louth.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1 -	Merchant -	Hastings -	Head Master.
2 -	Ironmaster -	Farnley, Leeds -	
3 -	Farmer - -	Ludford, Louth -	Second Master.
4 -	Do. - -	Hill End, St. Alban's	
5 -	Do. - -	Hunsdon, Ware -	
6 -	Do. - -	Maidenwell, Louth -	
7 -	Merchant - -	Buenos Ayres, S. America.	Head Master.
8 -	Clergyman -	Little Hallingbury, Bishop Stortford.	
9 -	Admiral (deceased)	Aston, Aylesbury -	
10 -	Major in the Army	Sheffield - -	Second Master.
11 -	Do. - -	Do. - - -	
12 -	Clergyman - -	Louth - - -	Head Master.

MARKET RASEN.—THE DE ASTON SCHOOL.

MR. W. H. EVE'S REPORT.

The scheme for the administration of the Spital Charity, by which this school was founded, marks it out as a middle or commercial school. Greek, however, is included in the list of subjects to be taught, and the classification of the school is based chiefly on classics. There is a non-classical form, which ranks somewhat low in the school, but contains some of the older boys. I think it would be desirable in a school of this class, to make mathematics the leading subject. It must be done by all the boys, which is not the case with classics, and will probably occupy a large portion of their time. There might still be separate classification for other subjects, but I should like to see rank in the school determined by mathematics to the same extent as in public schools it is determined by classics. Besides, if classics be made the chief road to distinction, the school may fall insensibly into competition with grammar schools, and then either forsake its original purpose by abridging the time given to modern subjects, or enter the field at a great disadvantage. That some such danger is possible is shown by the fact that some friends of the school have just sent one of the cathedral choristers, aged 17, to the school *to be prepared for the University*. The head master has deservedly won the confidence of the trustees, and they were probably anxious to give a marked proof of it. But besides the undesirableness of bringing so old a boy into a young school, it must be obvious that the training required is distinctly in opposition to the spirit of the scheme.

The condition of the school is decidedly satisfactory. The head master, besides having to contend with the usual difficulties of a new school, has been burdened with a second master who is said to have taken little or no interest in his work. He has just left, and his successor, who is a graduate and has been mathematical master at a theological college, is considered to be well fitted for his post. A third master, who is not a graduate, and a native French master, reside in the head master's house, and assist in the management of the boarders.

The standard of the upper forms in arithmetic and algebra is very fair. Out of 14 boys 3 did good papers in algebra, obtaining from 60 to 70 per cent. of full marks; 3 others did well in the elementary rules, and only one failed entirely. In arithmetic, the non-classical form, the upper second was examined with the two highest classical forms. 4 sets of papers were decidedly good; most of the rest showed intelligence, and were neatly written, and tolerably accurate as far as they went. Euclid has been rather neglected; two boys of the 7 who learn did very fairly, the rest knew next to nothing. More time will probably be given to it in future. In French the classes are rather too unequal; the pronunciation was poor, but the translation very fair; a few boys were well grounded in grammar, the rest knew but little. *History*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

and geography good. Chemistry is taught by lectures; the head master generally examines the boys after the lecture. The Latin of the highest is fair; translations from Cæsar were creditably done. The discipline is good, and there seems to be a very kindly feeling between masters and boys. In the town, the school is highly popular.

The buildings are new, and well arranged; but the bed-rooms are only ordinary rooms. They are comfortable and well ventilated. The school-room and class-rooms are well adapted for their purpose and are not yet filled.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 413 A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Edward II., A.D. 1319, licence was given to John de Vendeur to endow a chantry in the hospital at Spittle-in-the-Street (parish of Holmswell), which implies the previous existence of the hospital. In 1396 and 1399 Thomas de Aston, canon of Lincoln, rebuilt, added to, and further endowed the hospital. The beneficiaries were seven poor people and a chaplain-warden. The estates now belonging to the charity are almost exclusively derived from De Aston's gift. A case was certified to the Attorney General by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities in 1837; and a scheme was established by the Court of Chancery 16 Jan. 1858. By this scheme seven poor people, to be nominated by dean and chapter of Lincoln, are to receive 20*l.* a year; the chapel at Spital is to be kept up, and the chaplain to receive 50*l.* a year; the vicar of Skellingthorpe to receive 250*l.* a year; and 50*l.* a year to be devoted to the education of the poor in Skellingthorpe; a sum of 2,500*l.* to be applied to the improvement of the buildings, &c. of the grammar school at Lincoln; and a middle school, to be called the De Aston school, to be founded at Market Rasen. This school was first opened in 1864.

Property of Charity.—Land and houses (341A. 0R. 27P.), chiefly at Skellingthorpe, let for years at a gross rental of 428*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; corn rent (under private Act, 44 Geo. III., and subject to adjustment every 21 years) 483*l.* 2*d.* in lieu of rectorial tithes of Skellingthorpe; and tithes and land (49A. 0R. 8P.) let on lives for 2*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* (of which the annual value in 1850 was estimated at about 190*l.*) Total gross rental, 914*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Net income (in 1867, after paying repairs of school, &c.) 695*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Income of School.—From the above charity 160*l.* to be paid yearly in salaries to two masters; sums not exceeding 5*l.* and 12*l.* yearly for examiner and prizes; 20*l.* yearly (after fifth year from opening) for repair fund; of the residue left, after paying these and the sums specified above for other charitable purposes, one half may be applied to masters' salaries, and from the other half a library may be provided, and the rest accumulated. In 1867 the school received about 173*l.*, besides repairs, rates, and taxes. There is also a school, residence for head master, and premises.

School buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of 30 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—School to be open to children of parents of all religious tenets. No boy to be admitted unless of good character, able to read and write, and free of infectious disease, and unless his friends shall undertake to provide him with clothing and books. All to pay annual fee not exceeding 4*l.* a year, besides fees for any extra subjects. (Scheme.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, history,

English literature and composition, the Latin, Greek, and French languages, the principles of natural philosophy, mathematics, algebra, and also such other languages, arts and sciences, as to the trustees, with the consent of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, may seem expedient. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 16 Jan. 1858. Dean and precentor of Lincoln ex-officio, and 13 others resident within 12 miles of Spital-on-the-Street; remove any master, with assent of dean and chapter of Lincoln; decision to remove being confirmed at special subsequent meeting of trustees.

Head and second master must be of Church of England. Appointed by dean and chapter of Lincoln. May not have other employment without express consent in writing of trustees. Head master must be a graduate of an English university.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 30 boarders. Total income from endowment 100*l.*, from one-half capitation fees 140*l.*, had boarders and house. Total income of second master, from endowment 60*l.*, from one fourth fees 70*l.* Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—31, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to 3 miles. Pay 4*l.* for general work.

Boarders.—39, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms, for board and instruction (including capitation fee of 4*l.* to trustees), 35*l.* No extra charges. Cubical contents of bed rooms 586 feet per boy. Hours, 6¾ a.m., 8¾ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified separately for classics, mathematics, and modern languages. School course occasionally modified as far as practicable to

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ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of SPITAL HOSPITAL for Year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year	117	19	0
Rental:			
Land and houses let for years	428	7	10
Corn rent (Skellingthorpe)	483	0	2
Carlton tithes (let on lives)	1	0	0
Land let on lives	1	18	8
Arrears received	0	14	6
Capitation fees (1¼ years)	380	0	0
	£1,413	0	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Property Tax				15	18	10
Land Tax				9	14	8
Poor and highway rates				74	12	6
Drainage rates				19	14	8
Estate repairs				4	4	9
Clerk and receiver's stipend				40	0	0
Postage, &c.				0	16	9
Interest on banking account (last year)				12	15	4
Seven almspeople (chiefly 11 months only)				126	13	4
Spital Chapel:						
Chaplain	49	3	4			
Clerk and sexton	5	0	0			
Insurance and repairs	1	0	6			
				55	3	10
Skellingthorpe parish:						
Vicar	239	10	0			
Schoolmaster	50	0	0			
Insurance of chancel	0	7	0			
				289	17	0
Market Rasen School:						
Masters' salaries (chiefly 1¼ years)	197	15	5			
Do. capitation fees	251	17	4			
Examiner	5	0	0			
Coals and gas	33	15	0			
Stationery, prizes, &c.	64	13	5			
Rates, taxes, insurance	13	15	11			
Repairs	41	14	10			
				608	11	11
Balance in bank				154	16	7
				£1,413	0	2

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture history to all. Church catechism not compulsory on Nonconformists. Prayers (taken from the Prayer Book) before and after school.

Promotions partly by half year's work, partly examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examinations once a quarter by masters; annually by a graduate of an English university, not being a trustee, selected by dean and chapter of Lincoln. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: imposition and castigation; the latter publicly, and by head master only.

Playground about three acres, close to school. Boys not allowed to go beyond playground by themselves. Drilling on payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

School been at work less than five years; no boy gone to any university.

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 44 hours (including time for preparation) for boarders, 26 for day boys, per week. Playtime, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

John Bromhead, Lincoln.
Lieut.-Colonel Amcotts, Hackthorne, Lincoln.
The Rev. H. F. Hutton, Spridlington, Market Rasen.
The Ven. Archdeacon F. W. J. Kaye, Riseholme, Lincoln.
Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., Lea, Gainsboro'.
Sir Montague J. Cholmeley, Bart., M.P., Easton Hall, Grantham.
Henry Robert Boucherett, North Willingham, Market Rasen.
Wm. Hutton, Esq., Gate Burton, Gainsboro'.
Geo. Aug. Luard, Esq., Blyborough, Kirton-in-Lindsey.
Thos. Rhodes, Esq., Market Rasen.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, Lincoln, *ex officio*.
The Rev. the Precentor, Lincoln, *ex officio*.
The Vicar of Skellingthorpe, Lincoln.

Clerk to Trustees:
J. Swan, Esq., Lincoln.

Head Master:
Rev. F. R. Pentreath, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:
Rev. William Jesse Pickard.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The school is only 2½ years old. At Midsummer 1865, two boys were prevailed upon to enter for the Oxford Middle Class Examination. Both passed in French, Latin, and mathematics. One of these boys shortly after entered the Cambridge Middle Class Examination, and gained second-class honours.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer, &c.	Lissington -	2½ miles.
" " - 2	Small Tradesman -	Willingham -	2 "
" " - 3	Land Agent -	Tealby - -	3 "
" " - 4	Large Farmer -	Do. - -	3 "
" " - 5	Wesleyan Minister	Market Rasen -	½ mile.
" " - 6	Tailor - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 7	Builder, &c. -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 8	Brewer - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 9	Painter - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 10	Brewer - -	Do. - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Maltster - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 3	Brewer - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 4	Physician -	Do. - -	
" " - 5	Veterinary Surgeon	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Horse Dealer -	Do. - -	2 miles.
" " - 7	Draper - -	Middle Rasen -	1 mile.
" " - 8	Publisher & Printer	Market Rasen -	½ "
" " - 9	Innkeeper -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 10	Maltster - -	Do. - -	½ "

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Normanby -	The Head Master.
" " - 2	Land Agent -	Brocklesby -	
" " - 3	Tailor - -	Sheffield - -	
" " - 4	Land Agent -	Owersby - -	
" " - 5	Physician -	Lincoln - -	
" " - 6	Do. - -	London - -	
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Alford - -	
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Leeds - -	
" " - 9	Land Agent -	Tealby - -	
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Buslingthorpe -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Torrington -	
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Worksop -	
" " - 3	Widow - -	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Alford - -	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Sleaford - -	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Louth - -	
" " - 7	Contractor -	Smyrna - -	
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Caistor - -	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Middle Rasen -	
" " - 10	Do. - -	Alford - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School: Number of Boys learning each subject.	Number of Classes into which Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Statistics of FIFTH Form in each Subject: Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.				
Religious knowledge.	70	6	—	11	15	2	½	1	1	1 Samuel; St. Matthew and portions of Riddle's Scripture History.	11	14	2
Greek	6	2	—	5	15	3	½	—	1½	Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, and a few chapters in the Greek Testament.	—	—	—
Latin	32	3	—	11	15	6	1	5	6	Cæsar, de Bel. Gal. V. VI.; Æneid I.	—	—	—
French	49	5	—	6	15	6	¾	5	4½	Guillaume le Conquérant (Guizot); Ahn's Second Course, 50–60 Exercises.	—	—	6
Arithmetic	70	5	—	10	15	6	1	—	6	Colenso; Barnard Smith	—	—	—
Book-keeping	11	1	—	11	15	3	¾	—	2¼	Chambers' Course	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	14	1	—	14	16	3	¾	—	2¼	Nesbit.	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	2	—	10	15	6	1	—	6	Colenso; Questions set from Bland, Todhunter, &c.; Bk. I. Euclid. A few boys further advanced in Euclid, Bk. III. and IV.	—	—	—
Chemistry	43*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
History	70	—	—	11	15	3	¾	—	2¼	Smith's Roman History to Punic Wars.; White's England, to James I.	—	—	4
Geography	70	6	—	11	15	3	¾	—	2¼	Cornwell's Geography.	—	—	4
English Grammar.	70	6	—	11	15	—	—	—	—	Taught orally.	—	—	—
English Composition.	49	5	—	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Reading	70	6	—	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Writing	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Music { Singing / Piano	39 / 2	—	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

* By Lectures.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of Upper Second Form in each Subject.				Statistics of Lower Second Form and Juniors in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.			yrs					
½	1	1	1 Samuel; St. Matthew; Watts' Scripture History.	27	10	4	1	—	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	6	4½	Ahn's First Reading Book, Do. Exercise Book.	12	10	6	½	6	3	—
½			Colenso and Barnard Smith	27	10	5	1	—	5	—
½	1	½	Chambers' Course - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	½	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	—	2	White's History of England	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	—	2	Cornwell's Geography -	27	10	2	1	—	2	—
—	—	—	Lennie's Grammar - -	27	10	2	1	2	2	—
½	3	2	Bidlake's Exercises, and exercises in Lennie's Grammar, &c.	17	10	3	1	3	3	—
½	—	2	White's England and Bible	27	10	2	1	—	2	—
½	—	2	—	27	10	3	1	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	—	1½	—	27	10	2	1	—	2	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MOULTON.—HORROXE'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. W. H. EVE'S REPORT.

The trustees expect soon to be relieved of the annuity of 100*l.* to the Rev. Chas. Moore, the late master, who, I am informed, made the office a comparative sinecure. He is said by the Charity Commissioners of 1837 to have expended 1,300*l.* on the buildings. The debt of 1,000*l* with which the charity is incumbered was incurred partly for draining and enclosures at the beginning of the century, and partly in building at the time of the new scheme. Some further outlay will be required to put the farm buildings on the estate in thorough repair.

The school is at present well managed, and in good repute in the neighbourhood, but can scarcely be said to be doing work adequate to the endowment. The reputation of the late master, the Rev. Hector Nelson, now Principal of the Diocesan Training School at Lincoln, attracted a tolerable number of pupils. Since he left the school has been rather smaller. The entrance examination does not seem to be sufficiently strict; as several of the lowest class, which contains more than one third of the school, cannot read well, or understand what they read. This class is just beginning Latin, and have mastered the elementary rules of arithmetic. Of the other boys, one is reading Livy and Plato, and translated unseen passages creditably with a dictionary; the next division were reading easy letters of Cicero, and had a fair idea of translation, but seemed scarcely enough grounded in grammar. Retranslation from English into Latin is a good deal practised. In French, also, there is a want of accuracy in grammar, but the translation was very fair The arithmetic of the upper part of the school was fair; the best boys did good papers, but the general standard was not very high. Scarcely enough time seems to be given to it, considering the requirements of most of the boys. Two boys are well grounded in Euclid. The next class consists of beginners. The teaching appears to be careful and systematic. It may be questioned whether too much time is not given to classics, if the school is to meet, on a large scale, the wants of the farmers in the neighbourhood. In its present state Greek seems to be required for boys going to other places of education.

A part of the endowment is appropriated to the lower school, a primary school entirely independent of the other. The master is not trained nor certificated, nor is there any government or diocesan inspection. One guinea only is allowed for an examiner; he is not required to report, nor do the trustees seem to do much to raise the condition of the school, which is not, I am informed, as high as might be expected from the endowment. The scheme at Donington places the primary schools under the management of the Grammar school master; perhaps it might be imitated here. At any rate, effective inspection should be introduced.

the upper school have failed only two of the six are filled up. sity of sending boys to work, re. Clause 55 of the scheme, s, directs that the capitation shall be remitted, not that they shall be paid of the charity. The gift is thus really on the sters, who would otherwise receive the fees, and upon as a set-off against their salaries.

The maximum salaries of the assistant-masters are fixed at 80*l.* Should the school increase to any great extent, it will be necessary to devise some means of raising their income by boarders or otherwise. There is no provision in the scheme for their taking boarders; probably the clause forbidding them to receive on behalf of any boy, any fee, payment, or gratuity not authorized in the scheme, would prevent their doing so. As all boys residing in the wapentake of Elloe are eligible to the benefits of the school, there appears to be reason why boys should not be sent to board in the village, under no proper supervision, and attend the school. The trustees, however, are able to regulate the admission of

Only three guineas are allowed for the examiner, who is to be a graduate, and no provision is made for the expense of printing examination papers. The capitation fees go entirely to the head and second masters, so that, unless the rental of the charity estates increases with the number of boys, or the head master sacrifices part of his income, there is very little provision for additional masters.

The head master's house will hold about 15 boarders. It is in tolerable repair, but not specially arranged for the purpose. A few upper school boys board with the master of the lower school; their rooms are low, but fairly ventilated. They have not separate beds.

A good school for the sons of farmers is much wanted in the neighbourhood. 25*l.* per annum is said to be about the sum they are prepared to pay. Many boys are merely sent at 12 or 13 to the nearest and cheapest commercial school, to be "finished." Curiously, all the boarders at Moulton learn dancing, and this, I am told, is an extra for which parents never object to pay. With regard to the position of the school, there is said to be some prejudice against boys being sent into the fens, or remaining there, but I cannot discover that the feeling is general. A school at Wisbech is well filled with boarders. Moulton, being on the railway from Spalding to Lynn, is a tolerably accessible place. The trustees would scarcely undertake the responsibility of building a large boarding house, though many persons think such a house might be filled.

It should be added that when Mr. Moore's pension falls in, it may be thought desirable to apply it to the primary education of the parish. There are two outlying hamlets, four miles and two miles respectively from the village, which are much in want of primary schools.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4. 103, A.D. 1867.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Harrox, 13th Sept. 1560, who gave lands in Moulton and Whaplock, *alias* Whaplode; and by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 21st June 1561, incorporating the school by the name of "The Preceptor or Master of the Free School of John Harrox in Moulton." Deeds in custody of mortgagees; scheme and muniments, other than title deeds, in that of governors.

School Property.—250 acres of land. Present annual income, 650*l.* gross, 492*l.* net, including , Ropsleasion paid to late head master.

Site and buildings of ncklin, Vicol good. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarder. Moulton of lower school has an allowance in place of residence, and kee arding house for boys who attend upper school.

Objects of Trust.—For the erection, foundati keeping, maintaining, and continuance for ever of a free grammar school within the town of Moulton (will of founder). For two schools:—*In upper school* for boys residing in the wapentake of Elloe, of the age of eight years and upwards, of good character and able to read and write, and for other boys if accommodation suffices. No boy to stay after 19 years of age. All to pay fees, not exceeding 4*d.* yearly for boys under 12 years, 5*l.* for boys above 12. Not more than six free scholars may be elected from lower school. *In lower school* for all boys above six years old residing in parish of Moulton, and others, if room, of good character, &c. None to stay beyond 17 years old. Fees, under 12 not exceeding 16*s.* a year, over 12 24*s.* a year. (Scheme, A.D. 1856.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters patent.) *In upper school* principles of the Christian religion, with Liturgy and cat- chism of Church of England (except for children of Nonconformists who object in writing on conscientious grounds), the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, and literature, elementary instruction in the sciences applicable to the practical arts, land surveying, drawing, and designing, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, book and account keeping, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography and writing, and such other subjects as the governors may direct. *In lower school*, besides English subjects, book-keeping and sciences applicable to trades. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Charity Commissioners, confirmed by 19 & 20 Vict. 53., 14th July 1856, dissolves the former corporation.

Governors consist of the incumbents of parishes of Moulton, Whaplode, Fleet, and Weston, and eight other residents in the county; vacancies in number of non-official governors filled up by appointment made by remaining governors with approval of Charity Commissioners. The governors appoint master of upper and lower school, and dismiss latter. Master of upper school removed by resolution of two-thirds of governors present at special meeting; such resolution, after an interval of one month, being confirmed by resolution of two-thirds of governors present at second special meeting, and within one week after such second special meeting forwarded for confirmation to Charity Commissioners, and approved by order under their seal.

All masters of upper and the head master of lower school must be of Church of England. Master of upper school must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or Dublin. Assistant master appointed by governors, who may remove him at pleasure. Masters of upper and lower school may not hold any office which in opinion of trustees may interfere with school duties.

State of Upper School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders; total income, from endowment, two thirds of capitation fees, and (20*l.*) allowance for fuel and

lights, 234*l.*; from boarders 300*l.*, besides house. Assistant appointed and paid by governors, 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—Eleven, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to five miles. Pay, yearly, under 12, 4*l.*; above 12, 5*l.*, for general work. Go to church with master on Sunday.

Boarders.—Twelve; six in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms for board, 40 guineas in head master's house; 20*l.* in house of lower school master. Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* in head master's house; 2*l.* in lower school master's house. Capitation fees for instruction as day scholars. Average school bill in upper master's house, 52*l.*; in lower master's house, 28*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house 1,166 feet per boy. Hours 7 to 7½ a.m., 8½ to 9[illegible]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on [illegible] must be able to read and write.

School variously classified accordin[illegible]ubject. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent caree[illegible]ligious instruction to all. Catechism not compulso[illegible] nonconformist[illegible]chool opened and closed with prayers taken from [illegible]ayer Book.

Promotions partly by examination, partly by general proficiency, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by a graduate selected by governors, and frequently by masters.

Prizes given by governors.

Punishments: detention and caning, the last by head master only, and in school.

Playground six acres; head master occasionally joins in games. No bounds.

Only one boy gone to any university within the last five years, but 26 to other places of education.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is one hour per day for boarders. Play time, 36 hours per week.

State of Lower School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, total income from endowment, two thirds capitation fees, and 10*l.* allowance for fuel and lights, 112*l.*; monitor, 17*l.*

Day Scholars.—Ninety-six, chiefly between 6 and 14 years old. Pay, yearly, under 12, not exceeding 16*s.*; above 12, not exceeding 24*s.* for general work. Go to church with master on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Religious instruction to all. Catechism not compulsory on Nonconformists. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Examination once a year by an examiner selected by governors.

Prizes given by governors.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
One Year's Rental	650	1	0
Capitation Fees, Upper School	95	0	0
" Lower School	17	17	8
Sale of Books	0	5	3
Interest from Bank	1	19	4
	£765	3	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Banker's Account overdrawn	15	7	3
Interest to Mortgagees	49	19	0
Pension to late Master	100	0	0
Repairs, Taxes, Insurance	61	16	8
Management	33	0	0
Annual Investment (by Scheme)	13	6	8
Upper Master's Salary, Fees, Allowances	234	10	0
Assistant Master's Salary	55	0	0
Examiner, Upper School	3	3	0
Lower Master's Salary, Fees, Allowances	111	18	5
Monitor	17	0	0
Balance in hand	70	2	3
	£765	3	3

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. John Russell Jackson, Vicarage, Moulton, Spalding.
The Rev. James Nowers, Vicarage, Weston, Spalding.
Thos. Cammack, Esq., M.D., Spalding.
Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P., Casewick, Near Stamford.
Robt. Everard, Esq., Fulney, Spalding.
G. H. Packe, Esq., M.P., Cogthorpe, Grantham.
Jno. Crawley, Farmer, Moulton.
Robt. King, Esq., Moulton.
The Rev. J. Jerram, Rectory, Fleet.
The Rev. W. Brooke [redacted] Rectory, near Grantham.
The Rev. John Fr[redacted]icarage, Whaplode.
J. P. Savage, Esq.[redacted]

Clerk to Trustees:
Alfred Clark, Holbea[redacted], Lincoln.

Head Master of Upper School:
Rev. J. W. Johnson, M.A.

Master of Lower School:
William Clarke.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a.*) One Taylor Scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
(*b.*) One Obtained a Commission in Royal Engineers, after passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.
(*c.*) Three Obtained honours as Juniors in Cambridge Middle Class Examinations.
Five Passed Cambridge Middle Class Examinations so as to satisfy the Examiners.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Weston - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 2	Do. - - -	Do. - -	1 „
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 „
„ „ - 4	Surgeon - -	Moulton - -	—
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Do. - -	4 miles.
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	5 „
„ „ - 7	Surgeon - -	Holbeach - -	3 „
„ „ - 8	Farmer - - -	Whaplode - -	5 „
„ „ - 9	Miller - -	Weston - -	2 „
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Moulton - -	—
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Do. - -	Weston - -	2 „
„ „ - 2	Do. - - -	Do. - -	2 „
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Moulton - -	2 „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	West Pinchbeck, near Spalding.	W. Clarke. [Master of lower school.]
„ „ - 2	Solicitor - -	Spalding - -	J. W. Johnson. [Head master.]
„ „ - 3	Shipowner -	Hull - -	W. Clarke.
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Barrowby, near Grantham.	J. W. Johnson.
„ „ 6	Nil - -	London - -	
„ „ - 7	Solicitor - -	Holbeach - -	
„ „ - 8	Wholesale Grocer	Spalding - -	
„ „ - 9	Surgeon - -	Snaith - -	
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Gosberton, near Spalding.	W. Clarke.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.				hours.			yrs.	
Religious knowledge.	23	2	—	5	14½	See note at foot.			4	Books of Genesis, Exodus, Gospel of St. Matthew (Authorized Version).	18	12	S
Greek	15	2	—	5	14½	—	—	—	8	Xen. Cyrop., Book I., pp. 1–5.	10	11	—
Latin	22	3	—	5	14½	—	—	—	10	Corn. Nep., 6 lives (long ones).	8	11	—
French	19	3	—	4	15	—	—	—	5	Christophe Colomb.	4	12	—
Arithmetic	23	3	—	5	14¼	—	—	—	2	The subject generally (Colenso).	13	12	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5	1	—	5	14½	—	—	—	4	Euclid, Books I. and II.; Algebra to end of Simple Equations (Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners).	—	—	—
History	23	2	—	5	14½	Voluntary subjects, worked in non-school hours by the boys.				Wm. III.–Geo. I. (inclusive). Students' Hume.	18	12	—
Geography	23	2	—	5	14½					Cornwell. The whole subject.	18	12	—
English Grammar.	23	3	—	5	14½					Morell. The whole subject.	7	13	—
English Composition.	23	2	—		14½	—	—	—	—	Answers to questions, set frequently to be worked on paper, and in various subjects, are made exercises also in English composition and writing. Nearly all our subjects are also used to exercise the boys in reading.	18	12	—
Reading	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		18	12	—
Writing	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		18	12	—

NOTE BY HEAD MASTER.—There being only a few boys in this school, and there being two masters, a great deal of individu exclusive of preparation. The plan we adopt is this: to give so much time to teaching and hearing and examining as ea The aggregate of time per week given to each subject includes both the time in school hours and the hour a day (

INSTRUCTION. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
		hours.			yrs.					
note at foot.		4	Books of Genesis and Exodus (Authorized Version).	—	—		See note at foot.			—
—	—	2	Accidence (part of), from Dr. Curtins' smaller Greek Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	15	Latter half of Phædrus Fab., Book I., and some chapters of Wright's Seven Kings of Rome.	9	11	—	—	—	15	A few pages of Smith's Latin Reading Book.
—	—	2½	Part of Book I. of Chas. XII.	11	11	—	—	—	2½	Accidence from Merlet's French Grammar.
—	—	5	Vulgar Fractions and part of Decimal Fractions.	5	11	—	—	—	6	First four rules, simple and compound, and reduction.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	George III. and George IV.. from Smith's smaller History of England.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	¾	Geography of England, from Cornwell.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	¾	Chap. II., and analysis of simple sentence from Morell.	11	11	—	—	—	1½	Morell, pp. 1–27.
—	—	—	Answers to questions, set frequently to be worked on paper, in various subjects, are made exercises also in English composition and writing. Nearly all our subjects are also used to exercise the boys in reading.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

attention can be and is given to the boys. It is consequently impossible to say how much time is given to lessons
portion assigned to be learnt seems to require; which time, of course, varies very much.
cluding Sunday) out of school hours.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SLEAFORD.—CARRE'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. W. H. EVE'S REPORT.

The present state of this school is a cause of general dissatisfaction in the town. It is said that the teaching is inefficient, and that the master* has not sufficient control over the boys. Though such complaints have long been made the trustees have not liked to take any steps for removing him. At the instance of the Charity Commissioners, they have required him to engage an assistant, to teach English, writing, and arithmetic. There are only 16 day-scholars and no boarders in the school. Many persons who would have wished to avail themselves of it are sending their sons from home. There is no other school of the kind in the town.

One boy, who has been three years at the school, is reading Cæsar, which he does only moderately. In Algebra he has gone as far as Simple Equations. In that and in arithmetic he acquitted himself creditably. The next class of 6 boys between 10 and 13 were doing Latin Delectus, but could not decline simple nouns correctly. All of them but one have been at the school two years. The rest, most of whom have been only 3 months at the school, are quite beginners. The spelling of most of the boys was very poor. A few answered easy questions in Geography and English History; in Arithmetic none but the head boy were beyond Compound Division; many not so far. The discipline is indifferent.

The general wish in the town is for a commercial school, where Latin and French may be learnt, and Greek begun, if necessary.

There are several points in the rules imposed by the Chancery scheme which call for remark.

1. The surplus income, after paying 80*l.* to the head master and the necessary expenses for repairs &c. is distributed among the poor. Thus, however much the property may increase in value, the school gains no benefit. A debt of 800*l.* was contracted in 1835. It is only within the last 3 years that the Trustees have begun to pay it off. The gross income, owing to a rise in the rent, is now 215*l.* Unless some new arrangement is made more than 100*l.* will remain, when the property is clear, for distribution, which is said to do but little good.

2. Certificates of the parents' marriage and of the child's baptism are required before admission. The rule has, however, not been acted upon: only the register of birth has been asked for.

3. Any boy may claim to be taught Latin and Greek gratuitously; a fee of 2 guineas a year is charged for reading, writing, and arithmetic; also 1*l.* for fire, lights, pens and ink. An uniform

* Since dead.

capitation fee, which should include Latin, French, and Mathematics, would be in accordance with more recent schemes. 4*l.* 4*s.* has been suggested; perhaps Greek might be made an extra.

4. There is no provision for increasing the number of masters.

There is a good school-room, 18 feet by 45, and a house with tolerable accommodation for more than 20 boarders. Their rooms are mixed up with the private part of the house. The present master has laid out money in improving it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 225. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Robert Carre, by deed, 1 September 1604, who gave a farmhouse and 129 acres of land in Gedney, then let at 40*l.* a year (under the true value as the donor thought), of which 20*l.* for a schoolmaster and the residue for the relief of poor people. Deeds in custody of trustees.

Charity Property.—Farmhouse and 129 acres of land, and a rent-charge of 4*l.*, given by Robert Cammock. Rental of farm from Lady Day 1864, 210*l.*, of which 80*l.*, by order of Court of Chancery, 1833, is applied to school, besides school house, which was erected in 1833 at expense of charity on site given by Marquis of Bristol. There is a mortgage debt of 800*l.* which takes yearly 36*l.* for interest and 15*l.* towards its liquidation. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free and common school for the better education of the youth and children born or inhabiting with their parents within New Sleaford, Old Sleaford, Aswarby, Holdingham, Quarrington, North Rauceby, South Rauceby, Anwick, Kirkby Laythorpe, and Eyedon (Foundation Deed). Declared a free grammar school (Scheme 1833). All boys before admission must be able to read well, write legibly, and repeat Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed, and Ten Commandments, and be qualified to enter on Latin grammar; must be above 8 and under 14 years old, and none must stay as free scholars after 16, unless such as are intended for university or are specially allowed by trustees (Rules of Trustees, 1835).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Virtue and learning (Foundation Deed). Course of instruction to be similar to that pursued in the generality of the best grammar schools in England, and besides the usual classical instruction is to contain, if required by the parents or guardians, on payment of two guineas per annum, writing, reading, the principles of common arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the elements of algebra and geometry (Rules of Trustees, A.D. 1835).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1833, and rules made by Patron and Trustees, A.D. 1835.

Ten trustees, self electing. Should be inhabitants of New Sleaford, Old Sleaford, and Holdingham. Patron, Marquis of Bristol, or other the owner of the late Fair Castle of New Sleaford; appoints head master, and removes him upon certificate of his immorality, neglect of duty, incapacity, disobedience, or any other reasonable cause, subscribed and sealed by a majority of the trustees.

Head master must be B.A. or M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge. May not hold vicarage or curacy of New Sleaford, but may with consent of trustees hold any other ecclesiastical preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take an unlimited number of boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Total income of endowment 80*l.*, from fees 27*l.*, besides house. Assistant master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—13 [25 in April 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to one or two miles. Pay: 2*l.* 2*s.* for general work other than classics; 1*l.* for coals, &c. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None at present. Terms 40 guineas for board and instruction, not including washing.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by classics chiefly and mathematics subordinately. Boy's studies regulated to suit his subsequent career. Religious instruction imparted generally. Prayers before and after school, taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotion regulated by master's judgment. Of the 13 scholars, two are stated to be learning Greek and 11 Latin, three of whom are advanced as far as Ovid and Cæsar.

Examination half-yearly by master and his assistant. No prizes.

Punishment: impositions and occasional caning publicly. Head master alone punishes.

Playground half an acre, for which the trustees pay an annual rent of 2*l.* o Marquis of Bristol. Assistant master occasionally joins in games.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School-time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Charles Pearson, Tempsford Hall, Beds.
Wm. Hungerford Holdich, Solicitor, New Sleaford.
John Henry Bissill, Surgeon, New Sleaford.
Charles Rodgers, Solicitor, New Sleaford.
The Rev. Richard Yerburgh, New Sleaford.
John Hopkinson Boot, M.D., New Sleaford.
Charles Kirk, Architect, New Sleaford.
Henry Peake, Solicitor, New Sleaford.
C. W. Holdich, Solicitor, New Sleaford.
John Taylor Marston, New Sleaford.

Clerk to Trustees:

Edmund Clements, Sleaford.

Head Master (1865): Rev. Henry Manton. (Since dead.)
„ (1867): Rev. Christopher Child, M.A.

SPALDING GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The Rev. E. Moore, who signed the answers as master, has just vacated the office, and taken the place of his father, the late Dr. Moore, as one of the trustees. It is only of late that he has taken a small part in the instruction of the school; at one time during his mastership he resided at some distance from Spalding, and he has for some time been Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and much occupied with public business, and has held two livings in the neighbourhood. It appears, however, that he has not lately received much emolument from the office, but it may be doubted whether the school has developed as it would have done under a master who would have given his whole time to it.

At present there is no *head master*. The trustees are bound to appoint *a master* within 40 days of a vacancy, or else the nomination lapses to the master of St. John's, Cambridge. Accordingly a gentleman, who has been for more than 30 years Mr. Moore's assistant, has been appointed second master on the foundation, with a salary of 60*l*., and a share of the capitation fees. There was a wish on the part of the trustees to provide for him, and at the same time to reserve the appointment of a head master till the finances improve. The step they have taken has not given satisfaction in the town, as it is considered that the second master has neither the attainments nor the energy necessary to develop the school. It is also thought that the body of trustees is too small, and too much under the influence of one person.

The school has increased slowly since the year 1837, when it contained 2 boys. There are now 20 in attendance. It is not, however, popular. Boys have been sent to Moulton, 14 miles distant, and to other schools in preference.

At the time of my visit the school was in a fairly satisfactory state for its size. Until about a year and a half ago it was taught almost entirely by the present second master, who is from St. Bees. He is chaplain of the union, and holds a curacy. Recently, however, he has been assisted by his son and by a third master, who was a senior optime, and formerly master of a private school. He leaves at midsummer (1866). It is said that, before he came, the discipline was very lax; but since his appointment there seems to have been no ground of complaint.

The highest boy (aged 13) has been well grounded in classics. He was third for the open scholarship at Uppingham. The next 6 or 7 were doing easy Latin construing, and elementary Greek in two classes; they had some notion of construing, but were inaccurate in grammar. The same may be said of their French. The dictation, geography, and history were very fair; the arithmetic only moderate.

The majority of the population of Spalding are dissenters. There seems to be nothing in the foundation to connect the school with the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Church of England, or to require the teaching of the Church Catechism, which is now insisted on.

The school property is unfortunately copyhold (fine arbitary), and has just become liable to the payment of 600*l.* on putting new lives into the trust. There is a general wish for new buildings, but no money to erect them. The charity owns a public house and some cottages, with about an acre of land attached.

Mr. Skirrow visited the town a short time ago, and proposed a scheme for the regulation of this and the other charities, which has not yet been adopted.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 112, also 122. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Under authority of Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 18 May 1588. By John Gamlyn, who gave freehold lands in Croft, and John Blanke then deceased, who had previously, by will dated 27 May 1568, given certain copyhold lands in Sutton St. James and Gedney (fine uncertain and arbitrary). The Corporation of Governors having become extinct by the death of all the Governors, the school was refounded and the property regranted by Letters Patent of King Charles II., 3 April 1674. Wm. Atkinson, by will, 19 Oct. 1719, gave in certain events which happened some copyhold lands in Spalding (fine certain and small). First admittance of Governors, 3 May 1751. Deeds in custody of one of the Governors, viz., the incumbent of Spalding. Not accessible to public.

School Property.—67A. 3R. 18P. of copyhold land with fine arbitrary; let for 144*l.* 10*s.*, and 22A. 3R. 21P. of freehold and copyhold land with small fine, let for 62*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Total income 206*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* gross, 192*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* net. Head master receives whole, and pays all outgoings, including salaries to three assistant masters. Income decreased by fines on admission to copyhold lands. No residence for master, but a house in Church Street now vested in Town husbands has been claimed for this purpose. Property managed by head master.

School kept in part of parish church. Site most objectionable, there being no access to it except through the churchyard.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and youths in Grammar (both Letters Patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (both Letters patent).

Government and Masters.—Four Governors, self electing, incorporated; majority appoint and dismiss head master; make ordinances. If they do not appoint a master within 40 days after a vacancy, St. John's College, Cambridge, may do so.

Practice is to appoint a clergyman to be head master. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—No restriction as to boarders. Total income of head master from endowment as above, from fees 68*l.*, also holds ecclesiastical preferment. Three assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—27, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to five miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit case of individual boys. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism to all. Prayers taken from Prayer Book before and after school.

Promotions by examination or proficiency otherwise displayed.
Examinations annually by masters. Prizes given by masters.
Punishments: tasks, and rarely corporal punishments. None inflicted by head master only
No playground other than churchyard.
No boy gone to any University within the last five years.
School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides a lesson and an exercise each evening.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
Thos. Cammack, Esq., M.D., Spalding.
Theophilus Maurice Stephen Johnson, Esq., Spalding.
Wm. Cammack, Gentleman, Spalding.
The Rev. Edward Moore, M.A., Spalding.

Clerk to Trustees:
Edmund Cammack, Solicitor, Spalding.

Master:
Rev. Michael Sisson.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	High St., Spalding	In the Town.
,, ,, - 2	Grocer - -	Stamford - -	Lodges in the Town.
,, ,, - 3	Gentleman - -	London - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Attorney's Clerk -	Spalding - -	In the Town.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Sailmaker - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	The Marsh, Spalding	Two miles.
,, ,, - 8	Bank Manager -	Spalding - -	In the Town.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Deeping Fen -	Five miles.
,, ,, - 10	Innkeeper - -	Spalding - -	In the Town.
Boys lowest in School 1	Inspector of Police	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, 2	Upholsterer - -	Do. - -	Do
,, ,, - 3	Ironmonger -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Clothier - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Ironmonger - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Deeping Bank, Spalding.	Lodges in the Town.
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon - -	Spalding - -	In the Town.
,, ,, - 9	Bank Manager -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Deeping Bank, Spalding.	Lodges in the Town.

N.B.—"In the Town" includes a radius of one mile from the schoolhouse.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					yrs.	h. m.			h. m.	
Religious Knowledge.	27	4	—	2	12	0 45	—	2	1 30	Pinnock's Abridgment of Old Testament History and Sankey's Catechism; Samuel and Kings (to destruction of Kingdom of Israel) (St. Luke's Gospel).
Greek	2	1	—	2	12	0 30	4	6	6 0	Arnold's 1st Greek Book (Exercises 14 to 44); Greek Testament (Gospels for Sundays); Xenophon's Anabasis (First 3 Chapters); Eton Grammar (Accidence Part of Syntax).
Latin	26	4	—	2	12	0 30	5	7	7 0	Cæsar (Book II.); Virgil (Æneid, Book II.); Ellis's Exercises in parts 2 and 3; Eton Grammar (Syntax and Prosody).
French	11	2	—	3	12	0 45	2	2	1 30	De Fiva's Grammar (Syntax) (Numa Pompilius).
Arithmetic	27	4	—	9	12	1 40	—	3	5 0	Colenso and 1st Irish Arithmetic (Proportion, Interest, Fractions).
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	2	1	—	2	12	0 45	—	2	1 30	Potts' Euclid (to Proposition 7, Book 1st.).
History	27	4	—	2	12	0 20	2	3	1 0	Kings of England (from A.D. 1485 to *present* reign); Outlines of Roman History S. P. C. K. (from Destruction of Carthage to death of Domitian).
Geography	27	4	—	2	12	0 20	—	3	1 0	Cornwell's and Elements of, by S. P. C. K. (British Isles and America).
English Grammar.	27	4	—	2	12	0 30	—	2	1 0	Sullivan's and Morell's Analysis of Sentences.
English Composition.	24	3	—	2	12	1 0	1	1	1 0	Themes; Abstracts from History.
Reading	27	4	—	2	12	0 30	—	2	1 0	History; Shakespeare's Richard III.
Writing	27	4	—	2	12	0 30	—	1	0 30	—

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.
Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	yrs.		h. m.		h. m.		
12	11	2	1 0	—	2 0	Sankey's Catechism of Old Testament History (Pentateuch,) (St. Luke's Gospel); Church Catechism.	No. of Boys, 3; Average Age, 9. They learn Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Spelling, with dictation exercises; also the Rudiments of Grammar, History, Geography, and Religious Instruction.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	11		0 30	5	8 0	Young's Delectus (pp. 8 to 26); Henry's 1st Book (Exer. 10 to 30); Eton Grammar (Accidence and portions of Syntax).	Latin Accidence (beginning). Sullivan's English Grammar (beginning). Irish 1st Book Arithmetic (in first four Rules). Kings of England. Laurie's 4th Reading Book. Carpenter's Spelling Book. Elements of Geography. Bible. Church Catechism.
8	10	2	1 0	2	2 0	De Fiva's Grammar; De Porquet's Reader.	
7	10	3	1 40	—	5 0	1st Irish Arithmetic (to Reduction).	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	11	4	0 30	2	2 0	Kings of England from Henry VIII. to Queen Victoria.	
12	11	4	0 30	—	2 0	Elements by S. P. C. K. (British Isles and America.	
12	11	4	0 30	—	2 0	Sullivan's (Parts of Speech and Syntax).	
12	11	1	1 0	1	1 0	Writing letters and portions of History.	
12	11	4	0 30	—	2 0	Scripture; English History and Poetry from Irish Selection, 2d Vol.	
12	11	2	1 0	—	2 0	—	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SPILSBY FREE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The number of foundationers is considerably below that prescribed, viz. 30. No sons of master-tradesmen are received free. It is doubted by many of the trustees whether the existing system is beneficial either to the town or to the boys admitted. Practically, for most of the free boys, the National School would do as well if not better, while their presence, it is said, makes the more respectable inhabitants of the town and the neighbouring farmers unwilling to send their children. It has been suggested that exhibitions for the best boys from the primary schools would be useful. But several of the trustees are anxious to keep things exactly as they are.

10*l.* is paid to a mistress for teaching some poor girls; but this is not generally thought to be a very beneficial arrangement, as the payment is not sufficient to support a first-rate teacher, especially when there is already a National School for girls. The usual injustice seems to have been committed here, eight ninths of the endowment being devoted to boys, one ninth to girls. In 1716 a more equal division was made; the children were clothed, and 8*s.* was paid for the education of each, whether boy or girl.

The town is an important agricultural centre, and is said to command quite a different district from Alford, which is about 8 miles off. There is an endowment of about equal value at Burgh which is at the same distance. It would be only just if one of the two endowments were to form the nucleus of a middle school for girls.

The numbers have somewhat fallen off lately, but there does not seem to be any impression in the town that the teaching is inefficient. On the contrary the head master is highly spoken of. He is in orders, but not a graduate, and has had considerable experience in other schools. The arithmetic of the upper part of the school was creditable, in point both of accuracy and of intelligence; and the dictation of those who had been some time at school was very fair. The highest class were well grounded in English grammar, and answered fairly in History, but not in Geography. Only a few boys learn Latin; none of them are at all advanced. The discipline seemed quite satisfactory.

The group of buildings which belong to the charity is remarkably well adapted for a school. It consists of three buildings in one block: 1. A dwelling house occupied by one of the trustees. 2. The master's dwelling house, built by the late master, on a lease which expires in 1882, and now rented by the Trustees. 3. The school room, with dormitories above, which are not at present used. This building was until two years ago three stories high, but was altered by subscription, so as to consist of only two. Thus a lofty school room (13 feet high) has been secured. If No. 1 were made the master's dwelling-house, No. 2 and the dormitories of

No. 3 would be well adapted for the reception of at least 30 boarders. All the houses are in good repair.

It is the general impression, that a good middle school, if well started, would succeed here. A private school in an adjoining village, kept by a man of but little pretensions, has had from 10 to 20 boys.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 537, A.D. 1837. Strype's Eccl., Mem. ii., p. 536.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Edward VI. (Nov. 1550), establishing a grammar school at Spilsby and incorporating the head master by the name of "Pedagogus Pedagogiæ de Spilsby of the King's foundation," and granting the parsonage of Spilsby for the mansion and school house, with 3½ acres of land then belonging to it, and an annuity of 13*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* out of the King's lands at Spilsby; Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk, and Charles Brandon, their heirs and assigns, to have the patronage and visitation. (Strype.) In 1611, Robert Lord Willoughby and Eresby gave one acre in Spilsby to trustees, upon trust to erect thereon a school-house. In 1716 a school for the poor was established and maintained by voluntary subscription, and grafted on to the old school. Some land at Winthorpe (in 1735) and Firsby (in 1745) was purchased with accumulations of subscriptions. Deeds in custody of treasurer to trustees.

School Property.—19 acres of land in Winthorpe, four acres in Firsby, about four acres in Spilsby, besides school and residence for master. Average annual income, 96*l.* gross, 90*l.* net. Whole net income applied to school except an annual payment of 10*l.* to a mistress for teaching 12 girls. Very little increase on the expiration of leases.

Buildings and site recently improved. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders. Subject to a rent of 20*l.* per annum under 60 years' lease granted in 1822.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school. (Letters Patent). A free grammar school. (Recital in Lord Willoughby's deed.) For clothing, and teaching to read and write English, 20 of the poorest boys and girls in the parish of Spilsby for ever. (Trusts of the Winthorpe and Firsby estates.) Clothing discontinued since 1741.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (See above.) Reading and writing English. (Trusts of Winthorpe and Firsby estates).

Government of Masters.—11 trustees, self-electing; appoint and dismiss head master; must be residents in Spilsby or within a few miles of it.

Masters must be members of the Church of England, and competent to teach classics, mathematics, and English generally. No restriction upon other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 70*l.*, from fees 65*l.*, besides house (at rent of 20*l.*); also is chaplain of workhouse. Assistant master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—32, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles. Non-foundationers pay, under 12 years of age, 4*l.*, above 12, 6*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read the New Testament.

School classified separately for each subject or group of subjects. School course modified at request of parents and guardians to suit case of individual boys. Religious instruction in Scripture history, Christian evidences, &c. to all. Prayers taken from the Prayer Book before and after school.

(*Continued on p.* 306.)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Second Class.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.						
Religious Knowledge.	3	4	- -	6	14½	4	1	- -	- -	Bible, Dean Ramsey's Catechism, Revd. W. H. Pinnock's Scripture History, Old and New Testament, Whateley's Christian Evidences, &c. &c.	9	10	3
Greek - -	1	—	- -	1	14	2	- -	- -	- -	Greek Grammar, Arnold's first Greek Book.	—	—	—
Latin - -	12	3	- -	3	14	8	- -	1	- -	Latin Grammar, Virgil, Cæsar Ovid, and Cor. Nepos.	7	—	8
French - -	1	—	2l. per ann.	1	15	2	- -	- -	- -	Christ. Colomb. Le Lutrin.	—	—	—
Arithmetic	32	4	- -	6	14½	5	- -	- -	- -	Calder's, Colenso's, Mental, &c.	9	—	5
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	9	2	- -	15	3	4	- -	- -	- -	Potts' Euclid, and Lund's Algebra.	7	—	5
Physics - -	15	2	- -	6	14½	1	- -	- -	- -	Crossley's.	9	—	1
Natural History.	15	2	- -	6	14½	3	- -	- -	- -	Chambers' Zoology, and Animal Physiology.	9	—	2
History - -	32	4	- -	6	14½	4	- -	- -	- -	Ince and Gilbert's English and French large and small editions. Outlines, Roman and Grecian S. P. C. K.	9	—	4
Geography -	32	4	- -	6	14½	2	- -	- -	- -	Cornwell's, &c.	9	—	2
English Grammar.	32	4	- -	6	14½	2	- -	- -	- -	Morell's and Cornwell's.	9	—	4
English Literature.	6	1	- -	6	14½	1	- -	- -	- -	—	—	—	—
English Composition.	27	3	- -	6	14½	1	- -	2	- -	Cornwell's, Hiley's, &c., &c.	9	—	2
Reading -	32	4	- -	6	14½	5	- -	- -	- -	The histories they have to prepare.	9	—	5
Writing	32	4	- -	6	14½	3	- -	- -	- -	Swan's copy books, &c., &c.	9	—	5

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson; excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours. 1	—	—	Bible.Sinclair's Catm.&c. &c. Scrip. Hist. O. and N. T. by S. P. C. K. &c., &c.	5	yrs. 8	3	hour. 1	—	—	Bible, Church Catechism, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	Latin Grammar Jacob's Lat. Reader (Sec. Div.) &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Calder's, Mental, & .	5	—	6	—	—	—	Calder's 1st Part.
—	—	—	Pott's Euclid and Lund's Algebra.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Crossley's Class Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Crossley's Class Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Ince and Gilbert's Histories, &c.	5	—	4	—	—	—	John's Eng. Hist. and Outlines Hist. by S. P. C. K.
—	—	—	Cornwell's.	5	—	4	—	—	—	Cornwell's for beginners.
—	—	—	Cornwell's, &c.	5	—	5	—	2	—	Cornwell's First Grammar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	Cornwell's.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	The Histories, &c. they have to prepare.	5	—	7	—	—	—	Junior Histories, &c. &c.
—	—	—	Swan's Copy Books, &c.	5	—	5	—	—	—	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, and partly by examination. Separate for each group of subjects.

Examinations twice a year, by head master or by an examiner selected by trustees. Prizes given by the head master to the first boy in each class.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter by head master only, and in school.

Playground, a small yard 22 yards by 12 yards.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. Two lessons daily prepared at home.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

John Walker, Solicitor, Spilsby.
Geo. Walker, Surgeon, Raithby.
Jno. Thimbleby, Surgeon,
Thos. Thimbleby, Solicitor,
John West Walker, Surgeon,
West Jno. Rainey, Solicitor,
Geo. Walker, Solicitor,
T. A. Bellamy, Bookseller, } Spilsby.
Jas. Eve, Draper,
Wm. Oliver, Farmer,
Jno. Palliser, Draper,
W. W. Rose, Ironmonger,
Jas. Searby, Tailor,

Head Master:

Rev C. G. Ridley.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Draper - -	Spilsby - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman - -	Hundleby - -	½ mile.
„ „ 3	Dealer in china, &c.	Spilsby - -	About 100 yards.
„ „ 4	Bookseller - -	Do. - -	„ 70 „
„ „ - 5	Labourer - -	Do. - -	„ 110 „
„ „ - 6	Banker's Clerk -	Do. - -	„ 60 „
„ „ - 7	Butcher - -	Do. - -	„ 70 „
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Hundleby -	1 mile.
„ „ - 9	Ropemaker - -	Spilsby - -	About 300 yards.
„ „ - 10	Baker - -	Welton-le-Marsh	6 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Spilsby - -	About 350 yards.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Toynton All Saints	2 miles.
„ „ - 3	Clergyman - -	Raithby - -	Nearly 2 miles.
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 6	Draper - -	Spilsby - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Hundleby - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 8	Printer - -	Spilsby - -	About 350 yards.
„ „ - 9	Labourer - -	Do - -	„ 60 „
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Do. -	„ 120 „

STAMFORD.—RADCLIFFE'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

By a decision of Lord Lyndhurst in 1828, it was recognized that "from the expressions of the founder, and from the grant in the reign of Edward VI., as well as with reference to the history of the times, this school was intended to be used as a grammar school." His lordship further refused to investigate whether the school was conducted in a manner suitable to its nature and condition, inasmuch as the master was removable by the mayor and the master of St. John's College, Cambridge, conjointly.

The appointment of the master might be difficult. It rested originally with the mayor, acting with the *advice and consent* of the master of St. John's. I am informed that the mayor's share in the appointment has devolved upon the trustees of the municipal charities. I cannot learn that any serious dispute has occurred on the subject, but it would be desirable to fix more definitely the functions of the two parties.

The school consists of upwards of 80 boys, who are taught by the head master, a former fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and author of several classical school books, and one assistant, who is neither a graduate nor certificated, but seems fairly competent for elementary teaching. The highest class, which works to some extent in two divisions, consists of four boys, three of them sons of a clergyman in the town; one of them is soon going up to the University. Their translations were creditably done. The younger boys were allowed to use a dictionary.

The second class, consisting of boys of about 13, were doing Greek delectus and Cæsar. Their construing was only moderate, and their knowledge of grammar small. These two classes and the third are taught entirely by the head master. The other three classes, forming the lower school, are mainly under the assistant, but the head master makes a point of hearing them all once a day. The fourth class (the highest of the lower school, consisting of boys from 10 to 13) did dictation poorly, and showed only a slight knowledge of elementary geography and English history. Their arithmetic, however, was very fair, and showed some intelligence. That of the upper school was also fair; in several cases very good. The papers sent up were, however, untidy, and looked like the work of boys not much accustomed to examinations. Only six boys were able to do elementary algebra; about 12 more had begun, but were not able to produce any result. The head boy did some more difficult questions well, and showed a good knowledge of Euclid. The standard of the last class is very low, as the qualifications for admission are not strictly required. The discipline appears satisfactory.

The school buildings are in good repair. They consist of two large rooms, one of which would contain 40, the other 80, boys

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

with comfort. The head master's house is held in trust by a body of feoffees, who are not identical with the trustees of the school. An adjacent house, which he occupies, belongs to the Marquis of Exeter. He has laid out a great deal of money in uniting the two houses and adapting them for boarders. There is ordinary bedroom accommodation for about 40 boys, three or four studies, each for three or four boys, and a dining-hall. The present head master has for some time ceased to receive boarders. An exchange with the Marquis of Exeter, so as to secure the two houses for future head masters, would be desirable.

There are several points in connexion with the Marshall's exhibition which call for remark:—1. There are two exhibitions for four years, so that they fall in only every other year. The head master was anxious that there should have been three for three years, so as to fall in annually. 2. A native of Stamford has the preference, if duly qualified, then boys educated for six half years at the school. The prize is thus neither definitely for the school nor for the town.* 3. If the exhibition be not claimed at the proper time, it lapses to the general funds of Marshall's charity. The clause of the statute (18 & 19 Vict. c. 15.) has been interpreted to imply that in such a case the income of the whole four years, not only that of the current year, would be lost. The school has not yet suffered from it, except in having to send boys too early to the University.

In 1864 the corporation memorialized the Charity Commissioners to investigate the condition of the school, complaining, 1, that the numbers were smaller than they ought to be; 2, that the Marshall Exhibitions had never been awarded to a native of Stamford; 3, that there was a general want of confidence in the instruction imparted or in the system of management. The Inspector of Charities, Mr. Hare, accordingly visited Stamford, and drew up a detailed report. With respect to the allegations made by the corporation the following are his remarks:

"1. I think it impossible to say that, in point of numbers, the Grammar school does not fully sustain its position as an educational institution in Stamford, having a special rather than a general object.

"2. What has occurred with regard to these exhibitions during the short period they have been in existence affords no reason to doubt that the master of the Grammar school performs his duty in preparing his scholars for them.

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* The exhibitions have been awarded as as follows:—

1857. Boarder; invited to the school for the purpose, no free boy being old enough.
1858. Boarder; one free boy presented to examiner, but rejected as incompetent.
1861. Boarder; had been a free boy.
1862. Educated as a free boy, by permission of head master.
1865. Free-born boy (son of head master).
1866. Free-born boy.

The earlier results gave rise to some dissatisfaction, though it appears that justice was done. If the exhibition were applicable to the general advancement in life of the holder, it would always be possible to find a duly qualified native of Stamford.

"3. I have received no evidence of any want of confidence or dissatisfaction on the part of the inhabitants of Stamford with the instruction imparted or system pursued at the Grammar school with regard to any subject of education which its scheme proposes to embrace; nor have I found any cause for such dissatisfaction or want of confidence."*

Since Mr. Hare's visit the numbers have considerably increased, as people have discovered that any boy may be sent free. Many boys, indeed, have been sent who would be much better at the National school. I found the general feeling strongly in favour of the adoption of a scheme like that of Grantham, for example, in which modern languages, &c. should be included, and not averse to the payment of a moderate capitation fee. Such a fee would, no doubt, exclude some boys who now come to the school for little more than a primary education. Some exhibitions from the primary schools would probably meet the wants of the most deserving of them. It is very generally remarked that the number of masters is not sufficient to do justice to 80 boys. At the same time their energy and efficiency are fully recognized. Several tradesmen have sent their sons away from the town for a different kind of education.

The school formerly stood very well as a boarding school, preparing boys for the University, and has gained many high honours. About 15 or 20 years ago it became unpopular, partly, it is said, in consequence of several boys having been sent away for grave offences. Since then it has never recovered its position, nor has the head master, of late, exerted himself to fill his house. Indeed, the entire change in the character of the school since he became head master has made his position by no means easy. The account I have given above of his work speaks for itself. It may be doubted whether it would be desirable to attempt to revive it as a classical school, considering, on the one hand, the wants of the town, and on the other the proximity of Oakham and Uppingham.

The town is rich in charities. The funds of the Blue Coat school are said to be fully adequate to its wants, and the revenues of Browne's hospital are large.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 279, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Radcliffe (alderman of Stamford in 1495, 1503, and 1512), who died in or about 1530, by will directed his feoffees to stand seised of all his lands, &c. in Stamford, in trust to find an honest and able person being learned to teach scholars within the town of Stamford freely, and to pay him the yearly profits; if within 21 years they should not obtain the royal licence for the admortisement of the lands, &c., then to apply the produce to charitable purposes. By Act of Parliament 2 Edward VI. A.D. 1548, the lands were vested in the aldermen of the town of Stamford on the

* Extracted from a pamphlet by the Rev. F. E. Gretton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

same trusts. No deeds in existence; Act of Parliament printed in Blore's Charitable Foundations of Stamford. The master's house was purchased in 1608, and is held by a separate body of trustees for the use of the school-master.

School Property.—Houses in Stamford and 10 acres of open fields. Average annual value 612*l.* gross, paid over quarterly to master, who thereout pays 10*l.* per annum to clerk to trustees for collection of rents, stipend of assistant masters, rates, taxes, repairs, and other incidental expenses. Net income of school about 500*l.*; paid to head master, who thereout pays 100*l.* to an assistant. No probable increase. Two Marshall's scholarships of 50*l.* each tenable at either University, and one of 20*l.* at St. John's College, Cambridge, for a nominee of Marquis of Exeter.

Buildings (containing two large schoolrooms) and site good. Head master's house with adjoining house (rented by head master) is adapted for reception of sixty boarders.

Objects of Trust.—An honest, able, and sufficient learned man to teach freely all such scholars as should resort to the school-house (Act of Parliament). Held to be a grammar school (decision of Lord Lyndhurst, 1828). For boys from 8 to 12 years old at admission able to read well, to write a legible hand, to repeat perfectly the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, according to the rubric, and, in master's judgment, qualified to enter upon the Latin Grammar. Not to stay after 15, except those intended for the Universities (Rules of master of St. John's College, Cambridge, A.D. 1833, modified by rule in 1853).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Learning and manners (Act of Parliament). Classics, writing, common arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, elements of algebra and geometry, as preparatory to admission to either of the Universities (Rules of master of St. John's).

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by master of St. John's College, Cambridge, A.D. 1833 and 1853, as empowered by Act 2 Edw. VI.

Trustees of municipal charities of borough of Stamford, consisting of twelve residents, with advice and consent of master of St. John's, appoint and for neglect of duty dismiss master. The master of St. John's is visitor and has the right of controlling the course of instruction.

Master must be an honest, able, and sufficient learned man. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master allowed to take an unlimited number of boarders. Total net income 400*l.* from endowment and house. No fees. Is also curate of two neighbouring parishes. Assistants appointed and paid by master, who is responsible for their conduct and has them entirely under his direction.

Day Scholars.—77, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two miles. Provide their own books; in other respects their education absolutely gratuitous. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Master receives two or three private pupils. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 80 to 100 guineas.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read well, write a legible hand, repeat perfectly Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments according to the rubric, and be able in master's judgment to enter upon the Latin Grammar.

School classified uniformly for general course of instruction. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction twice a week. School business begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book, and a portion of Scripture read every day.

Promotions by examination at beginning of each half-year.

Examination half-yearly by master with such assistance as he sees fit. Merit money given by master.

Punishments: translation or repetition of lessons, deprivation of holiday, temporary exclusion from playground, caning, suspension, and removal; all by head master only. Caning publicly, but rarely used.

Playground, 1,143 square yards.

Seven boys gone to Universities within the last five years, besides two after more than a year's interval, without preparation. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867, two of whom had been day scholars.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, upper school 30, lower school 32 hours per week. All lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Municipal Charity Trustees : *

James Henry Fysh, Gentleman.
Thomas Woodhouse Ashby, Ironfounder.
George Baker, Gentleman.
George Cayley, Banker.
Mr. Groves, Gentleman.
H. C. Handson, Chemist.
Spencer Pratt, Physician.
The Rev. Thomas Pyper.
John Forkington, Solicitor.
Henry Tebbutt, Grocer.
Rev. Nicholas Walters.

All of Stamford, except that Dr. Pratt has left the town, and Mr. Pyper is about to leave.

Clerk to Trustees :

Richard Thompson, Solicitor, Stamford.

Head Master :

Rev. F. E. Gretton, B.D.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Oxford : Merton Postmastership ; open Scholarship, 80*l.*, at Jesus College; 1st Class Moderations. Cambridge : Hulsean Professorship ; 3rd Class, Classical Tripos ; open Scholarship, 60*l.*, Emmanuel; 2 Theological Prizes at St. John's. Middle Class Examination, "distinguished" in Latin and Greek.

(*b*) 3, Civil Service ; 1, Indian Civil Service ; 1, Indian Medical Service, first on the list of candidates ; 1, Commission in the Army.

It may fairly be stated that as headmaster takes no number of Boarders, and the day boys, in great proportion, enter into trade or commerce, the above list is smaller than it would otherwise be.

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* The master's house is held by a different body of trustees.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	All.	Classes, six.	No Fee is paid by any Boy.	6	16		Variable.	5	hours.		8	13	26
Greek	14					57			9*	Herodotus IV., cc. 1-64. Thucydides IV., cc. 1-95. Æschylus, Choephori.			
Latin	All.					5			5	Homer, Il. xxiii. Greek Testament, Saint Mark, 8 chaps. Tacitus, Agricola.			
French	—							5		Cicero, Philipp. IX., and Or. p. Archia.			
Arithmetic	All.									Virgil, Georg. iv. Ovid. Fasti, II. 1-358.			
Mathematics pure or applied, beside preceding.	14					6			6	Gretton's Reddenda for Latin Verse and Prose. Shrewsbury Verse Book for Greek Iambics. Kennedy's Curriculum and Wilkins' Greek Prose. Euclid. Algebra. Arithmetic.			
History	All.									Butler's Geography. History.			
Geography	All.												
English Literature.	All.												
English Composition.	22					4							
Writing	All.												

* Besides exercises in Greek and Latin six hours.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hours.		hours.	
			1st Division:						2	Kennedy's Latin Grammar, pp. 55.
			Xenophon, Anabasis I. cc. 5.							Bible, the Gospel by St. John.
			Wilkins' Anthology, p.p. 32							Cornwell's Geography, pp. 50.
		5†	Greek Testament, Saint Mark, cc. 8.				a	5	6	History of England, pp. 50.
			Horace, Od. I. 1-25.							Arithmetic.
			Virgil, Æn. I. v.v. 300.							Writing.
		4	Sallust Catil., cc. ii.							Dictation.
			Cic. de Senect. cc. xii. to end.							
	5		Bible, Deuter. cc. xvi.	12	10					
			Carr's Grecian History, pp.120.							
			Butler's Ancient Geography.							
			Kennedy's Greek Grammar, pp. 98.						6	
			Euclid, Books 1 and 2.							
			Algebra to Quadratic Equations.							
		6	Arithmetic.							
			Exercises, Prose and Verse, Gretton's Reddenda.							
Variable.						33, exclusive of Writing and Arithmetic, which are not taught every day.				
			2nd Division:							
			Greek Grammar, pp. 60.							
			Hor. Od., Book 1.							
			Sallust, Cat. cc. viii.							
			Kennedy's Palæstra, Prose, pp. 80, Verse, pp. 20.							
			Carr's Grecian History, pp.150.						3	
			Bushby's Scripture History, the whole.							
		3	Butler's Ancient and Modern Geography.							
			Gretton's Reddenda for Exercises.							
			Euclid.							
			Algebra.							
			Arithmetic.						3	

† Besides three hours Greek and Latin exercises.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Stamford.	
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 6	Banker - -	Do.	
" " - 7	Farm Bailiff - -	Burghley Park -	1½ miles.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Stamford.	
" " - 9	Plumber & Glazier	Do.	
" " - 10	Innkeeper - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Pipemaker - -	Do.	
" " - 2	Miller - -	Newstead Mill -	1 mile.
" " - 3	Wine Merchant -	Stamford.	
" " - 4	Attorney's Clerk -	Do.	
" " - 5	Carpenter's Widow	Do.	
" " - 6	Tailor - -	Do.	
" " - 7	Upholsterer -	Do.	
" " - 8	Wheelwright -	Do.	
" " - 9	Farmer & Druggist	Bainton (the boy lodging in Stamford).	4 miles.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Shropshire (the boy residing with his aunt in Stamford).	

STICKNEY.—LOVELL'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The present constitution of the school is due to the Commission of 1767, which provided for a succession of trustees, and ordered that the staple of the education should be in English, arithmetic, and merchants' accounts; Latin, Greek, and Hebrew being left quite optional. The founder had mentioned nothing but those three languages. The then incumbent of Stickney was master, but paid the revenues to an assistant, taught the classics and superintended the school without receiving any emolument; the present rector, Mr. Coltman, does the same. It will be seen, however, that only one boy learns Latin, and even he had to be persuaded to do so.

The school is, if anything, a little above the level of a National school. Of seven children in the 1st class (aged about 13) five did creditable papers in arithmetic, showing some intelligence. The 2nd class are more backward, and did not work with much certainty, even in elementary rules. The dictation of the best boys was good. A little history and geography was known. Two boys had begun Euclid, and knew a little. The discipline appears to be quite satisfactory. A second teacher was added only last year.

The buildings, which were erected in 1858, consist of a large school-room and a class-room, capable of containing about 100 children, and well furnished with blackboards, maps, &c.

The school seems to be thoroughly well managed as a primary school, and the trustees are of opinion that there is no demand for any higher education. It should be borne in mind, however, that no more work is done than could be effected by a few subscriptions and a grant from the Committee of Council. There are several endowed schools of a higher class within 10 miles.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 560, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Lovell, 12 December (proved 19 December) 1678, who gave lands in Winthorpe to maintain a free school in Stickney for ever. Two acres for site of school purchased in Stickney. Afterwards an allotment of three acres was made in the same parish. Deeds in school chest.

School Property.—46a. 0r. 38p. of land in Winthorpe, and 4a. 3r. 6p. in Stickney. Annual income (in 1864–5) 112*l.* gross, 95*l.* net, besides house for master. Whole applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Residence for master not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free school with an able schoolmaster to teach and instruct youths fit for the University (Will of Founder). For the instruction

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

of youth of both sexes in Stickney including the fitting of such scholars for the universities or any profession, trade, or business, as the parents or guardians should desire, without any gratuity or reward (Decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, A.D. 1768).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, Greek, and Hebrew (Founder's Will). Reading and speaking English, English Grammar, writing, arithmetic, merchants' accounts, Church Catechism, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew (Commissioners' Decree).

Government and Masters.—Decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 23 February 1768.

Trustees nine in number, self-electing. Appoint and dismiss head and second master, and take some part in half-yearly examination.

No restriction upon other employment of head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—The rector of the parish is nominal head master, appointed with stipulation that he is to have no share in emoluments. Total income of second master, from endowment 66*l.* besides house. Allowed to take boarders. Also an assistant master, salary 20*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—49 (and 21 girls), 40 on foundation, chiefly under 10 years old, from distances up to two miles. Non-foundationers pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for general work. Foundationers free. Attend on Sundays and go to church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read words of one syllable.

School classified by one leading group of subjects solely. A chapter in the Bible read daily. School opened and closed with prayers. On Sundays the children attend church. Children of nonconformists excused.

Promotion by examination once every three months.

Examination twice a year by trustees and diocesan inspector. Prizes occasionally given by Trustees.

Corporal punishment, with cane, publicly.

Playground 36 perches.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 47 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week. One-sixth of lessons prepared at home.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Geo. Coltman, Rectory, Stickney.
Josh. Rinder, Farmer, East Keal.
Rev. T. W. Booth, Friskney.
J. G. Coupland, Farmer, Frieston.
F. Lyon Hopkins, Esq., Boston.
T. Palethorpe, Farmer, Stickney.
J. R. Kirkham, Farmer, Audleby.
T. Kirkham, Farmer, Biscathorpe.
Major Grantham, West Keal Hall.

Head Master (nominal):

Rev. Geo. Coltman, B.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Geo. Hunter.
Samuel Lovell.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Out of business -	Stickney - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Shopkeeper - -	Do. - -	80 yards.
„ „ - 3	Carpenter - -	Do. - -	150 „
„ „ - 4	Shopkeeper - -	New Bolingbroke	2 miles.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Stickney - -	1 „
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Midville - -	1 „
„ „ - 7	Labourer - -	Stickney - -	200 yards.
„ „ - 8	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	100 „
„ „ - 9	Policeman - -	Do. - -	200 „
„ „ - 10	Labourer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Do. - -	150 yards.
„ „ - 2	Brickmaker - -	Frieston Fen -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 3	Butcher - -	Stickney - -	50 yards.
„ „ - 4	Labourer - -	Do. - -	200 „
„ „ - 5	Shoemaker - -	Do. - -	200 „
„ „ - 6	Labourer - -	Do. - -	100 „
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	300 „
„ „ - 8	Carpenter - -	Do. - -	150 „
„ „ - 9	Labourer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	200 yards.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of boys learning

Religious Knowledge	70
Geography	70
Writing	70
Arithmetic	69
Reading	80
English Grammar	44
History	20
English Composition	20
Music	12
Mensuration and Surveying	1
Latin	1

The boys are formed into four classes: in first 20 boys, average age 12½; second 21, average age 11; lowest 14, average 7¾.

Books used in the school:
Sinclair's Church Catechism.
Reid's English Grammar.
History of England by Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Fourth Reading Book by do.
Second, Third, and Fourth Reading Books by Irish Board.
Reading Book by Chambers.
Graduated Reading by Baker.
Sullivan's and Hogarth's Geography.
Colenso's Arithmetic.
Tate's and Nesbit's Mensuration.
Valpy's Grammar and Delectus.
Henry's First Reader.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) At Spilsby Local Examination:—

1861. Isabella Sharpe, 1st prize.
1865. Alfred Sharpe, 1st do. } 1st Division.
„ George Lovell, 3rd do.
„ Mary Ann Simpson, 1st prize 2nd Division.

WAINFLEET.—MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

This school appears to be a part of Magdalen College, Oxford. Bishop Waynflete, the founder of that college, being anxious to promote the spread of grammar learning in the north of England, made over to it certain lands which had been left him at Wainfleet, and a school-room which he had caused to be erected there. In the statutes which he drew up for the college, he directs that 10*l.* per annum shall be paid to the master, who is, if possible, to be in priest's orders. It should be observed that in the same statutes the salary of the president is fixed at 20*l.* per annum, besides the same sum for the support of himself and three servants; the remuneration of each of the deans is 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the weekly allowance for a fellow's commons varies from 12*d.* to 16*d.* Again, 10*l.* was in Waynflete's time the stipend attached to the mastership of Winchester and of Eton, with both of which he was connected. The salary of the Provost of Eton was fixed at 30*l.* (A.D. 1446). It should be said, however, that the whole remuneration of the master of Winchester, including allowances, is computed at 38*l.* A section of the statutes, which is quoted below, relates to the Wainfleet School and the Magdalen College School at Oxford. I am uncertain to what extent they were intended to be placed on the same footing, but there seems to be but little difference in the terms employed.

The principal variation lies in the occurrence of the words "ut sit in collegio nostro . . . ." at the beginning of the statute where the Oxford School is described, and in the appointment of an usher for that school. The support of the Oxford School is charged on the general revenues of the college, that of the Wainfleet School on the Lincolnshire revenues.

In 1753, the inhabitants complained that the office of schoolmaster had been held by the rector of the parish, and that no children were taught. They accordingly advertised for a master. The college then took the matter up, and appointed Mr. Pickburn, who died in 1755. His brother succeeded him, and retained his office till 1811. In his time the endowment was 17 marks (11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) from Magdalen College, the rent of about 18 acres of land (in 1808, 15*l.*), a rentcharge of 2*l.* granted by one Woolbie in 1579, and an annual payment of 3*s.* 8*d.* from the churchwardens and overseers of Wainfleet All Saints. At present the college receives the rents (between 30*l.* and 40*l.*) and the capitation fees, and pays the master 100*l.* a year.

In Mr. Pickburn's time the school seems to have been mainly an elementary school, but under his successors more classics were taught. At the last vacancy, the inhabitants petitioned for a commercial school, and the present master, who had been master at a union school in the neighbourhood, was appointed. He is

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

said to be a man of some ability and scientific knowledge, but is quite unable to teach classics. Many of the inhabitants are anxious that the character of the school should be raised, as it is now little better than a primary school. Had an effort been made to turn it into a middle-class school of a high order, probably every one would have been satisfied. The town has a British school and two National schools. My attention was called to the fact that eight or nine boys from the town and immediate neighbourhood have been sent to a private school recently opened at Burgh, about five miles distant. The cause appears to be partly dissatisfaction with the instruction given at Wainfleet, but in a great measure the unwillingness of parents to let their children associate with the lower classes, who compose the bulk of the school.

I examined the two highest classes in arithmetic; two or three boys did fairly in the rules up to proportion, excluding fractions; but several were quite unable to do sums in compound multiplication, &c. They read well, and most of them seemed to understand what they read. Very little geography was known. The 3rd class could not read words of two syllables with anything like fluency, and were mostly ignorant of the multiplication table. Latin grammar has occasionally been taught. The discipline did not appear to be very good, and some of the children were not as well dressed as in a well-regulated National school.

The original building of 1848 is still used, and is in excellent repair; and the lower rooms form the master's dwelling-house; the upper room, 70 feet by 20, recently restored by the College is used for the school.

Extract from the Original Statutes of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod pro perpetuo in nostro collegio sit unus magister sive informator in grammatica, conductitius per presidentem pariter et remotivus, qui quoscunque, ad scholam grammaticalem juxta nostrum collegium prædictum fundatam et situatam, accedentes, libere et gratis, sine cujuscunque rei exactione, summa diligentia et modo expedientiori informet, doceat, et instruat. Ac sub dicto magistro sit unus hostiarius, sub prædicta forma conductitius et remotivus, qui dictos advenientes sub prædicto magistro, libere et gratis et absque cujuscunque rei exactione, informet et instruat, et dicti magistri in omnibus vices gerat et suppleat. Cui quidem magistro decem libras et dicto hostiario centum solidos, præter cameras et septimanales communas eorundem, quas communas sociorum nostri collegii volumus esse æquales de bonis omnibus nostri collegii annuatim persolvi volumus.

[The statute goes to provide, (1) that precautions be taken against a long vacancy in the office of master; (2) that no fellow interpose to prevent a scholar from being punished; (3) that the master and usher swear to obey the statutes.]

Præterea quia, ultra et præter dictam scholam grammaticalem Oxoniæ per nos fundatam, ereximus et fundavimus, de bonis

nobis a Deo collatis, unam aliam scholam grammaticalem in villa de Waynflete, Lincolniensis diocesis, perpetuis futuris temporibus, Deo propitio, duraturam, statuimus igitur, mandamus, et volumus, pro felici continuatione ejusdem scholæ, quod per præsidentem nostri collegii, cum consilio vice-præsidentis et unius decanorum, in perpetuum deputetur et ordinetur et præferatur pro eadem schola unus magister sive informator in grammatica conductitius, in ordine sacerdotali constitutus, si talis convenienter haberi poterit; cui, pro salario suo et labore, de bonis collegii nostri memorati, videlicet de proventibus et reditibus in dicto comitatu Lincolniæ provenientibus, singulis annis ad iv. anni terminos, vel statim post, per æquales portiones, decem libræ sterlingorum persolvantur. Qui quidem magister sive informator, sic ut præfertur, per præsidentem conductitius pariter et remotivus, quoscunque ad dictam scholam accedentes libere et gratis, sine cujusque rei exactione, modo expedientiori informet, doceat, et instruat, et, si sacerdos fuerit, orabit, &c.

[The statute goes on to require certain prayers from the master and scholars, among which is one for the soul of Aulekar, who bequeathed some of his lands to Waynflete.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 599, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, A.D. 1484, who gave 10*l.* out of profits of lands in county.

School Property. — Average annual income of the lands in Wainfleet (18a. 3r. 2p.) charged with the stipend of the master is 93*l.* 3*s.** The college pay the master 100*l.* a year, besides rates, taxes, repairs, coals, and cleaning school.

School buildings restored by college about 10 years ago. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Unrestricted.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Governors are President, and scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford. President, with advice of vice-president and one of deans, appoints master. The President can also remove him. He also admits and removes the scholars.

Master must be in priest's orders, preferentially.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One master, certificated. Total income 100*l.* from college, besides house.

Day Scholars.—Chiefly sons of farmers and shopkeepers, from distances up to four or five miles. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must have an elementary knowledge of subjects taught in school.

School classification uniform. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction specially attended to. School work begins and ends with prayers.

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* The master of the school states that the lands are let to four tenants, and the rents amount to 51*l.* 3*s.* per annum, and that the College pays 100*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination, periodically, by examiners selected by governors. Prizes and gratuities given.

Corporal punishment inflicted in extreme cases.

Playground, 34 yards by 17 yards, close to school. Boys have free access to a library.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week, besides time for preparation of lessons in geography, grammar, arithmetic, and spelling.

Master:
William Holbrook.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—Then ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Doctor of Medicine	Wainfleet - -	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ "
" " - 3	Doctor of Medicine	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 5	Coal Merchant -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 6	Doctor of Medicine	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 7	Cottager - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 8	Master Tailor -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Thorpe - -	3 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Machine Owner -	Wainfleet - -	½ "
" " - 2	Cottager - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Thorpe -	3 miles.
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Wainfleet - -	¾ mile.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Carpenter - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Ground Keeper -	Northolme -	1 mile.
" " - 9	Shopkeeper - -	Wainfleet - -	½ "
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	—	12	Y. 11	5	H. ½	—	H. 3¾	The Text Books in use for Religious Knowledge are the Holy Bible, Sellon's Abridgment of the Scriptures, and the Sacred History in the Reading Books of the Irish Educational Commissioners. The Eton Latin Grammar is used. Chambers' Bookkeeping. National Society's Mensuration. Elementary lessons on Natural History, Astronomy, and Geology are occasionally given with the assistance of diagrams.	12	Y. 10	5	½	—	3¾	Chambers and the Irish Arithmetic. Chambers' Introduction to the Sciences. Chambers' Geography. The National Society's English History. The English Grammar of the Irish Commissioners.	9	Y. 8	5	H. 1	—	H 5	The British Reading Book. The National Society's Reading Book. The 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Reading Books of the Irish Commissioners.
Latin	2	—	—	—	—	5	½	—	2½		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arithmetic	All	3	—	12	—	5	¾	—	3¾		12	—	8	½	—	4		—	—	6	½	—	3	
Bookkeeping	3	—	—	—	—	4	½	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	—	—	—	—	4	½	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural History.	12	—	—	12	—	3	½	—	1½		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
History	20	2	—	12	—	3	¾	—	2¼		8	—	3	¾	—	2¼		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Geography	24	2	—	—	—	3	1	5	3		All	—	—	¾	—	2¼		—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Grammar.	29	3	—	12	—	4	¾	5	3		All	—	5	½	—	2½		5	—	3	1	—	3	
Reading	All	3	—	12	—	5	¾	—	3¾		All	—	5	¾	—	3¾		9	—	10	½	—	5	
Writing	All	3	—	12	—	5	1	—	5		All	—	5	1	—	5		9	—	8	1	—	8	
Drawing	8	2	—	—	—	3	½	—	1½		—	—	—	—	—	4		—	—	—	—	—	—	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WRAGBY.—HANSARD'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

Nearly the whole of Wragby belongs to Mr. Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, near Grantham, who is sole trustee of the school, though the rent charge by which the master is paid comes from another estate. The population has been quite stationary for the last twenty years. The town is at equal distances (about 10 miles) from Lincoln, Horncastle, and Market Rasen, all of which have schools, which are either Grammar schools or middle schools of the higher class. It appears, therefore, to be well adapted for the object which the school is carrying out, of supplying a cheap education to the sons of small farmers. The only endowed school in the neighbourhood of the same character is Heighington, near Lincoln, which has at present no boarders.

Till between 1830 and 1840 there was a flourishing boarding school here, taught by the master of the Grammar school, who took upwards of 50 boarders in a house which he rented for the purpose. The numbers subsequently dwindled to nothing, and it was determined to unite the offices of Grammar and National schoolmaster, both appointments being in the hands of Mr. Turnor. The National schoolroom, which is his property, is now used for the boys' grammar and primary schools, and the old grammar school, which is much smaller, for the girls. The arrangement is a very convenient one, but might easily be disturbed. The present master, Mr. Turney, was appointed in 1848, and has taken boarders for the last 12 years. He has succeeded in getting together about 20. They are accommodated in rather a rough style in the house attached to the National school, and in another house, which Mr. Turney has rented. It is said, however, that they are made very comfortable, and their appearance was that of boys who are well cared for. As the payment is only from 18 to 22 guineas a year, much cannot be expected. The bedrooms are not altogether satisfactory; the boys sleep two in a bed, and the allowance of space for each is only about 300 cubic feet. I am informed that, with better accommodation, more boarders would be attracted.

Mr. Turney is assisted by an usher, to whom he pays 30*l.* per annum, besides board and lodging. During the regular school hours (9 to 12 and 1 to 4), the master gives himself up principally to the National school, while the usher is employed with the boarders in the smaller of the two rooms into which the school is divided. In arithmetic lessons all the boys are mixed. There are, therefore, no complaints that the poor children are neglected for the sake of the boarders. At the early lessons Mr. Turney takes part in the instruction of the boarders.

I examined the first three classes in arithmetic. The 1st and 2nd (average age 13), which include most of the boarders and

four or five of the best boys of the National school, had made very fair progress, and for the most part worked neatly and accurately. The 3rd class, which consists almost entirely of National school children, was quite in the elements; many of the boys, of course, were away in the fields. The reading and the knowledge of Scripture history were satisfactory, the spelling fair, the geography not quite so good. Four boys only were learning Latin, and had done about half Henry's First Latin book; they seemed to have been carefully taught. A few of the highest boys showed some knowledge of English history. The usher has obtained a certificate in drawing. A few boys learn from him for an extra payment. Day boys may work entirely with the boarders by paying 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter; the payments for the National school are 1*d.* or 3*d.* a week, according to the means of the parents.

The National school is badly supplied with books, the other boys find their own.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 722. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Hansard, by will, 18 March 1627, directed a school house to be built in Wragby (*see also* Caistor, p. 186), and gave yearly stipends of 30*l.* for master, and 15*l.* for usher. Doubts arose as to validity of this bequest; and by deed, 10 April 1636, a rentcharge of 30*l.* was charged upon certain lands at Bilsby and elsewhere, in Lincolnshire, for master and usher, and it was covenanted that 50*l.* should be paid for the erection of a house.

School Property.—Annual income, 30*l.* Whole paid to master.

Schoolroom rebuilt, A.D. 1775. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of youth in good literature within or near the town of Wragby. The master and usher not to require of their scholars, their parents, or friends, anything which is not equal for schoolmasters to receive which do teach and instruct in free grammar schools. (Hansard's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature. Further, all the scholars to be instructed in the rudiments of religion, in their duty towards God and man by the space of one hour at least every Saturday and Sunday afternoon and holiday in the year. (Hansard's will.)

Government and Masters.—Representatives of Thomas Grantham, Lord of the manor of Sandon, and acting for the town of Wragby, party to the deed of A.D. 1636, had the appointment of master, but sold it in 1703 with the manor of Sandon to Sir Edmund Turnor, whose heir now appoints.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade. The school was amalgamated with the national school of the parish in 1842.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment, 30*l.* Assistants appointed and paid by master.

Day Scholars—From distances up to three miles. Required to attend school and church twice on Sundays.

Boarders.—20; all in master's house. At least three meals a day; meat once. Boys sleep two in each bed. Hours, 6 a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be acquainted with the elements of English reading.

Boys arranged in three classes according to general proficiency. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Church

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

catechism, and Bible read daily. School work begins and ends with form of prayer supplied by vicar.

All the scholars learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, and writing; 20 learn geography and English grammar; 8 learn history; 6 mensuration; 5 drawing; 4 Latin.

Examination annually by diocesan inspector, appointed by Bishop.

Punishments: extra lessons chiefly; corporal punishment rarely resorted to; the latter by master only.

There is a library open to subscribers of 1s. quarterly.

Playground, half an acre. No bounds. A master generally present at games.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 29 hours for day boys, and 15 for boarders per week. All lessons prepared under supervision.

Patron:
Christopher Turnor, Esq., Stoke Rochford, Grantham.

Master:
John Turney.

COUNTIES OF RUTLAND AND LINCOLN.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note, p. 91.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed.—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£		
County of Rutland.											
Classical Schools Oakham - Free Grammar School.	2,953	Farming -	In a safe at Uppingham.	No-	Varied by authority.	Good	Trustees' receiver.	4,382	3,610	945*	Stat.
Uppingham - Free Grammar School.	2,218									1306	
County of Lincoln.											
Classical Schools Alford - -	2,658	Agricultural.	With Bursar	No	Modified by Court of Chancery, 1702.	Fair	Governrs.	373	329	All	Inc.
Boston - -	17,333	Mercantile	With clerk to trustees.	Yes	Scheme 1850	Fair	Trustees	—	—	—	Stat
								See Digest, p. 164.			
Caistor - -	2,348	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Rules made by heir of founder, 1837.	Good	- -	340	305	All	Stat.
Gainsborough -	6,320	Farming -	Treasurer -	No	Scheme 1821	Good	Treasurer	45	40	All	Stat.
Grantham -	11,121	Farming -	Clerk to trustees.	Yes	Scheme 1855	Good	Trustees	1,345	1,034	1,034	Stat.
Horncastle -	4,346	Farming -	With Governors.	Yes	Scheme, 1854	Fair	Governrs.	538	467	¾ of previous years net inc.	Stat.
Lincoln - -	20,999	Farming and manufacturing.	Town Clerk	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Fair	Visitors.	351	—	—	Stat.
Louth - -	10,560	Agricultural.	School. Library.	Yes	Scheme, 1852	Bad	Warden and 6 Assistants.	1,162	923	923	Stat.

(*Continued on p. 338.*)

* About 1,300*l.* per annum paid to Hospitalers. Besides four Exhibitions
Note by Head Master.—Amount annually expended about 760*l.* and

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
12 3*	480 120	None	0	1 hered. 7 ex off. 16 local	Of good repute in the diocese.	Governors.	Yes	Town and neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence pref.	- -	Incr.	Classical	None for school
2	8	None	0	Local	Residnce.	Master principally.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence, abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	None
1	40	None	0	Local Municipal Charity Trstees.	—	Trstees.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Sons of inhabitants, pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Grammar	Clrgy. Alms-people, doles.
None	0	None	0	One; heir of foundr.	—	Master	—	Unrestricted	—	- - -	- -	—	Not prescribed.	None
None	0	None	0	Vicar, ex off.	Residnce.	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	- -	—	None prescribed.	None
2	60	None	0	Trstees. of Municipal Charities.	—	Trstees.	?	Unrestricted	—	- - -	- -	—	Classical	None
None	0	None	0	Local	Resident wthn. soke.	H.M.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical	None
None	0	None	0	Dean & Chapter and Mayor ex off.	—	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	—	Able to enter into grammar; abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical	None
None	0	None	0	Local	Residnce.	Warden and 6 assistants.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Classical	Alms people.

(*Continued on next page.*)

of 32*l.* each at Clare, St. John's, Emmanuel, and Sidney Sussex Colleges at Cambridge.
rates, the latter not more than between 30*l.* and 40*l.* per annum.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters. Number.	Head Master. By whom Appointed.	Head Master. By whom Dismissible.	Assistants. By whom Appointed.	Assistants. By whom Dismissible.	Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character. School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	Character. School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Character. Radius of School Area in Miles.
County of Rutland.										
Classical Schools										
Oakham - Free Grammar School.	H.M., usher and assistant master.	H.M. and usher by governors.	H.M. and usher by governors.	H.M.	H.M.	M.A., able to make Greek and Latin verse, &c.	H.M.	34 B. 18 D.	No change.	4 or 5
Uppingham - Free Grammar School.	H.M., usher.	H.M. and usher by governors.	H.M. and usher by governors.	H.M.	H.M.	M.A., able to make Greek and Latin verse, &c.	H.M.	261 B. 7 D.	Very much improved in usefulness.	1½
County of Lincoln.										
Classical Schools										
Alford - -	H. M. and usher.	Governors.	Governors	H. M.	H. M.	Practice is to appoint a graduate clergyman.	H.M.	3 B., 31 D.	Nochange	1 to 4
Boston - -	H.M., usher and English M. and Assistant Master.	Trstees.	Trustees with consent of Bishop.	Trstees.	Trstees with consent of bishop.	Graduate of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	20 B., 54 D.	Nochange	1
Caistor -	H. M. and usher.	Heir of Foundr.	- - - -	Heir of Foundr.	- -	None specified -	None	9 B., 38 D.	Nochange	1 to 3
Gainsborough	H. M. and under master.	Governors.	Governors	H. M.	H. M.	None specified -	H.M.	6 B., 9 D.	- -	1½
Grantham -	H. M. and 3 Assist. M.; French, German, & Drawing M.	Trstees	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Graduate of English Univ. and Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	46 B., 61 D.	No great change.	2
Horncastle -	H.M., Usher and Assist. M.	Governors.	Bishop -	Governors; assist. by H.M.	Bishop, assist. by Governors.	Graduate of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	13 B., 37 D.	Very much for the better.	6
Lincoln - -	H.M., Usher mathemat. and 2 Assistants.	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H. M.	M. A. able to teach Greek and Latin.	H.M.	17 B.,* 103 D.	Usefulness.	1
Louth - -	H.M., Usher and 2 Assistant Masters.	Warden and 6 Assistants.	Bishop -	H.M.	Warden and 6 Assistants.	Graduate of Ch. of England.	None rent free.	10 B., 36 D.	Nochange	1

(*Continued on p.* 340.)

* The total number of Scholars in 1865 was 129, and the numbers stated in

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
Per cent. 90 A. 10 B.	Per cent. 75 A. 25 B.	3 or 4	1	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	99	82	64	(*a*) 6½ a.m. 7 (wint.) (*b*) 9½ to 10½.	By monitor. A master sleeps near.	800	One for every two boys.
100 A.	70 A. 30 B.	9	12	H.M.	H.M. and 9 other masters.	H.M.	Yes	110	90	78	(*a*) 7 a.m. 7½ (wint.) (*b*) 9½ to 10.	By head boy and house master.	480	For each boy. A few double.
66 A. 34 B.	5 A. 50 B. 45 C.	0	—	H.M. and Assistant alone receive boarders.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	42	—	32	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	H. M.	1,266	None
90 A. 10 B.	15 A. 85 B.	2·5	Very few.	H. M. alone allowed to take boarders.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	—	51	—	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	Assist. M.	1,250	2
45 A. 55 B.	15 A. 80 B. 5 C.	·4	2·8	None necessary.	H. M. and second M.	None	Yes	52	—	34	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	Master	443	None
A.	25 A. 62 B. 13 C.	0	·2	H.M.	H.M. and a small tradesman.	H.M.	Yes	53	—	44	(*a*) 6½–7½ (*b*) 8½	Master	500	None
55 A. 45 B.	30 A. 70 B.	·6	Very few.	None required.	H. M., third master, and 2 others.	None	Yes	68 45	57 39	45 34	(*a*) 6½–7½ (*b*) 8½–10	Head boy	550	None
65 A. 35 B.	15 A. 85 B.	·4	·8	Govrnrs.	H. M. and Usher.	—	Yes	65	55	41	(*a*) 7½–7¾ (*b*) 8½–10	Masters	390	None
40 A. 60 B.	17 A. 76 B. 7 C.	·8	·9	Govrnrs.	H. M. and Usher.	H.M.	Yes	73	58	51	(*a*) 6½–7½ (*b*) 9–10	Prefects	525	9
65 A. 35 B.	50 A. 50 B.	·4	·3	None necessary.	H. M. and Usher.	—	Yes	63	61	60	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9–10	Monitor	714	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

the following pages as learning the several subjects refer to 1865.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Language.
County of Rutland.											
Classical Schools											
Oakham - Free Grammar School.	37	29 in Wtr. 30½ in Sumr.	Read and write.	By classics chiefly. Separate for French.	Monthly by marks. Half-yearly by examination.	About ⅓ out of school, by younger boys under supervision.	49	43	27	4	—
Uppingham - Free Grammar School.	37	26	A fair amount of English.	By classics. Separate for arithmetic and mathematics.	By examination.	All out of school. Younger boys under supervision.	260	249	76	34	—
County of Lincoln.											
Classical Schools											
Alford -	41	30	Reading and writing.	Latin chiefly	Marks	One-third out of school under sup.; rest in school.	30	8	7	—	—
Boston - -	41	30	Reading and spelling.	By classics & mathematics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	One-fourth out of school; rest in school.	74	65	50	5	—
Caistor - -	40	28 to 30	Reading -	Separate for each subject.	Proficiency -	Hour and a half's work out of school; no sup.	23	6	11	—	—
Gainsborough	38	31	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Separate -	Examination -	One-fourth out of school; boarders under sup.; day boys at home.	12	5	14	—	—
Grantham -	40	30 to 33	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	Marks chiefly	Nearly all in school.	94	36	58	17	—
Horncastle -	40	26	Reading -	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Nine-tenths in school; rest under sup. or at home.	41	9	30	—	—
Lincoln - -	39 or 40	24 to 28	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Separate -	Marks and examination.	Very few learnt in school.	40	23	53	—	—
Louth - -	40 to 41	29	Reading and writing; able to learn Latin Grammar.	Separately for classics and mathematics.	By all three -	1½ to 2½ hours a day under sup.	55	22	55	3	—

(*Continued on p.* 342.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor sometimes-	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three (*a*) and (*b*) chiefly.	38	44	All three	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Tutor - -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	207	53	All three -	—	—	—	—		(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*.)
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	35	4	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	74	50	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	47	15	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	None.
Often H.M. -	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	15	3	All three -	1	—	—	—	—	(*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), occasionally.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	—	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	107	19	Generally from text books.	13	13	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences chiefly.	44	—	Generally from text books.	15	5	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	129	40	All - -	14	27	17	—	12	All four.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	55	9	All - -	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
COUNTY OF RUTLAND.													
Classical Schools Oakham - - Free Grammar School.	50	50	—	—	—	—	25	6	—	Drawing extra. Very few learn.	- - -	Half-yearly	Yearly by masters of Oakham and Uppingham alternately.
Uppingham - Free Grammar School.	260	138	260	260	147	260	—	24	28	All - -	Singing, 192	Half-yearly	Yearly by masters of Uppingham and Oakham alternately.
COUNTY OF LINCOLN.													
Classical Schools Alford - -	33	35	—	35	—	35	35	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	By Governors once a year.
Boston - -	74	74	—	74	50	52	52	15	—	A few P. M. -	- - -	Christmas	Appointed by Bishop, midsummer.
Caistor - -	47	47	47	—	11	11	—	—	—	- - - -	Mapping 36	Yes -	—
Gainsborough	15	15	15	—	15	15	15	4	2	P. and C. - -	- - -	H.M., half-yearly.	—
Grantham -	107	107	—	107	—	107	80	58	—	G. D.; P.; D. F.; D. M.; and C.	- - -	Christmas	Midsummer trustees.
Horncastle -	44	44	24	—	—	10	39	—	—	- - - -	- - -	3 times a year.	Trustees, annually.
Lincoln - -	129	129	104	27	63	120	127	94	100	G. D.; P.; D. F.; D. M.; T. M.; and P.M.	- - -	Monthly -	Governors, annually.
Louth - -	55	55	29	—	Practically all.	—	39	Many	—	None in school -	- - -	Christmas	Midsummer; trustees.

(*Continued on p.* 344.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole, School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Greek given up occasionally.			50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning;—and evening for boarders.	All	H.M.	Boarders	Boarders, 2.
Yes	Yes	Yes	260	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	House master.		Boarders, 2.
No	No	No	35	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	All	H. M.	None	Boarders, 2
Yes	Yes	Yes	74	Open to all.	Usher	Dr. Blomfield's, before and after school.	All	Vicar or H.M.	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 2
Yes	Yes	Yes	47	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	All	Boarders, H.M.; day-boys, clergyman.	Boarders	Boarders.
No	Yes	Yes	15	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	All	Vicar	Boarders, 1	Boarders.
Yes	Yes	Yes	107	Ch. of Eng., but open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All	Vicar	Younger boarders, 1.	Boarders, 2.
No	No	Yes	50	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	Some excused.	Masters and Vicar.	None	Boarders.
No	No	Yes	128	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	One excused.	H. M. and Clergyman.	None	Boarders.
Yes	Yes	Yes	53	Open to all.	Each master.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	Nonconformists may claim exemption.	Masters for boarders; rector day boys.	None	Boarders.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
County of Rutland.									
Classical Schools Oakham - Free Grammar School.	Yes, with appeal to governors.	Both, very rarely.	Flogging and expulsion.	No definite powers.	None	27	Ball ⅝ court. 4 or 5 acres.	Close ½ mile	All -
Uppingham - Free Grammar School.	Yes - -	Public -	Caning - -	Try cases, with appeal to H.M.; and punish, fagging by 6th form.	None	27	Ball courts, fields 5 and 7 acres.	Close ¼ mile ½ mile	All -
County of Lincoln.									
Classical Schools Alford - -	Yes; except in cases of expulsion.	Public -	None - -	No monitors -	None	18 to 20.	3,500 sq. ft.	Close	Both.
Boston - -	Trustees can interfere.	Hardly ever used.	None - -	No monitors -	None for day boys.	24	6 acres	Close	Both.
Caistor -	Yes - - -	Public -	None - -	No monitors -	Masters	24 to 30.	20 yds. × 15 yds.	Close	Both.
Gainsborough	Yes; Governors can interfere in some cases.	Public -	Corporal -	No monitors -	None legally.	29	150 yds. × 150 yds.	Close	Both.
Grantham -	H.M.; except in cases of expulsion.	Public -	Caning -	No monitors -	None over day boys.	20 to 30.	2¼ acres	30 yds.	Both.
Horncastle -	Yes - -	Public -	Corporal punishment.	No monitors -	None	24	682 sq. yards.	Close	Both.
Lincoln - -	Yes; except in cases of expulsion.	Generally private.	Caning - -	Can inflict impositions, &c.	By prefects.	18 to 27	8 acres	1 mile	Both.
Louth - -	Yes; except in cases of expulsion.	Public -	Caning -	General superintendence.	—	24	500 sq. yds.	Close	Both.

(*Continued on p.* 346.)

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
No -	As an extra.	None	To all -	Classics and math., and others subordinately.	The same generally.	Present system satisfactory.	Impossible in a small school.	Difficulty of subdividing classes in a small school.
Yes; payment of 2*l.*	Not compulsory.	None	To all -	Lat., Grk., and a modern subject chosen by boy.	The same generally, but knowledge valued above training.	Yes, if nominated by H.M. and understanding the working of the school.	Neither -	Interference of parents, but not much of late years.
No - -	No -	Bdrs. not allowed in town.	Boarders	Cyphering; History; Bookkeeping; Latin.	Same, except Latin.	By Governors and H.M.	If possible, not expedient.	Ignorance of boys on coming to school; indifference of parents.
No - -	In the summer months.	Yes	Boarders	Those in use.	Those in use -	School is so examined.	Not expedient.	Inadequacy of remuneration; indifference of Trustees.
No - -	No - -	None	Boarders only.	Reading, writing, &c.	Same - -	If expedient by patron.	Inexpedient	Undefined nature of authority of H.M.
No - -	Occasionally.	None	Yes; to all	—	—	—	—	—
Swing parallel bars, &c.	30 boys -	Yes	All on payment of 1*s.* a quarter.	Those in use.	Those in use generally.	Government H.M.	In most cases inexpedient.	Want of assistant masters; want of unity.
No - -	A drill corps	Yes	All - -	A mixed education.	A mixed education.	Universities or College of Preceptors.	In some cases expedient.	Ignorance of boys on admission; and early age at which they leave.
Yes - -	Yes - -	Yes	Yes, on payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* a year.	Classics with English subjects.	Some prefer classics, some prefer English on ground of cost.	Universities	Neither possible nor expedient.	Insufficient number of masters and indifference of parents.
No - -	No -	Yes	Yes - -	- -	Vary with station of parent.	School is so examined.	Generally inexpedient and impossible.	Difficulty of organisation in a small school.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Moulton	2,143	Farming	Governors	Yes	Scheme, 1856	Good	Governrs.	650	573	*420	Stat.
Stamford	8,047	Farming	None in existence, present rules with Master.	—	Alterations made 1833 by M. of S. John's Coll., Camb.	Good	Municipal Charity Trustees.	612	602	612	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bourn	3,066	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Observed	Not good.	Sir John Trollope Trustee.	30	30	30	Stat.
Brigg	3,138	Agricultural.	None in existence.	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	535	520	412	Inc.
Donington	1690	Farming	Clerk to Trustees.	With Trsts. leave.	Scheme 1858	Good	Trustees	1,710	1,460	820	Stat.
Great Grimsby	11,067	Farming, seafaring, and mercantile.	- - -	—	- - -	Good; new bldgs. being erctd.	Town Council	—	—	—	—
Humberstone	277	Farming	Schoolhouse	—	Scheme A.D. 1842.	Good	Trustees	727	704	380	Stat.
Kirton in Holland.	2,255	Farming	Mr. Cooke, Solicitor, Boston.	No	Scheme, 1861	Good	Trustees.	144	99	99	Stat.
Market Rasen	2,468	Farming	Have been printed.	—	Observed	Good	Trustees	—	—	—	—
								See Digest, p. 280.			
Sleaford	3,745	Farming	Trustees	Yes	Scheme 1830	Good	Trustees	193	113	80	Stat.
Spalding	7,032	Farming	With one of the Governors.	No	Observed	Bad	H. M.	223	200	200	Inc.?

(*Continued on p.* 348.)

* The Master considers 225*l.* to Upper School and 115*l.* to Lower School is the correct statement.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at University.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None	0	None	0	4 ex off., rest county.	Residnce.	Governors.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	See Digest -	Claim -	Stat.	Grammar	None
3	120	None	0	Municipal Charity Trustees.	None	M. of S. John's Coll., Camb.	No	Town - -	Boys	Age and requisite knowledge.	Claim -	Inc.	Not specified.	None
None	0	None	0	Only 1 Trstee.	None	Master	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	Alms Hses.
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Masters	—	Neighbourhood for Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, all the world for writing, reading, and arithmetic.	Boys	Residence pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	Board, clothing, &c.
3	75	None	0	1 ex off. rest local.	Residence	Trstees.	Yes	All children in Donington.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	Apprentices Pensioners.
None	0	None	0	Town Council	—	Master and Town Council	Yes	Freemen of Grimsby.	Both	Abs.	- - -	—	Grammar	—
None	0	None	0	Local	Residence	Trstees.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence pref.	Nomination.	Stat.	Semi-class.	Alms houses &c.
None	0	None	0	Vicar ex off., rest local.	Residnce.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	—	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	Dean and Precentor of Lincoln; rest local.	Residence	H. M. subject to approval of Trstees.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	- - -	—	Semi-class.	—
None	0	None	0	Local	Residence.	Trstees.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	Alms
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Master	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	—	—	Inc.	Grammar	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B). Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—cont.										
Moulton	Upp., Low.,* and Assistant Masters.	Governors.	Governors with approval of Ch. Com.	Governors.	Governors.	Graduate of Ch. of England.	Uppr. Mast.	12 B., 11 D.	No change	5
Stamford	Master	Trustees, with advice and consent of M. of St. John's Coll., Camb.		Master	Master	Able learned person.	H.M.	3 B., 77 D.	No change	2
Semi-classical Schools—										
Bourn	H. M. and usher.	Trustee		H. M.	H. M.	None	None	35 D.	No change	3
Brigg	H. M. and Usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	None	H.M.; Ushr.	4 B., 76 D.	Class of scholars.	2 or 3
Donington	H. M.; second M. (Upper School.)	Trstees.	Trustees.	Trstees. on H. M.'s nomination.	Trstees.	Graduate of Eng. University of Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and 2nd M.	1 B 31 D	No change	2½
Great Grimsby	H. M. and under M.	Town Council	Town Council.	Town Council	Town Council	None	None	37 D	No great change.	1
Humberstone	H. M. and 2 under masters.	Trstees. when the Vicar declines to become H.M.	Court of Chancery.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Clergyman graduate of Eng. Univ. or Dublin.	H. M.	100 D	No change	5
Kirton in Holland.	H.M.	Trstees. with approbation of Bishop.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	4 B., 37 D.	No change	3
Market Rasen	H. M.; second M.	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	Trustees with assent of Dean and Chapter.	H. M.	H. M.	Graduate of Eng. University of Ch. of Eng.	H. M.	39 B 31 D	- - -	3
Sleaford	H. M.	Marquis of Bristol.	Marquis of Bristol.	H.M.	H.M.	B.A. or M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	All	No change	5
Spalding	H. M.; 3 assistants.	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	Practice is to appoint a clergyman.	None	27 D.	No change	5

(*Continued on p. 350.*)

* Lower Master is for a totally separate School.

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Yr. who within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*) £	(*b*) £	(*c*) £				
Per cent. 50 A. 50 B.	Per cent. 15 A. 85 B.	·2	5·2	None necessary.	Upper and Lower Masters.	—	Yes	—	52	—	(*a*) 7-7½ (*b*) 8½-9½	None	1,166	One
0	30 A. 60 B. 10 C.	1·4	·4	To H.M. by rules of M. of St. John's College.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	15 A. 80 B. 5 C.	0	2	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	25 A., 40 B., 35 C.	·2	1	—	H.M. alone -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 A.	10 A. 90 B.	0	0	H. M. alone allowed to take boarders.	H. M. alone	H.M.	Yes	—	53	—	(*a*) 7-8 (*b*) 9-10	But one boarder.	800	—
0	10 A. 30 B. 60 C.	0	A few.	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—
0	55 B. 45 C.	0	0	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—
100 B.	10 A. 70 B. 20 C.	0	Very few.	Trustees	H. M. alone	—	Yes	38	34	29	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 8½	Master -	363	None
25 A. 75 B.	5 A. 90 B. 5 C.	0	0	Not yet settled.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	—	35	—	(*a*) 6¾ (*b*) 8½	Masters -	586	None
0	10 A., 90 B.	0	1	No boarding houses.	No one at present.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	25 A., 75 B.	0	2	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools —cont.											
Moulton	40	26	Reading and writing.	Separately for each subject.	Principally by examination.	Five-sixths in school, remainder under sup. or at home.	22	15	19	—	—
Stamford	40	30 to 32	Reading and writing, able to repeat Lord's Prayer, &c.	Uniform	By examination.	All out of School without Sup.	77	14	—	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bourn	40	29	Reading	Latin chiefly	Marks and examination.	One-third in school; rest out of school: no sup.	26	1	15	—	—
Brigg	40	36 to 28	Reading	Variously, owing to variety of class of boys.	Proficiency.	Boys learning Latin, 2 hours work.	10	1	4	—	—
Donington	43	30	Reading and writing.	By classics and mathematics.	Examination	Two hours' work out of sch., no sup.	32	—	3	—	—
Great Grimsby	41	32	Reading, little, Eng. Gr., writing, and arithmetic.	By one subject chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Half in school, rest at home, no sup. over day scholars.	7	—	19	8	—
Humberstone	42	25 to 30	Able to read New Testament.	By one subject chiefly.	Marks and examination.	All except those of lowest class out of sch. no sup.	10	—	—	—	—
Kirton in Holland.	40	25	Reading	By arithmetic chiefly.	Marks and examination.	One-sixth out of school; rest in school.	6	1	12	—	—
Market Rasen	40	26 D. 38 B.	Reading and writing.	Separately for class.; mathem. and mod. lang.	Marks and examination.	Repetition and exercises out of school, sup.	32	6	49	—	—
Sleaford	40	32	Reading, writing and elementary religious knowledge.	By classics chiefly.	By judgment of master.	Greater part in school.	20	0	—	—	—
Spalding	39	30	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	By examination and proficiency.	One exercise and one lesson out of Sch., rest in Sch.	26	2	11	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 352.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) Short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	23 in U.S. 96 in L.S.	5	All	—	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All three	77	14	(*a*) and (*b*) chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutor occasionally.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	28	6	All three	—	—	15	—	—	—
Without aid	P.	P.	P.	—	All three	80	25	All three	—	—	30	—	—	Text books and oral lectures.
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces	32 Upper School.	32	Text books and set in writing.	—	7	—	—	—	Experimental lectures.
Without aid	P.	—	P.	P.	Short sentences.	37	2	Text books chiefly.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes, tutor.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	80	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	40	6	Dictated orally and set in writing.	6	10	—	—	2	Oral lectures and (*c*).
Sometimes, tutor.	P.V.	—	P.V.	—	Generally short sentences.	70	14	All three occasionally.	11	14	—	—	43	(*a*) sometimes; (*b*) and (*c*).
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	All	—	Text books and dictated orally.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	27	2	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—cont.													
Moulton	23 in U.S. 30 in L.S.	23 in U.S. 30 in L.S.	23 in U.S. 30 in L.S.	—	23 in U.S.	23 in U.S. 96 in L.S.	23 in U.S. 96 in L.S.	—	—	P.M. in Lower school.	- - -	Frequently in Upper school.	Governors; annually.
Stamford	77	77	—	77	22	—	77	—	—	- - - -	- -	Half-yearly	- - -
Semi-classical Schools—													
Bourn	28	28	28	—	28	28	28	6	—	D. F.; D. M.	- - -	Yes	—
Brigg	30	30	30	—	30	80	80	—	—	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -
Donington	32	32	32	—	32	32	32	—	32	G. D. in land surveying; T. M.; P.M.	- - -	- - -	Trustees annually.
	in Upper school.												
Great Grimsby	37	37	37	—	2	37	37	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees annually.
Humberstone	—	66	66	—	—	100	100	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees annually with H.M.'s permission.
Kirton in Holland.	17	32	32	—	6	40	40	13	—	D. F. - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees, annually.
Market Rasen	70	70	70	—	49	70	51	14	41	D.F.; D.M.; C., T. and P.M.	- - -	Once a quarter.	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln annually.
Sleaford	All	All	All	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - -	- - -	Half-yearly	- - -
Spalding	27	27	27	—	24	27	27	—	—	T.M.; P.M. -	- - -	Annually	- - -

(*Continued on p.* 354.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers: whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
No	Yes	No	23 in U.S., 96 in L.S.	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All	Boarders, H.M.; day boys incumbent.	None	Whole school, 2.
No	No	No	77	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	Whole school.	—	None	—
—	—	Yes	28	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	—	H. M.	—	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	80	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	Generally all.	—	None	Boarders.
Yes	Yes	Yes	32 in Upper schol.	Open to all.	H. M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Vicar	Whole school.	Whole school.
Occasionally.	Occasionally.	Yes	37	Open to all.	H. M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	Those in attendance.	Clergy	—	—
No	No	No	100	Open to all.	H. M.	Prayer book before and after school.	All	Clergy	None	All required to go to their parish church.
No	Occasionally.	No	40	Ch. of England but open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, &c. before and after school.	All	Clergyman	One	No regulation.
Occasionally.	Occasionally.	Occasionally	76	Open to all.	H. M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H. M.	Lessons for boarders.	Boarders only.
No	Yes	No	All	Open to all.	H.M. and Assis.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All	Boys not prepared at school.	—	1
Yes	Yes	Yes	27	Ch. of Eng.	All masters.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All	Incumbent	None	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools —cont.									
Moulton	Yes; except in cases of expulsion.	Public	Caning	No monitors	None	36	6 acres for U.S., 1 acre for L.S.	Close	Both.
Stamford	Yes	Public	All	General superintendence.	—	—	1,143 sq. yds.	Close	Both
Semi-classical Schools—									
Bourn	Yes	Public	Expulsion and castigation.	No monitors	None	—	None	—	—
Brigg	Yes	Public	None	No monitors	—	—	Half an acre.	Close	All
Donington	Trustees can interfere.	Public	Suspension	No monitors in Upper school.	H.M.	—	1850 sq. yards, also a field rented.	Close	Both
Great Grimsby	—	Public	All	No monitors	—	—	None	—	—
Humberstone	Yes	Public	Corporal	No monitors	—	—	1350 sq. yards.	Close	—
Kirton in Holland.	Trustees can interfere.	Public	Rod; forfeiture of good marks.	General superintendence.	None	35	135 ft. by 39 ft.	Close	Both
Market Rasen	Yes; except in cases of expulsion.	Public	Castigation	No monitors	By master.	30	About 3 acres.	Close	Both
Sleaford	Trustees can interfere.	Public	All	No monitors	—	—	Half an acre.	Close	—
Spalding	Yes	Rarely required.	None	To report offences.	—	—	None	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 356.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
No	No	No	No	Those in use.	Generally those in use.	Committee of Privy Council.	Generally impossible, never expedient.	None.
-	-	—	-	Those in use, with French; German; Drawing.	-	Not expedient.	Scarcely possible; not expedient.	Early age at which boys are removed.
No	No	—	—	Latin and commercial education.	Same, except Latin.	Government or Universities.	Inexpedient	Indulgence of parents.
No	No	—	No	Reading, &c., Latin, and mathematics.	Superficial arithmetic and writing.	By Universities.	Hardly possible, probably not desirable.	Gratuitous education; early removal of boys from school; indifference.
One ordered	Drilling by a competent instructor.	None	One being formed.	General and commercial education.	General and commercial education.	Present arrangement sufficient.	Possible to a considerable extent.	No special ones felt.
-	-	—	-	Commercial education including mod. lang.	The same	Owing to status of school not expedient.	In some degree expedient.	Irregularity of boys' attendance at school.
No	No.	—	-	Those in use.	Generally those in use.	Not expedient.	Impossible; numbers too large.	—
Swing	No	Yes	Mudie's library in winter.	English; Latin; French; Math.; Writing; Arith.	Writing and arithmetic.	Trustees	Not possible to any extent.	Irregularity of attendance; want of aid from parents.
No	On payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	Yes	Yes	Sound English education.	The same	Examiners are appointed by the patrons of the school.	Inexpedient.	—
No	No	—	No	Eng. history, geography, arithmetic, with classics and mathematics.	Plain English education.	Not required, owing to condition of school.	Where there are means and appliances.	No endowment for second master, and smallness of fees.
No	No	—	No	Grammar, history, geography, &c.	The same	By governors	If ample provision be made.	No special ones felt.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Building.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Spilsby	1,467	Farming	Treasurer	Yes	Observed	Good	Trustees	96	90	70	Inc.
Wragby	619	Agricultural.	—	—	—	—	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	Stat
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Burgh	1,223										
Butterwick	605	Agricultural.	Master's house.	Yes	Rules framed 7 June 1852.	Good	Feoffees	291	270	270	Stat.
Corby	818	Farming	Feoffees	No	Rules framed 1674 by founders' executors and by Feoffees A.D. 1840.	Good	Feoffees	49	49	49	Stat.
Heighington	624	Agricultural.	Heighington chapel.	No.	Varied by law.	Good	—	—	—	—	—
Holbeach	Parish, 4,956; Town, 2,083.	Farming	With vicar and mortgagees.	—	Scheme A.D. 1845.	Fair	Feoffees	256	100	100	—
Kirton in Lindsey.	2,058	Farming	Court of Exchequer.	Yes	Sch. re-constructed, 1816.	Good	Trustees	111	102	92	Stat.
Laughton	515	Farming	None	—	Order of Ch. Com. 1837.	Good	H.M.	20	19	19	Stat.
Lincoln, Christ's Hospital.	20,999	Farming and manufacturing.	Rolls Chapel	Yes	Rules A.D. 1866.	Good	Govrnrs.	2823	2248	2248	Stat.
Stickney	851	Farming	School chest	Yes	Order of Com. of charitable uses 1768.	Good	Trustees	112	112	112	Stat.
Wainfleet	1,392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None	0	None	0	Local	Residence.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	Residence abs.	Merit -	Dim.	Semi-class.	Clothing.
None	0	None	0	Heir of founder	—	Vicar exrcises control.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- -	- -	—	Good literature and rudiments of religion.	None
One	20	None	0	5Ex Off. rest local.	Residnce.	Feoffees and Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Children and yth.	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	0	4	20	Local -	Freehldrs.	Master	No	Corby -	Boys	Reading -	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	Apprenticng.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	Alms-people &c.
None	0	None	0	Feoffs. vicar ex off., rest local.	Residence	Feoffees	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Parish of Holbeach.	—	Stat.	Non-class.	None
None	0	None	0	Local	—	Trstees.	?	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	- - -	None
None	0	None	0	Ministr. & ch. wardens.	—	Trstees.	?	Unrestricted	Both	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	2 ex of., 5 local.	Residence	Gvrnrs.	Yes	*Lincoln*, Potterhanworth, and Welton.	Boys	Poor orphans preferred.	Selection	Inc.	Non-class.	Apprenticng.
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters. Number.	Head Master: By whom Appointed.	Head Master: By whom Dismissible.	Assistants: By whom Appointed.	Assistants: By whom Dismissible.	Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character: School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	Character: School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Character: Radius of School Area in Miles.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.										
Spilsby	H. M. and assist M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Church of England.	H.M.	32 D.	Higher class of boys.	2 to 4
Wragby	Master and assistant.	C. Turner, Esq.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	None specified	None	B. D.	Nochange	3 No limit.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Burgh										
Butterwick	H. M. and Assist M.	Feoffees and Trstees.	Feoffees and Trustees.	H. M.	H. M.	Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	H. M.	65 D.	Nochange	2
Corby	Master	Feoffees with consent of visitors.	Visitors on complaint of feoffees.	H. M.	H. M.	M. A. of Oxford or Cambridge or clergyman.	H. M.	16 B. 39 D.	Nochange	5
Heighington	Two	Trstees. (With consent of visitors.)	Trustees	Trstees. (With consent of visitors.)	Trstees. (With consent of visitors.)	"Good report," honest fame, and fit learning.	H.M.	D.	Nochange	3 miles is the greatest distance from which pupils come.
Holbeach	Master and Usher.	Feoffees	Feoffees, for just cause.	Feoffees	Feoffees for just cause.	M.A. or B.A.	H.M.	B. 160 D.	Nochange	5
Kirton in Lindsey.	Master	Trstees.	?	Trstees. *	Trstees.	- - -	Master.	114 D. boys & girls.	Nochange	½ to 1½
Laughton	Master; undermaster.	Lord of Manor.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	None - -	H.M.	35 D. 31 girls	Nochange	3
Lincoln, Christ's Hospital.	Master and under M.	Gvrnrs.	Governors	Gvrnrs.	Gvrnrs.	- - -	H.M.	124 B.	- -	—
Stickney	H.M. and second M.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Qualified to teach youth fit for University.	2nd. M.	49 D. Also girls.	- - -	2
Wainfleet	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	—	34 D.	- -	4 to 5

* Assistant Master appointed October 1st, 1866.

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
0	20 A., 55 B., 25 C.	0	1	Trustees	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	0	0	—	H.M. alone	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 8½	Masters	—	None.
0	60 B. 40 C.	0	0	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 B	60 B, 40 C.	0	2	Founder	H. M. alone	—	Yes	30	27	20 weekly boarder	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8¼	Master	368	None
0	4 A. 24 B. 72 C,	0	1	No boarders.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	?	?	—	Usher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	45 B. 55 C.	0	0	Trustees	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	55 B. 45 C.	0	0	None	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 C	0	—	—	—	—	—	No	—	—	—	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 8	A monitor to each room.	212	—
0	5 A. 30 B. 65 C.	0	—	No boarders.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	15 A. 65 B. 20 C.	—	—	No boarders.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continue on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.											
Spilsby	40	30	Able to read New Testament.	Separately for each subject.	Marks and examination.	Two daily out of Sch., no Sup. rest in Sch.	12	1	1	—	—
Wragby	43	29 to 45	Elements of reading.	Uniform	Proficiency	All under sup. of master.	4	—	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Burgh											
Butterwick	(Rules)	26 to 30	Reading words of one syllable.	Uniform	Proficiency	Tasks learnt at home.	2	—	—	—	—
Corby	42	33	Reading a chapter in the Bible.	By one leading group of subjects.	Proficiency	Grammar, geography, and tables out of school.	2	—	—	—	—
Heighington	41	25	Slight knowledge of reading.	Uniform	Proficiency	All in school	20	1	1	—	—
Holbeach	43	27½	Nothing		Proficiency		—	—	—	—	—
Kirton in Lindsey.	43	27½	Reading	By one leading subject.	Master's judgment.	One-tenth at home, no sup., rest in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Laughton	44	30	Nothing	Uniform	Proficiency	All out of school, no sup.	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln, Christ's Hospital.	45	36	Reading monosyllables.	By reading and arithmetic.	Marks and examination.	All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Stickney	47	25	Able to read words of one syllable.	By one subject.	Examination	One-sixth out of school, rest in school.	1	—	—	—	—
Wainfleet	44	27½	Elementary knowledge of subjects taught.	By one leading group of subjects.	Marks	Lessons learnt at home in geography, spelling, &c.	2	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences: (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor: (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	All three	32	9	All three	—	—	15	15	—	Text books
Instructions quite elementary.	4	—	—	—	Short sentences.	All	—	Text books and dictated orally.	—	6	—	—	—	Not taught.
	—	—	—	—		67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b	—	—	—	—	*a*	All	1st class.	Text books and orally.	12	1st class.	—	—	—	—
Instruction quite elementary.	—	—	—	—		All	7	All three	7	7	—	—	—	Oral lectures.
	—	—	—	—		120	—		20	16	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		61	2	All three	6	4	—	—	—	None.
	—	—	—	—		All	—	Dictated orally	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		124	—	All three	—	24	—	50	—	Nat. hist. by books, lectures, specimens, &c.
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	69	—	All three	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	—	—	—	—	Short sentences.	34	—	Text books and dictated orally.	3	2	—	12	—	Text books, lectures, experiments by tutor.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H. M., Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.													
Spilsby	32	32	32	6	27	32	32	—	—	- -	- - -	- - -	Half-yearly
Wragby	8	20	20	—	—	All	All	5	Singing.	Mapping; T.M.; P.M.	- - -	- - -	Annually; diocesan inspector.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Burgh													
Butterwick	15	22	22	—	47	71	71	—	71	P. M. - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Corby	All	All	All	—	1st class.	All	All	14	3	D.F. - -	Surveying, planning, and mapping, 13.	- - -	Visitors and feoffees annually.
Heighington	All	All	All	—	7	All	All	—	—	Elder boys, D. F.	- - -	H. M. occasionally.	Diocesan Inspector.
Holbeach	40	50	60	—	—	All	All	16	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kirton in Lindsey.	14	28	14	—	3	61	61	—	—	G. D. - - -	- - -	- - -	By trustees annually.
Laughton	—	—	8	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lincoln, Christ's Hospital.	50	100	100	—	24	124	124	124	24	All - - -	- - -	- - -	Annually by governors.
Stickney	20	70	44	—	20	80	70	—	12	P.M.; T.M. -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wainfleet	20	24	29	—	—	34	34	8	—	D. F. - - -	- - -	- - -	Trustee.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes	Yes	Yes	32	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All	H.M.	None	—
No	No	No	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and Vicar.	Form supplied by Vicar before and after Sch.	All	Vicar	2	2, All.
—	—	—	71	Ch. of Englnd.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent	One	All expected to attend.
Yes	Yes	No case has occurred.	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H. M.	Boarders	Boarders.
Yes, when it can be done without disadvantage to the rest.		Yes	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, form written by M. before and after Sch.	All	Incumbent	None	None.
—	—	—	All	Usher must be Ch. of Eng.	M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergyman	None	None.
No	Yes	No	61	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	—	None	None.
No	No	No	All	Open to all.	Undr. master.	From instruction book before and after school.	All	Vicar	2	No compulsion.
Yes	—	Yes	124	—	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after Sch.	All	Boys leave at an early age.	—	Two.
—	—	—	70	Open to all.	H.M.	Short collects before and after school.	All	H.M.	One	Non-conformists not obliged to attend.
No	Yes	No	34	—	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M.	None	None.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Spilsby	Yes	Public, but seldom used.	Caning	General Superintendence.	—	—	22 yds. × 12 yds.	Close	—
Wragby	Yes	Seldom used.	Corporal	No monitors	Always under care of a master.	—	Half an acre.	Close	Both
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Burgh									
Butterwick	Trustees can interfere.	Public	None	General Superintendence.	—	—	4 acres.	Close	—
Corby	Yes	Public	All	Assist in junior classes.	Only over private pupils.	14 to 26	Half an acre.	50 yards	Both
Heighington	Visitors and feoffees can interfere.	Public	None, except in grave cases.	No monitors	Parents	—	About a rood.	Close	—
Holbeach	—	—	—	—	—	—	Very small.	Close	—
Kirton in Lindsey.	Trustees can interfere.	Public	All	General superintendence.	—	—	None	—	—
Laughton	Yes	Public	None; he is non-resident.	No monitors	—	—	None	—	—
Lincoln, Christ's Hospital.	No	Generally before boys.	Flogging	Can set impositions.	Monitors.	About 30	—	Close	—
Stickney	Yes	Public	None	—	—	—	36 P.	Close	—
Wainfleet	—	Public	All	No monitors	—	—	34×17 yards.	Close	—

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
No - -	No -	—	No -	English, classics, mathematics.	A few English only.	By trustees, if at all.	Possible, but hardly expedient.	Interference of parents; bad conduct of boys.
No - -	No - -	No	Open to subscribers of one shilling quarterly.	Those in use.	Those in use -	By trustees	Not possible.	Frequent absence of boys.
No - -	Once a fortnight.	—	All - -	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	The same -	Inexpedient	- - -	Irregularity of boys' attendance.
No - -	No - -	No	None -	Reading, spelling, writing, &c.	The same -	Inexpedient	Necessary for chemists engineers, &c.	No special ones felt.
No - -	No - -	None	None belonging to school.	Good English education.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Indifferent -	Practice is to give it.	Irregularity of attendance, unwillingness to buy books, &c.
- - -	No - -	—	- - -	Religious instruction, reading, &c.	Religious instruction, reading, &c.; one or two wish for classics.	- - -	- - -	Not more than a quarter of pupils attend regularly.
No - -	No - -	—	All - -	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	By Government.	Both possible and expedient.	Early age at which boys leave, irregularity of attendance.
No - -	No - -	—	No - -	Reading, writing, arithmetic, Scripture.	The same -	By diocesan board of education.	Neither possible nor expedient.	—
Yes - -	Yes - -	Yes	Yes - -	English education.	- - -	By Government.	Perhaps possible; rarely expedient.	H.M. does not reside on same premises with boys.
No - -	No - -	—	Yes: on payment of 1*d.* per month.	Those in use.	Writing and arithmetic.	Not expedient.	Possible -	—
No - -	No - -	—	Yes - -	Those in use.	Those in use -	Not expedient.	Both possible and expedient.	No special ones.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

HAXEY FREE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

This village is situated on a rising ground in the isle of Axholme. It is about 10 miles from Gainsborough and Bawtry, and rather more from Thorne. The endowment exceeds 100*l.* a year. The parish is rich in charities: 200*l.* a year is left for the repair of the church, and about 190*l.* is annually distributed in clothing. The population consists almost entirely of small freeholders. The gift by which the school was founded in the 17th century provides for a free school; subsequent gifts are for the primary instruction of poor children. Latin is to be taught if required. The mastership has been held by clergymen.

The present incumbent of Haxey found the school three or four years ago in a depressed state. It is said that the master was overworked with parochial business. Great improvements have, however, been made. The diocesan inspector was called in, a girls' school established, and more attention paid to the school. The master is said to be a highly respectable and painstaking man. There were 30 boys present at the time of my visit, about half the number that attend in winter. The first class (aged from 12 to 13) read well, and knew a little English grammar; and some of them did fairly in elementary arithmetic.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 467, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Tankersley, by deed, 9 July 1654, gave leasehold premises at Haxey, held for residue of term of 1000, commencing 37th Elizabeth. Robert Taylor, by will, 4 Sept. 1722, gave premises in Haxey. Jane Farnery, by will, 6 Nov. 1723, gave two rentcharges, respectively of 40*s.* and 20*s.* per annum, issuing out of premises at Haxey. John Scott, about A.D. 1652, gave lands at Haxey. Endowment augmented by unknown benefactors with other premises at Haxey, and at Maltby in Yorkshire. Documents in custody of vicar.

School Property.—43a. 2r. 13p., with two dwelling houses, &c. Burdened by a debt (of which 150*l.* was in 1865 unpaid) incurred in rebuilding school about five years ago. Income 102*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* gross; 70*l.* applied to school, balance in liquidation of debt. An increase thought probable, if the lands were relet.

Site and buildings good. Class room needed. Master's residence rented from trustees.

Objects of Trust.—Towards the education of the poorer children of Haxey, the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and requisite repair of schoolhouse.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

(Tankersley's gift.) Children not to remain after 14. Surplus rents to be expended in putting apprentice one or more poor children of Haxey. Premium not to exceed 4*l.* (Taylor's will.) For teaching and providing books for so many poor children of parish as her trustees should think fit. (Farmery's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting accounts. (Taylor's will.)

Government and Masters.—Vicar and churchwardens, *ex officio*, and three other parishioners elected by the continuing trustees, trustees; appoint master. (Applied to Charity Commissioners for a scheme 1867.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment, 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—39; 37 under 10 years of age; from distances up to a mile. 29 on foundation, free. Non-foundationers pay from 2*d.* to 6*d.* per week. Boys generally attend Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School course modified to suit particular cases. General religious instruction daily. Short prayers before and after school.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by diocesan inspector. Books, &c. given as prizes.

Corporal punishment not used.

Playground a fair size. A master generally present at games.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time about 46 weeks per annum. Study, 26¼ hours per week. Lessons generally prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. John Johnstone, M.A., Vicarage, Haxey.
Rev. Corringham, Gentleman, Graizelound, Churchwarden.
Gervas Harris, Farmer, Eastlound, Churchwarden.
Wm. Darrand, Farmer, Haxey.
Geo. Moody, Farmer, Eastlound.
Simon M. Grisdale, Farmer, Haxey.

Head Master:

J. Robinson.

Mistress of Girls' School:

Elizabeth Dickinson, second class certificate.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Grocer.
" " - 2	Do.	" " - 2	Farmer.
" " - 3	Do.	" " - 3	Do.
" " - 4	Farmer.	" " - 4	Do.
" " - 5	Do.	" " - 5	Labourer.
" " - 6	Do.	" " - 6	Do.
" " - 7	Do.	" " - 7	Coal Dealer.
" " - 8	Do.	" " - 8	Farmer.
" " - 9	Labourer.	" " - 9	Tailor.
" " - 10	Grocer.	" " - 10	Labourer.

LINCOLN.—CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The foundation is expressly for poor boys; the number received was originally 12, but the endowment was increased by subsequent gifts, so that at the visit of the Charity Commissioners in 1837 there were 56 in the school. Since that time, the numbers have more than doubled; it seems to have been the aim of the trustees to admit as many as possible.

The total expense of board, clothing, tuition, and attendance amounts to rather more than 16*l.* a head per annum; of this, food costs 5*l.* 15*s.* (2*s.* 6¾*d.* per week), and clothing, 4*l.* 2*s.* per head. The boys enjoy good health, I am told; but they do not grow up very big and vigorous.

There are only two masters for the 120 boys, obviously quite insufficient; the defect is supplied by monitors. The head master was formerly master of a private school in the town, and is considered a good teacher and disciplinarian.

The discipline appears to be good; the demeanour of the boys whom I examined was not only orderly, but quite as courteous and pleasant as in good schools of higher pretensions. The head master of the Grammar school, whose boys often play against them at cricket, confirms this impression.

The results of the teaching are not so high as might be expected from the advantages of regular attendance and removal from home. The standard in arithmetic was not high; the attention of the boys seemed to have been directed almost entirely to the straightforward rules. Of the 1st class of 19 boys, mostly about 13, three did well; three others very fairly in a paper including easy questions in fractions; none failed entirely. Not one, however, solved the very simple question, "A man takes 108 steps a minute, each step being 30 inches, how many miles an hour does he walk?" The 2nd and 3rd classes did fairly, up to the rule of three and compound division respectively. The 1st class showed some knowledge of geography, and of the period they had just learnt in English history. English grammar was weak; writing and dictation very fair. Altogether, it seems as if hardly enough were done to bring out the intelligence of the boys, a natural result when each master has 60 to attend to. I was struck to see boys of 11 or 12, who must have been at least three years at the school in low classes, unable to read well, and still in the elementary rules of arithmetic. The children are mostly, the master tells me, very badly prepared at home, and get very unsatisfactorily through the admission test of reading monosyllables. As children enter between seven and eight, a higher test ought, I think, to be fixed, and rigorously insisted on. A few instances of merciless "plucking" would soon bring parents to reason. If they have any cause to anticipate that a child will be educated gratuitously, they

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

are apt to neglect all preparation, even where it involves no expense, but merely regular attendance at school. In a school of a much higher class, with which I am acquainted, the same difficulty was experienced in reference to the foundationers, but was soon overcome by the institution of a strict examination.

Suppose the school well provided with masters, and the admission examination efficient, it would be possible to give all the boys between 8 and 14 an excellent middle class education, so good, in fact, that they might not be much inclined to turn their hands to day labour. Comparatively few farmers' sons in Lincolnshire are, for six years continuously, at a good school.

I should be glad to see some form of competition introduced in a few cases, in the place of nomination. The trustees now select first, children of widows, and next, children of poor parents, labourers, and small tradesmen, who do not receive parish relief. If a list of duly qualified applicants could be prepared, containing as it probably would, nearly double the number for whom there are vacancies, I would suggest that boys on this list should be allowed to compete for a small number of nominations, perhaps four a year, and that the remainder should be given according to the necessities of the parents. A measure of this kind would give a healthy stimulus to exertion, without depriving the institution of its eleemosynary character. The difficulty is that the present age of admission is not advanced enough for a competitive examination. I would further suggest that there should be two classes of foundationers, the one entirely free, the other paying from 4*l.* to 8*l.* per annum towards their board and clothing, less, in fact, than it would cost to keep them at home. Whether it would be possible or desirable to admit non-foundationers, paying perhaps 20*l.* per annum, is a question worth considering.

One of the most serious difficulties connected with the school, is the danger to which the boys are exposed from leaving so early as 14, and then being condemned to an apprenticeship of seven years. In 1837, the Charity Commissioners reported that half the boys entered in two or three pages of the register, had either run away from their masters or had been imprisoned. There is considerable improvement in that respect; of 40 boys who left 1861–2, 28 have turned out well, 7 middling, and 5 badly. Perhaps the evil might be less, if the boys remained till 15; it would then be necessary either to receive fewer boys, or to admit them later; in the last case a still more stringent entrance examination would be required.

The buildings are in good repair, and in a healthy, though somewhat confined situation. The only playground, except on the days where the boys are taken out to cricket, is a yard paved with asphalt. It has been suggested that the institution should be moved into the country. The bed-rooms are low and crowded. The boys sleep two in a bed, and are paired according to height. The washing arrangements are rough, but sufficient for cleanliness. The boys assist in the kitchen and laundry. Something more might be done in the way of industrial training; for instance, a

certain number of boys might repair the boots of the establishment under supervision, others the clothes, and so on.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 351, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King James I., 1 June 1611, in pursuance of will of Richard Smith, M.D., 10 Nov. 1602, who gave lordship of Potterhanworth. Endowment augmented by Peter Richier (by codicil dated 1732), John Lobsey (by will dated 1748), Edward Holland (by will dated 1749), John Hooton (by will dated 1767), Richard Barker (by will dated 1766), Elizabeth Garnston (by will dated 1798), Samuel Lyon (by will dated 1804), Joseph Deer (by will dated 1806), and unknown benefactors. Deeds at Rolls Chapel.

School Property.—1,313a. 0r. 35p. of land with messuages at Potterhanworth, Kirton, and Frampton, and houses at Lincoln and Newark, let at 2,290*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.*, besides some woods in hand; 30*l.* rentcharges; 100*l.* lent at interest; 7,057*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* consols, and 3,947*l.* 19*s.* reduced. Total average annual income 2,823*l.* gross, 2,248*l.* net; all applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance, relief, and finding of 12 poor children. (Founder's will.) Twelve orphan boys or more, viz., five born and dwelling in city of Lincoln, one in precincts of cathedral, three at Potterhanworth, and three at Welton, or in that proportion, to be educated and supported gratis. (Letters Patent.) For two poor boys, one of parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and other of parish of St. Martin (Richier's gift). One boy chosen out of poor children of parish of St. Martin's (Lobsey's will). One poor boy from parish of St. Martin's (Holland's will). One poor boy of city of Lincoln (Hooton's will). For industrious apprentices (Barker's will). One poor boy (Garnston's will). Towards increasing number of poor boys (Lyon's will). Towards carrying on charitable designs of hospital (Deer's will). No boy to remain after 14 (Governors' Rules, A.D. 1866.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting accounts (Lord Chancellor Ellesmere's ordinances, A.D. 1613). Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, spelling, general history, and geography, English grammar, arithmetic, book and account keeping, elementary instruction in the sciences applicable to trades and useful pursuits, and such other subjects as governors may authorize (Governor's Rules).

Government and Masters.—Under authority of letters patent, ordinances made by Lord Ellesmere, 4 Jan. 1613, and by Governors, 12 March 1866.

Master and governors of Hospital of Jesus Christ, in city of Lincoln, founded by Richard Smith, M.D., (consisting of mayor, *ex officio*, master, and six governors, three elected by town council in room of recorder, senior alderman, and town clerk, the junior residentiary ex officio, and two life governors elected by majority of governors, one from city and one from close,) make rules, appoint and dismiss master and under master.

Masters may not hold other employment without written assent of governors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 150*l.*, besides residence; of under master from endowment, 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—124 poor boys, sons of policemen, labourers, &c.; from 7 to 14 years old; one third under 10 years old; boarded, clothed, and educated gratuitously. Three meals a day; meat five days a week. Sleep two in each bed. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 212 feet per boy in large room, holding 60 boys; 159 in two smaller rooms, each holding 18 boys; 161 in third room, holding 28 boys. Hours 6 a.m., 8 p.m.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to read words of one syllable, and to know Lord's Prayer. Admitted at between 7 and 8 years of age, generally nearly 8 years.

School classified by reading and arithmetic. School class modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Bible, and lessons founded thereon. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by half-yearly examination.

Examination once a year by an examiner chosen by governors. Prizes given to best boy in each form.

Punishments: writing and learning lines, flogging, and ultimately expulsion. Flogging generally before boys and by head master only.

Playground close to school. Bounds prescribed.

School time, 45 weeks per annum. Study, 36 hours per week. Play time about 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for Year ending 12th September 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rent of lands (1,313a. 0r. 35p.) and houses	2,290	5	11½
Arrears received	0	10	0
Profits of woods	151	6	6
Dividends, &c.	330	4	0
Rentcharges	30	0	0
Interest on 100*l.* lent	5	0	0
Balance due to Treasurer	506	3	8½
	£3,313	10	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer, 12 Sept. 1864	577	16	3½
Expenses of Management	84	7	6
Rates, Taxes, Insurance	134	5	2½
Repairs and Improvements	220	5	0
Reserved Rent; Gratuities	9	19	0
Apprentice Premiums	156	0	0
Maintenance of School	2,046	16	0
Incidental Expenses	83	6	2
Deduction from Rent	0	15	0
	£3,313	10	2

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Wm. Rudgard, Merchant, Lincoln, Life Governor, "Inhabitant of the City of Lincoln."

Wm. Marshall, Brewer, Lincoln, Life Governor, "Inhabitant of Close or Bail of Lincoln."

Rev. Edmund Venables, Procurator of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln as Junior Canon; Residentiary in the place of Rev. J. D. Giles, deceased.

Wm. Ashley, Mayor, Wine Merchant.

Charles Ward, Builder, Alderman.

W. Foster, Maltster, Alderman.

John Richard Battle, Druggist, Town Councillor.

The last four elected annually, 1 January 1867.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thurston G. Dale.

Head Master:

W. Dalton.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							h m		H.			Y.		h m		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	124	8				4	0 30	4	2	Sinclair on the Catechism; Nicholl's Help; Bible.	20	11	4	0 30	4	2	Bible; Faith and Duty; Sinclair on Genesis.	16	8	3	½	5	1½	New Testament; Church Catechism.
Arithmetic	124	6				6	1 0	—	6	Colenso	20	—	6	1 0	—	6	Trotter	16	—	10	½	—	5	Trotter.
Mensuration and Surveying.	24	2				6	1 0	—	6	Nesbitt and Tate	20	—	6	1 0	—	6		16						
Natural History.	50	2				4	0 30	—	2		20	—	4	0 30	—	2		16						
History	50	2				4	0 30	—	2		20	—	4	0 30	—	2		16	—	4	½	4	2	
Geography	100	8				4	0 30	—	2	Allen and Cornwell	20	—	4	0 30	—	2	Allen and Cornwell	16						
English Grammar.	100	8				4	0 30	—	2	Lennie, and Allen and Cornwell.	20	—	4	0 30	—	2	Lennie, and Allen and Cornwell.	16	—	4	½	4	2	Viva voce Lessons are given in English Grammar and Geography.
English Composition.	24	2				4	0 30	—	2	Allen	20	—	4	0 30	—	2	Allen	16	—	10	½	—	5	
Reading	124	8				8	0 30	—	4	Crossley, Chambers, &c.	20	—	4	1 0	—	4	Crossley, Chambers, &c.	16	—	4	1	—	4	
Writing	124	8				4	1 0	—	4		20	—	4	1 0	—	4		16	—	3	1	—	3	
Music	24	1				3	1 0	—	3		20	—	3	1 0	—	3		16	—	1	1	—	1	
Drawing	124	1				1	1 0	—	1		20	—	1	1 0	—	1		16						
			No fees are paid. The education is gratuitous.	Twenty-four.																			
				The average age is 12 years.																			

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

LOUTH.—HARDIE AND MAPLETOFT'S SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

This school is frequented chiefly by the sons of the smaller tradesmen, and fills a place intermediate to the grammar school and the primary schools. The instruction seems to be thorough of its kind, and the discipline and demeanour of the boys quite satisfactory. The arithmetic of the highest class (boys of about 13) was highly creditable; they worked sums in nearly all parts of the subject with neatness, intelligence, and rapidity. The other classes acquitted themselves, on the whole, satisfactorily. No boys are now learning algebra, but it is often taught. The dictation of the best boys was good; in the second class the average was rather low. A few boys answered well in English grammar. Some attention is given to geography, but the classes which I examined did not succeed very well.

The school-room is old, and scarcely worth much repair; it is thought that a subscription might be raised for a new one. Part of the building, however, was erected less than 30 years ago by the late master, who took the ground on a lease, which has now nearly run out. The present master purchased the lease for 153*l.* The master's house is his own freehold, but the trustees advanced 300*l.* towards the purchase. Perhaps they might buy it.

The school has been very popular, but is now rather on the decline. At one time there were 90 boys, including 20 boarders. Now the trustees have often to wait some months before they can fill up vacancies in the schools. This result is ascribed to the increasing popularity of the grammar school. I could not ascertain that any complaints were made against the management of Hardie's school; in fact, it was spoken very highly of. Boys from the National and British school sometimes come and finish their education there; possibly exhibitions might be given to the best of such boys, and a capitation fee imposed on others.

A private school in the town is considered to be one of the most efficient in the county. The arrangements and discipline of the school and the tone of the boys seem thoroughly satisfactory, and the teaching very careful. The arithmetic of the upper boys was very fair, and their answers in geography and history creditable. Latin is not learnt by all, though the master would prefer that it should be. As the object of the school is to prepare boys for business, great stress is laid upon writing; sums are occasionally entered, and the notes of lectures are required to be very neatly done. The system of instruction in bookkeeping is said to be very successful. The boys are provided with cash boxes and account books, and started with a capital in paper money. They then purchase of the master goods represented by the invoices, and sell them again to one another, making allowances, fixed by the master, for profit, commission, &c. The two boys concerned in a trans-

action work out the necessary sums, one by decimals, the other by the ordinary rules, so as to check one another. When goods reach double their original price, they are sold back to the master. Two or three hours once a week, and a little extra time at the end of a half-year, are devoted to these lessons. Lessons in chemistry and physiology are occasionally given.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 687, 690, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Hardie, by will, 17 Aug. 1562, gave all his lands (except those in Skidbrook and South Perisheynge) after his wife's death, to pay 2*s.* a week to and among the poor of North Somercotes, and the residue for the schooling and bringing up poor men's children in learning, within the town of Louth. Lands long mixed with those of the grammar school, and the profits applied to the same. By scheme of Court of Chancery in 1838, this charity was combined with the following. Dr. Robert Mapletoft, by a codicil, 29 June 1676, gave lands at Saltfleetby for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. Endowment augmented and confirmed by founder's heir and executor, by deed, 11 July 1678.

School Property.—Hardie's Charity has 54a. 1r. 25p., let at 127*l.* 4*s.* Also 300*l.* lent on mortgage at 4 per cent. Gross income 139*l.* 4*s.*, of which 120*l.* applied to school, and 5*l.* 4*s.* paid to poor of Somercotes.

Mapletoft's Charity has 24a., let at 50*l.* a year, the whole of which is applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site not well adapted to their purpose. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Towards the maintenance of a fit person to teach the children of the town of Louth to read, to learn their catechism, and to instruct them to write, to cast accounts, and to teach them their accidence, and make them fit for the grammar school. (Mapletoft's codicil). Schooling and bringing up of poor men's children in learning within the town of Louth for ever. (Hardie's will.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, dated 27 Jan. 1838.

Three trustees; appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

Master.—One, receiving 120*l.* a year from Hardie's Charity, and 50*l.* from Mapletoft's.

Day Scholars.—50. (*See Assistant Commissioners' Report.*)

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

SPALDING.—THE WILLESBY SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

There is (besides the grammar school) another school at Spalding, called the Willesby (Petit) School, with an income of about 200*l.* a year. It is intended for the children of parents who pay no rates. Boys only are admitted. The subjects of instruction are reading, English, writing, and the principles of the Christian religion. About 40*l.* per annum is spent on coats and caps for the boys. There are between 50 and 60 boys in the school, with no teacher but one master, and paid monitors. The discipline is good, and the master is considered very careful and painstaking. The 1st class, 14 boys, from 12 to 14, did very fairly in arithmetic, including fractions; the 2d, moderately. The 3d class (from 11 to 13,) are mostly boys admitted late, and backward for their age. They do not read well. The upper boys knew some geography. The founder does not seem to have wished to connect the school with the Church of England. The religious instruction he enjoins is the Creed, Lord's Prayer, Commandments, and some plain Catechism. He also leaves directions that Baxter's Call to the Unconverted shall be given to the boys, and that the trustees shall be Protestants. At present boys of all denominations are admitted indifferently, but the Church Catechism is taught, and the trustees have required the master to be a member of the Church of England. There are only three trustees; Mr. Moore is the only one resident in Spalding. The building is an old Wesleyan chapel; it is large and in good repair, but a little too near the street. There is a house for the master.

It is thought by some persons that this school comes somewhat into competition with the National and British schools of the town, which have been established since it was founded. Perhaps it might now be made most useful as a commercial school, with exhibitions from the primary schools. I think a still more desirable plan would be to combine it with the grammar school, reserving the greater part of the Willesby endowment towards the payment of the fees and part of the expenses of poor boys continuing their education there. If this plan were adopted, the instruction should be chiefly in mathematics, Latin, and French, but an opportunity of learning Greek should be provided for the sake of those boys who would use it as a preparatory school.

There is also a Bluecoat school in the town, the income of which, in 1865, was about 200*l.*

OTHER SCHOOLS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

There are several schools, with tolerable endowments, in the neighbourhood. Market Deeping, which, with St. James Deeping, forms a town of between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants, has an endowment of about 100*l.* a year, with an excellent schoolroom and master's house, adapted for boarders. The master has

been in the habit of teaching the sons of the tradesmen in the town as well as his own free boys. A few years ago he had a flourishing middle-class school, but now the free boys form the greater part. Other boys attend a private school recently established in the town. The teaching seemed to be intelligent, but no boys were at all above the standard of a primary school. There is no National school in the town, nor is this school under inspection. Deeping St. James has a National school, and several other charities which some of the inhabitants are anxious to devote to education.

Cowbit, a village three miles from Spalding, has an endowment of about 100*l.* The scheme contemplates an education above that of a National school, but there seems to be no demand in the parish for such instruction.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 115, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Willsby, July 1682, who gave 50a. 3r. of land in parish of Tydd S. Mary, Moullin, and Spalding, for erection or purchase of a house for a school and payment of stipend of 15*l.* per annum to be paid to a schoolmaster and apprenticing scholars.

School Property.—Value of income, A.D. 1837, 170*l.* 9*s.* gross.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching children of such poor parents as inhabit parish of Spalding, and pay no rates. In case children of before-mentioned parents are not sufficient for employment of master, children from neighbourhood (Cowbitt or elsewhere) to be admitted. Most tractable children to have, out of rents, one upper garment; and in two years, or when, in discretion of trustees, they are sufficiently learned to be sent away, well clothed, with a Bible and some book (Baxter's Saint's Rest or Yonge's Young Man's Guide). Surplus rents to be applied in apprenticing children, in opinion of minister, poorest, and most deserving. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, principles of Christian religion contained in Apostles' Creed, Ten Commandments, and Lord's Prayer, with some plain familiar catechism explaining same. (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—Seven trustees, self-electing, appoint master.

Master must be able to teach reading and writing, and to instruct in principles of the Christian reformed religion.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Masters.—Besides master, four paid monitors appointed by trustees.

Day Scholars.—Boys from distances up to three quarters of a mile. Attend school for two hours on Sunday, and go twice to church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to read monosyllables.

School variously classified according to subject. School course not modified to suit particular cases. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination annually by a paid examiner appointed by trustees. Merit money, to the amount of 50*s.*, distributed by them.

Punishments: occasionally corporal, inflicted before whole school; more frequently, impositions.

Playground; about 210 square yards.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week; two-thirds of lessons prepared in school.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

LONG SUTTON.—PHILLIPS' CHARITY.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The endowment from which this school is supported was left in 1492, for superstitious uses. The lands reverted to the crown, and were granted by Elizabeth to Dyer and Cremer and their heirs. Afterwards, in 1584, they were granted in fee to trustees for charitable uses. In 1729 it was found that it had been customary to pay a schoolmaster out of the proceeds, and it was ordered that this payment should continue, and that the remainder of the income should be applied to charitable purposes by the trustees. By a scheme, approved by Master Wingfield in 1834, it was directed that after paying the expenses of repairs, the receiver, &c., half the income should be given to the schoolmaster, and half as a dole. The income is about 200*l.* a year. As Allen's Charity, which is quite as large, is expended in doles, it may be doubted whether it would not be desirable to apply the whole income of Phillips' Charity to education. The town is increasing, and is the centre of an important agricultural district. A private school, where 10*s.* a quarter is paid, has from 20 to 30 boys; another at 2*l.* a quarter has 10. There is no National school for boys.

The master is considered a painstaking man, but he has more boys on his hands than he can manage, and has never received the training that would enable him to teach a large school efficiently. The result of my examination was not satisfactory. Eight boys (aged from 10 to 12) had learnt up to subtraction of money, some a little further, but scarcely anything was produced, except with frequent help from the master. Only two boys knew a little geography; nine of the first 13 (aged from 10 to 12) could not point out London. There are scarcely any books, most of the parents being too poor to provide them. Almost all the teaching consists in writing out and learning by heart answers to questions. The two best boys were pay-scholars. The discipline appeared defective.

The rector and the other trustees have long been anxious to improve the condition of the school, and apparently, to have it conducted on the National system. In 1835 a grant had been obtained on condition of the British and Foreign system being pursued. It is said that the National Society also made a grant towards the building. In 1844 the master was dismissed by the trustees, but was reinstated by an order of the Court of Chancery. Since then the question has been left.

The building, which belongs to Allen's Charity, and is held at a nominal rent, is divided into a boys' and girls' school. The boys' school is 30 feet by 40, and in poor repair. Slates occasionally fall from the roof.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. 4, 143, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Phillips, by will, 21 April 1492, gave lands in Sutton S. Mary and Sutton S. Nicholas for superstitious uses and maintenance of a priest. By the statute of Edw. VI. the estates were vested in the Crown, and being regranted by Queen Elizabeth in 1574, were in 1581 conveyed by the grantees to such godly, necessary, and charitable uses as should be yearly set down in writing by the churchwardens of Sutton and five others. By decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 20 Dec. 1729, schoolmaster was allowed in continuance of a former usage a stipend of 20*l.* By scheme of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1834, trustees were ordered, after providing for repairs, receiver's salary, and incidental expenses, to divide income into moieties; one payable to schoolmaster, and the other to be distributed among poor by way of dole.

School Property.—51a. 0r. 28p. of land. The master is entitled to a moiety of 50*l.* a year out of the rents after certain deductions. Rather more than 100*l.* a year now paid to master (1867). The other moiety distributed in doles to the poor. No probable increase.

School carried on in a building belonging to Allen's Charity,* the master having lately agreed to pay a rent of 10*s.* a year, and keep the western portions of the building in repair; not well adapted to the purpose. Playground small and very damp.

Objects of Trust.—(See above.) Number of scholars limited by minute of trustees to 40.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1834.

Rector and churchwardens *ex-officio*, and others trustees. When number of trustees is reduced to four, ratepayers elect eight. Do not interfere in management of school since judgment was given against them in a Chancery suit, involving them in heavy expenses.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—One master.

Day Scholars.—Between six and 14 years of age; from distances up to three miles. Required to attend Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know their letters.

School classified by reading chiefly; separately for writing. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. School ill supplied with books for religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency in reading.

Examination by master as opportunity offers. No prizes.

Punishments: caning, summarily and publicly inflicted, but "only for immoral language and truanting."

Playground 90 yards area.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in summer, and 25 in winter per week.

* Founded by will of Thomas Allen, 29 Dec. 1603, for restoration of Long Sutton Church, maintenance of church music, apprenticing and relief of poor. The trustees of Allen's Charity are, except one, the same as those of Phillips' Charity.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

2.—TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note, p. 113.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ALFORD: National School	2,658	Inhabitants -	1819	60⅔	(as returned in 1837). No further information.						
ASTERBY - -	304	Anthony Acham.	1638	10	10	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 3*d.*	Agriculture -	81	46
BARDNEY - -	1,425	Thomas Kitching.	1711	20	20	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers generally.	86	84
BARKSTON - -	540	Selina Towers	1718	40	40	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Labourers -	39	38
BARTON-UPON-HUMBER.	6,797	W. Long - 1722 R. Beck - 1728 N. Fountain 1735		19	(paid in very nearly equal parts to managers of National and						
BENNINGTON -	588	R. Cowell - 1701 William Purrill. 1725		164 (Mixed charity)	100	—	Yes -	None	Farmers and labourers.	55	—
BILLINGBOROUGH	1,149	Mary Toller - 1671 John Toller - 1686		32	32	—	Yes -	3*d.* (20 free); a few 8*s.* a quarter.	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	35	5
BLYTON - -	746	John Milns -	1815	20	20	—	No -	2*d.* to 6*d.*	Generally farm labourers.	35	3
BOLINGBROKE -	1,018	John Chamberlayn.	1664	21	21	—	No -	2*d.* (17 free).	Chiefly labourers.	57	49
BOSTON: Laughton's School.	17,893	John Laughton	1707	173	110	27	No -	None (freemen).	Small tradesmen and mechanics.	100	—
Blue Coat School	„	Subscription -	1713	211	105*	145*	Yes -	None	Labourers, artisans, and mechanics.	33	33

Endowment supplemented by subscriptions, which in 1866 amounted to 62*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Clothing. Girls.	Board. Boys.	Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Eight -	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes - -	Mist., assistant mast. and assistant mist.
—	—	—	—	None at present -	None -	Nine -	Trustees	Neither -	Yes - -	Two.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Seven -	Trustees	Neither -	No - -	Two.
Wesleyan Schools in town, for the education of about 30 poor children).										
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Six -	Trustees	Neither -	No - -	Only one mast.
—	—	—	—	3 boys E.A., 3 boys M.B.	None -	Ministers, churchwardens, and overseers of Billingborough and Horbling.		Neither -	No -	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Six -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Eight -	Rector -	Neither (trained).	Yes - -	One.
—	—	—	—	30 M.B. - - -	Two -	Five -	Trustees	Neither -	No - -	Four.
33	33	—	—	12 boys M.B. -	None -	Mayor, vicar, and lecturer.		Neither -	No - -	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
BURGH-IN-THE-MARSH.	1,223	J. Holden -	1503	£ 33½	£ (as returned in 1837).	£	No further information.				
BURTON-COGGLES	288	John Speight C. Cholmeley	1734 1773	22	22	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Labourers, small tradesmen, and farmers.	35	29
CASTLE-BYTHAM	813	Resolution of vestry.	1814	60	40*	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	71	75
GREAT CARLTON -	338	Sir E. Smith -	1716	26	26	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.*	Mostly labourers.	21	27
SOUTH CARLTON -	181	John Monson	1678	10†	10	—	Yes (no part of end.)	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	46	28
COLSTERWORTH -	1,163	Edmund Turnor.	1829	43	43	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 8*d.*	Agricultural labourers, small tradesmen, and farmers.	80	40
COWBIT - -	649	T. Andrew - W. Guy -	1712 1800	83	75	—	Yes -	6*d.*, 4*d.*, 2*d.*	Cottagers, &c.	46	38
CRANWELL -	233	Dame M. Thorold.	—	3	(as returned in 1837).		No further information.				
CROWLE - -	2,648	R. Brewer - T. Walkwood R. Clark -	1687 1692 1721	37	rent and allowance for coals (return in 1837).				No further		
MARKET DEEPING	1,337	(Part of feoffee charity.)	—	111	70	—	Yes -	None	Principally agricultural labourers.	55	—
DIGBY - -	330	Henry Young	1761	21	21	—	Yes (no part of end.)	Usual school pence.	Agricultural -	32	30

* 20*l.* a year absorbed in paying off debt incurred in rebuilding master's house, and interest.
† Recently a local charity of 12 guineas a year has been directed by Court of Chancery to be applied to education in parishes of South and North Carlton and Burton.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Rector and committee.	Neither	Yes	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy A.	None	Lord Monson		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., p. teacher, and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Certificated	No	Two.
information.										
—	—	—	—	M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar		Neither	No; diocesan.	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1837) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
Dowsby	195	Unknown	—	10	rentcharge (return in 1837). No further information.						
Eagle	533	T. Union	1719	5	5	—	No	2*d.*	Labouring class	4	2
Epworth	2,097	Henry Clifford and others.	1711	17	17	—	Yes	None	Agriculture chiefly.	17	3
Ewerby	473	Henry Pell	1667	10	10	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	6	10
Faldingworth	365	Frances C. of Warwick.	1662	5	5	—	No	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*	Farmers, mechanics, and agricultural labourers.	31	15
Fishtoft	586	Not known	Not kwn.	23	23	—	Yes	1*d.*	Farm labourers chiefly.	37	38
Fleet	1,312	Mary Deacon S. Fairfax	1727 1754	49	49	—	Yes	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.* (some free).	Labourers generally.	35	25
Folkingham	650	Rev. Rich. Brockersby.	1713	30	30	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	27	—
Frieston	1,239	J. Holden B. Morfoot	1723 1727	13	13	—	Yes	1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	25	—
Friskney	1,604	Unknown	Unkwn.	60	60	—	Yes	6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural.	65	53
Gedney Hill	466	(Branch of Gedney Hill Charity.)	—	50	50	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	24	26

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Parishioners.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None M.B. at present.	None	One survivor.	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector, overseers, churchwardens, and 11 other feoffees.		Neither	No	Mast. and mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither (trained).	No	Mast. and mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	-	-	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V., churchwardens, and overseers.		Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	-	Committee.	Neither (master trained).	No	Four.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
GREAT GONERBY	1,145	Robert Kelham.	1808	12	11	—	No	None	Labourers	12	—
GOSBERTON	2,107	R. Marjorum	1681	32	32	—	None	None	Labourers	14	8
GRAINTHORPE	738	George Lill	1817	18	—	—	Yes	2*d.* to 6*d.* (20 boys free).	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	50	25
GRANTHAM: Hurst's School	11,121	T. Hurst, D.D.	1671	22 (carried by Municipal Charity trustees to the account of the							
HAGWORTHINGHAM.	666	Subscription	1704	22	22	—	Yes	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Farmers, tradespeople, and labourers.	65	63
HATTON	199	H. Smith	1616	6	6	—	No	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	25 about.	
HAXEY	2,157	T. Tankersley 1654; R. Taylor and others. 1722		102	60*	—	No	1*d.* and 2*d.* (about 30 free).	Agricultural	52	35
HEMINGBY	473	Jane Dymoke	1736	183 (Mixed charity)	50	11	Yes (both).	(18 boys and 14 girls free.)	Agriculture	30	38
HORBLING	546	Edward Brown	1691	57	57	—	Yes	2*d.* (20 boys free).	Agricultural	40	36
HORNCASTLE: Watson's School.	4,846	Richard Watson.	1784	91	50	—	Yes	1*d.*	Principally labourers.	42	32

* Balance absorbed in liquidation of building debt, books, repairs, &c.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	R. Kelham, Esq.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None		Vicar and heirs of Sir H. Heron.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B., 1 boy N. Sc.	None	Min., churchwarden, and overseer.		Neither	No; diocesan.	Mast.
treasurer of the girls' national school).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	R., churchwarden, and overseer.		Mast. cert.	No; diocesan.	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys F., 3 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
4	4	—	—	3 boys E.A., 3 boys M.B.	Two boys	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy L., 2 boys E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Governors of grammar school.		Neither	No	One mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation,	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL.	655	Unknown -	—	5	5	—	Yes -	1½*d.*	Labourers and artisans.	35	30
KIRKBY-UPON-BAIN.	363	Richard Brockelsby.	1713	80	80	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Farmers, labourers, &c.	31	19
EAST KIRKBY -	432	Gregory and Margaret Croft.	1719	69	63	—	Yes -	(6*d.* entrance.)	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	38	3
LACEBY -	1021	Sarah Stanford.	1720	141	116	3	Yes -	1*d.* -	Principally labouring class.	81	95
LAVINGTON -	175	M. Parnham -	1721	11	11	—	No -	None	Labourers -	2	4
LINCOLN: Christ's Hospital.	20999	R. Smith, M.D. 1602 P. Richier, M.D 1732		2823	2046 *		Yes -	None	Policemen, labourers, &c.	124	—
LOUTH: Mapletoft's School.	10560	Dr. Mapletoft, Dean of Ely.	1676	177	170	—	No -	None	Tradesmen and artisans.	50	—
MALTBY-le-MARSH	332	Anne Bolle -	1705	80	78	—	Yes -	None (poor)	Generally labourers.	36	27
MARSTON -	403	Dame M. Thorold.	1718	36½ (Mixed charity)	65	—	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	—	—
MARTIN -	909	Mary King -	1753	65	50	—	Yes -	None (labourers), 6*d.* and 3*d.*	Agriculture -	30	25

* Not including 156*l.* apprentice premiums; but including master's (150*l.*), under master's (100*l.*), surgeon's (45.*l*), (64*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*), and gas and fuel (66*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*) *See also Digest*, p. 363.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Earl Brownlow		Mast. cert.	Not yet	Mast. and sempstress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	(Clergyman.)	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.	None	Ten	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
124	—	124	—	24 M.	Nine (1865.)	Seven	Governors.	Neither	No	Mast. and under mast.
—	—	—	—	6 L., 6 E.A., 18 M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Cert.	No; diocesan.	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Mast. uncert.	No	Mast., mist. for sewing.

and matron's (40*l*.) salaries, boys, clothing, &c. (499*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*.), board (844*l*. 5*s*.), furniture (94*l*.), books and stationery

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
MORTON near Bourn.	1,008	R. Leaband - H. Abel -	1716 1796	£ 8	£ 8	£ —	No -	2d. -	Labourers -	45	35
MORTON (par. Gainsborough).	623	Joshua Tyler	1708	18	18	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	10	10
NAVENBY -	1,170	(Part of "Town Farm.")		35	35	—	No -	2d. and 4d. (some free).	Agricultural labourers mostly.	60	78
NORMANBY -	478	M. Dunn -	1677	16	(as returned in 1837).		No further information.				
NORTH OWERSBY	421	Alexander Wrawby.	1705	10	10	—	Yes (lent).	1d., 2d., 3d. (9 free).	Labourers -	66	43
OWSTON - -	1,585	J. Noddell -	1716	6½	(as returned in 1837).		Noddell's endowment under 5l.; paid				
PINCHBECK, EAST	1,518	Unknown - Rev. Michael Mitchell and others.	about 1688	37	37	—	Yes -	2d. to 6d.	Agricultural labourers, small tradesmen, and farmers.	76	88
GREAT PONTON -	561	William Archer	1717	89	79	—	Yes -	(1s. entrance).	Agriculture -	32	18
QUADRING: Cowley's School	1,001	Thomas Cowley. Edward Brown.	1701 1739	145 (Mixed charity)	61*	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers and small farmers.	18	22
Crawford's Schools.	„	John Crawford	1696	87 (Mixed charity)	38	8 about	Yes -	1d. to 6d.		40	69
RAITHBY -	217	Thomas Lawford. E. Kirkbride	1683 1813	15	15	—	No -	2d. and 1d.	Agricultural labourers.	17	15

* Including 18l. a year paid towards Crawford schools.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Min. and churchwardens.	Trustees and managers.	Mast. cert.	Yes *	Mast., mist., and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Overseers		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mist. cert.	(Girls' school is.)	Mast., mist., and two paid girls
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. alone cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
to the national school (Return by Vicar in 1868).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. and Mist. cert.	Yes	Five.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Earl of Dysart.	Mast. trained.	No	Mast. with wife for needlework.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Two mist.*
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	Yes	One.

* 2*s.* a week paid to mistress of a dame school at Quadring Fen for teaching 24 children.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
MARKET RASEN -	2,468	Sir G. St. Paul	1612	£ 17	£ (rentcharge, of which only 7*l.* 12*s.* paid; residue withheld.	£				Case	
MIDDLE RASEN -	1,063	J. Wilkinson -	1720	No endowment beyond master's house and two acres of land occu-							
RIPPINGALE -	569	R. Brownlow, J. Lister -	—	8	rentcharge, as returned in 1837. No further information.						
ROPSLEY -	746	James Thompson, Rev. B. Storer, D.D.	1719, 1801	12	12	—	No -	(1*s.* a year.)	Labourers or widows.	8	8 Free.
RUSKINGTON -	1,089	Lady Ann Hodgson.	1719	10	10	*	No -	None	Agricultural labourers or small tradesmen.	10 in Nat. Sch.	—
SALEBY - -	244	Thos. Faulkner.	1762	6	23	—	Yes -	1*d.* -	Agricultural labourers.	18	18
		Charlotte Wilson.	1858	17							
SCAWBY WITH STURTON.	1,570	Richard Nelthorpe.	1705	53	53	—	Yes -	(1*s.*, 2*s.*, or 3*s.* a quarter.)	Farmers, village tradesmen, and labourers.	67	65
SCUNTHORPE -	278	N. Haram -	1793	6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* (dividends, accumulating). Return in 1837. No further							
SEDGEBROOK -	269	Dame M. Thorold.	1718	364 (Mixed charity)	65	10	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	24	16
SIBSEY - -	1,297	Parishioners Appropriation of common.	1723, 1742	109	80†	—	No -	(2*s.* a quarter and upwards.	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	72	77
„ NORTHLANDS	„	William Newby Plant.	1846	58	50	—	Yes -	(6*d.* a quarter.)	Agriculture -	30	30

* A premium of 5*l.* allowed for apprenticing each of the boys as they attain 14 years of age.
† Remainder of income absorbed in pension to late master.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
certified to Attorney General). Return in 1837. No further information.										
pied therewith (Return in 1837). School in abeyance pending the settlement of a new trust deed (Return 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Manager of Nat. School.	Mast cert.	Yes	Mast. and 2 p. teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None / Four	Vicar	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
information.										
—	—	—	—	None	One	Four	Trustees	Neither	No; diocesan.	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 1 boy F., 2 boys E.A., 3 boys and 4 girls M.B.	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	6 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
SLEAFORD: Alvey's School.	3,745	W. Alvey -	1726	65⅓	rent (return in 1837). No further information.						
NORTH SOMERCOTES.	1,178	J. Mottram -	1690	31	31	—	Yes -	1*d.* -	Agricultural -	74	71
SPALDING: Petit School.	7,032	T. Willsby -	1682	200 about	?	40 about	Yes -	? None	Labourers and mechanics chiefly.	50 or 60	—
Blue Coat School.	„	Sir John Gamlyn. M. Deacon -	1710 1721	155*	90	65	No -	None	Poor people -	40	40
STAINTON BY LANGWORTH.	213	Edmond Boulter.	1700 about	10	10	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Labouring class principally.	38	14
STAMFORD: Blue Coat School.	8,047	Corporation -	1704	170	160	10	No	None	Mechanics and labourers.	150	—
Wells' Petty School.	„	Edward Wells	1604	38	38	—	No -	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Agricultural labourers and mechanics.	59	85
STOWE near Gainsborough.	1,070	Lady Warwick	1626	12	12	—	No -	2*d.* to 3*d.* (12 free.)	Labourers -	33	37
SURFLEET -	953	Lady Fraiser -	1764	32	25	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	10	10
SUTTON (LONG) S. MARY.	4,051	R. Phillipps -	4,051	200 about	More than 100	‡	No buildings.	None	?		No

* Endowment largely supplemented by subscriptions; these amounted to 79*l.* 16*s.* in 1866.
‡ Mixed charity; partly expended in doles.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	7 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. alone cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
?	—	—	—	M.B.	†	Three	Trustees	? Neither	? No	One mast. and paid monitors.
0	40	—	—	40 boys B.	None	Twenty-five.	Acting members or trustees.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees and certain subscribers with sanction of corporation of Lincoln.	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
10	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V. and churchwardens of All Saints.		Neither	Yes	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Rector and others.)	? Trustees	Neither	? No	One mast.

† Gratuities of not more than 2*l.* are given to boys leaving at 15.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866.). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
SUTTON S. EDMUND.	730	Lord of Manor	1825	£ 19*l.* 17*s.*	£ 6*d.*	£ rent (return in 1837).	No further information.				
SWINESHEAD -	1903	Thomas Cowley.	1701	161 (Mixed charity)	89	—	No -	2*d.* (10 free.)	Chiefly farm labourers.	48	33
SYSTON - -	238	Dame M. Thorold.	1718	364 (Mixed charity)	30	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	11	21
THEDDLETHORPE All Saints -	300	Lord of Manor and Rector.	1810	No endowment beyond house and garden.			Yes -	Agriculture -		66	32
S. Helen -	426										
NORTH THORESBY	824	Dr. Mapletoft	1676	41	41	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.* and 4*d.* (20 free)	Chiefly agricultural labourers, tradesmen, and farmers.	40	—
TYDD S. MARY -	977	Martha Trafford.	1740	50	35	—	Yes -	(7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* a quarter.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	28	—
UFFINGTON -	510	Earl of Lindsey.	1814	*	—	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Principally labourers.	—	60
ULCEBY near Barton.	1048	T. Richardson	1722	55	29†	—	Yes -	(3*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.)	Farmers, artisans, and labourers.	84	60
WADDINGHAM -	812	John Thompson.	1719	50	50	—	No -	2*d.* to 6*d.* (20 free.)	Principally agricultural labourers.	40	10
WASHINGBOROUGH.	1213	R. Eure -	1627	13	(as returned in 1837). No further information.						
		T. Pyke -	1728	5½							

* 20*l.* rentcharge (return in 1837). "A private charity" (return in 1867).

† Remainder of income absorbed in payments in respect of interest and principal of money borrowed for repairs, drainage, &c.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School Under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Mast. Cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Lord of Manor.	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B.	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees and Lord of Dunton Manor.	Cert.	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M. B.	—	—	Earl of Lindsey.	Neither	No; diocesan.	Mast.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 3 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. Cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither (trained).	No	Mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
WELBY	499	W. Welby - Rev. W. Dodwell.	1780 1824	15 10	25	—	No (lent).	None	Labourers principally.	11	11
WHAPLODE	2,462	Elisha Wilson	1704	10	10	—	No	2*d.* (24 free.)	Agricultural labourers.	51	45
WIGTOFT	732	W. Blisbury	1714	39	20	—	No	None	Labourers	20	—
WITHAM-ON-THE HILL.	236	(Part of Church Estate.)		41*	41*	—	Yes	None	Chiefly labourers.	16	14
WOOTTON	591	John Faulding	1727	2	2	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 6*d.* (4 free.)	Chiefly labourers and small tradesmen.	18	23
WRANGLE	1,198	Rev. Thomas Alenson.	1555	169 (Mixed charity)	65†	—	Yes	Small fee for firing.	Farmers, farm labourers, and small tradesmen.	40	30
WROOT	392	Henry Travis	1710	354‡	82	—	No	None by labourers in parish.	Generally farmers and farm labourers.	34	42

* Besides seven tons of coal.

† Master also receives 15*l.* 17*s.* as well as other Bede members.

‡ Endowment shared with Free Schools at Thorne and Hatfield in Yorkshire.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.) Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two (ch. wardens.)	V. and churchwardens.	Neither	No; diocesan	Mast., mist. and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V., churchwardens, and overseers.		Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Mast.; wife teaches needlework.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Three of trustees.	Mast.cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustees by approval of rector.	Neither	No	Mast., sewing mist., and two paid monitors.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

BULWELL FREE SCHOOL.

MR. EVE'S REPORT.

ACCORDING to the trust-deed, the school should be under the management of a governor and four assistants. The vacancies in the board have not been filled up for many years, so that, at present, there is no trustee. The late vicar is said to have been a trustee, but nothing is certainly known about it.

The constitution of the school provides that reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Bible and catechism shall be taught; and Latin to such scholars as are capable, till they are fit for the University. The present master, who has been in office for 45 years, has professed himself willing to carry out these instructions, but has rarely, if ever, taught Latin, either from want of opportunity, or because he was prevented by the late vicar. When he was younger the school was frequented by some boys above the condition of labourers. He had also four or five boarders. He is now very old, and broken down by illness, so that the principal work of teaching devolves on an assistant. About 30 children attend the school. I heard the first class, whose ages vary from 6 to 11, read some verses in the Bible, which is their usual reading-book. The best read with difficulty, and some of the class scarcely at all. All were quite ignorant of the meaning of what they read, and of the simplest facts of the Gospel history. A few could answer easy questions in the multiplication table. I am informed, however, that a very fair elementary education used to be given.

The school is in a rough condition, and contains no kind of apparatus beyond a few desks and forms. It also requires some repairs. The rest of the house, which has been kept up and enlarged by the master, is in fair order. The surrounding land, which is let principally for gardens, brings in 18*l.*, or, after paying expenses, 14*l.* per annum. Coal has lately been found in the neighbourhood, but I am informed that any minerals under the school property would belong to the lord of the manor.

The population has much increased lately, owing to the establishment of collieries. In this and the next village there is a population of about 8,000.

The state of the school has been a subject of discussion in the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

parish, but it is thought desirable to make no change during the life of the present master. Large National schools have just been erected; and it is a question whether the income of this charity should be applied to them, or whether an attempt should be made to use it to start a good middle-class school. Many people in the parish are anxious to try the latter. Should the plan be adopted new buildings would be required.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 402. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By George Strelley, who in 1669 built a free school in Bulwell, and settled on it a field on which the house stood. Document containing ordinances of founder in parish chest.

School Property.—3a. 1r. 12p. of land. Gross income, 20*l.* 16*s.* Buildings and residence for master in bad repair.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The teaching of the young children of Bulwell of seven years old and upwards in reading, writing, arithmetic, the catechism, and the Bible, and Latin to such as were capable until they should be fit for the University. If children stay longer than five years at school the master may demand a fee not exceeding 10*s.* (Founder's Ordinances, 1669.)

Government and Masters. — Ordinances made by founder A.D. 1669, appointing governor and assistants.

Rector and churchwardens and one other are the trustees, who appoint master. The master removable after six months' notice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Masters.—One.

Day Scholars.—About 50 boys from three to twelve years of age.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No qualification on admission. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are the subjects taught. No Latin scholars for some years.

Boys attend church twice on Sundays. School opened with prayer, but not always. Punishment, caning in public.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week.

No boys gone to university in last five years.

In Feb. 1867 the school was closed and rents not collected, the head master having lately died, and new trustees being not yet appointed.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

S. T. Cooper, Esq., Lord of the Manor, Bulwell.
Rev. W. H. Cantrell, Rector, Bulwell.
Charles Allcock, Farmer, Bulwell.
Alfred Faulconbridge, Farmer, Bulwell.
Edward Charles Bleacher, Farmer, Bulwell.
George Wilkinson, Farmer, Bulwell.
William Walker, Merchant, Bulwell.

Clerk to Trustees

G. Johnson, Nottingham.

Head Master:

(No appointment made. The Charity Commissioners have been applied to for permission to carry out the trust in the new national schools.)

ELSTON SCHOOL.

Mr. EVE'S REPORT.

THERE is nothing to add to the information received by the Commissioners, except that the school, which is a mixed one, is well conducted. At the time of my visit most of the children were absent picking osiers; but several of those present were evidently intelligent, and creditably advanced for their age in arithmetic. H.M. Inspector's recent reports have been good. There is a good school-room, recently erected. The old school-room, which was in a very rough state, has been converted into a cowhouse, and is let with the cottage originally appropriated to the master. There seems to be no demand for a higher education. The only subject of complaint is the very common one, that part of the grant of the Committee of Council has, at times, been deducted in consideration of the endowment.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 429, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By decree of Court of Chancery in 1614, 50*l.* in hands of executors of Lawrence Pendleton, clerk, ordered, with their consent, to be employed towards maintenance of a grammar school in Elston. This sum and 40*s.* more laid out in land for support of schoolmaster or building schoolhouse (Indenture 5 Feb. 1652). Further endowment by Eliz. Darwin who, by codicil to her will dated 25 Oct. 1784, left 100*l.* to be laid out in purchase of land for benefit of schoolmaster. By award of Inclosure Commissioners in 1801 about four acres allotted to school. Schoolhouse erected and master's house partly rebuilt in 1812 at expense of Robert W. Darwin.

School Property.—5A. 2R. 11P. of land, let at 20*l.* a year, which forms the whole of the income of school.

Objects of Trust.—The building of a grammar school and maintenance of a schoolmaster for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Elston (deed of 1652).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 1862.

Trustees consist of rector (*ex officio*) and four others appointed by Charity Commissioners.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical village school, attended by children o labouring class, to support of which the endowment is applied as directed by seheme.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Francis Darwin, Esq., Cresketh Hall, near Otley, Yorkshire.
John Thorpe, Esq., Elston Hall, near Newark.
J. R. Tomlin, Esq., Stoke Field, near Newark.
B. Bristowe, Esq., London.
Rev. F. Swire, Elston Rectory, near Newark.

Head Master:

Mr. F. C. Chandler.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SOUTH LEVERTON.—SAMPSON'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. EVE'S REPORT.

THE trustees have not, for some time past, interfered in the management of this school. The vicar of the parish was appointed master when curate, and has retained the office, paying the whole salary to the acting master. Both have held their positions for more than 30 years.

There were only about 25 children in the school at the time of my visit; but the numbers are considerably larger, reaching upwards of 50, in the winter. Lessons nominally begin at 9, but the children were not all assembled till a quarter before 10, and the master informs me that he seldom reads prayers before half-past 9. The discipline did not seem very good. About 10 of those present read in the Testament with tolerable fluency, but with scarcely any intelligence. They were ignorant of the simplest facts of scripture history, and had not learnt any geography. Several did not know in what country they lived. Their spelling was very poor. Of the remainder, three or four were reading easy extracts in the spelling-book; the rest are just beginning to read. Only six boys were doing arithmetic. Three of them did the compound rules fairly; the others failed in simple subtraction and multiplication. Some of the absent boys had filled large ciphering books, but I had no opportunity of testing their knowledge.

By the original rules of 1691, girls were strictly excluded; the master was required not to be absent more than 20 days in the year; the children were to clean the school in turn, and to attend church on Sunday; and the rules were to be hung up, and read annually by the master. None of these are now enforced. A new set was made in 1835, fixing the terms for writing and arithmetic, which are not included in the original scheme. One of these rules enforced attendance at church, but it is not observed.

The schoolroom, 38 feet by 20, is in substantial repair, but the floor is only of brick, and the walls look untidy. There are no blackboards or maps.

The trustees are very anxious to convert the school into a good National school, under Government inspection. Such a school is much wanted for North and South Leverton, and several adjoining places. There is a good one at Sturton, two miles off, to which children from the Levertons are now admitted; but they are to be excluded in future, as there is no room for them. There is also a dame's school at North Leverton. For the higher class of farmers Retford school is accessible.

There is a general feeling that the school is capable of improvement. It is said that the master is too much occupied with parochial business.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. 32. p. ii. 648. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deeds of John Sampson, 26 March 1688, and 16 September 1691, who gave a site and buildings thereon erected by him for a free grammar school, and a rentcharge of 20*l.* to be paid to master. Deeds in hands of solicitors and trustees.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 20*l.* All paid to (acting) master. School-room, master's house, and small garden.

Buildings fair. Site good. A residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the teaching of the youth and children of South Leverton. No female children to be admitted (Deed and Regulations of Sept. 1691). The instruction of the youths and children of South Leverton in literature, Latin, and Greek gratuitously, provided they conform to rules laid down in founder's will as to their regular attendance on Sundays at divine service, according to the usage of the Church of England; female children to be admitted (Rules of visitors and trustees, 1835).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek (Rules made by founder 1691).

Government and Masters.—Rules of visitors and trustees, 1835. In general, not observed. A new scheme in preparation.

Trustees of school, appointed by survivors, with rector of Clayworth and vicars of Sturton and South Leverton and North Wheatley, govern school, appoint and dismiss head master.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge and master of arts, or orthodox minister or preacher. Must not hold any ecclesiastical preferment further than within parish of South Leverton.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. An elementary parochial school for boys and girls.

Masters.—Vicar of parish is head master, and appoints an acting master. No restriction as to taking boarders. Total income of under-master, 20*l.*; from fees, 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum from each scholar. Head master receives nothing. Each scholar pays 2*d.* per week for writing and arithmetic. Master resides in schoolhouse. Both masters appointed by trustees.

Day Scholars. — 40 between 10 and 14 years from two miles distant, sons of mechanics and agricultural labourers. English taught free, but 2*d.* a head allowed to be charged for writing and arithmetic. Scholars from other parishes pay. No Greek or Latin taught. Sunday school optional. Girls pay same fees as non-parishioners.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys admitted without qualification.

Classification by reading only. School course modified as parents wish. Religious instruction to all. Examination by vicar. No prizes.

Punishments: caning, tasks, and standing in private. Deputy master not interfered with. Corporal punishment seldom required.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 33 hours per week. Playtime, about 12 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

G. H. Vernon, Esq., Grove Hall.
H. Bridgman Simpson, Esq., Babworth.
G. S. Foljambe, Esq., Osburton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MANSFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. EVE'S REPORT.

THE school property is at present in Chancery. The church and school trusts have become mixed, to the detriment of the latter. Till the Master of the Rolls was appealed to in 1858, the vicar and churchwardens were trustees. They were bound to advise with eight assessors, but not necessarily to act upon their advice. As the vicar nominated one churchwarden, the power was practically in his hands. In 1858, eight trustees were appointed,—Sir Edwd. Walker, Mr. Gething, and others. They were instructed not to fill up vacancies in the office of head or second master, without consent of the court. Mr. Rew, the head master, resigned in 1861; Mr. Espin, the second master, died in 1865. Their places are not to be filled up till the death of the vicar, who is now 82.* He has a life interest in the present distribution of the property. After his death seven ninths of the whole income, which is expected to be between 1,000*l.* and 1,400*l.*, will be applicable to the school. The legal expenses are to be spread over 21 years.

The population of Mansfield is about 9,000. Besides being the centre of an agricultural district, it has several mills connected with the silk and hosiery trades, and increasing iron founderies. Stocking weaving, which employed many of the inhabitants, has declined. There are several charities applicable to the education of the poor. As to the requirements of the town, I have been favoured with a communication from a gentleman who is well acquainted with Mansfield, and his opinion is corroborated by what I heard from others. He thinks that the chief demand is for a good commercial school, where mathematics, modern languages, and natural science would be taught, and that, though there is at present no material for a classical school, it might be desirable to establish one to meet the demand that might in future arise. He recommends exhibitions, tenable not only at the Universities, but at all other places of more advanced education. He adds that the school should be quite unsectarian, especially as there is a preponderance of dissenters in the town, and that something might be done for the education of girls. The last suggestion is particularly important, considering how, in doubtful cases, the interpretation has hitherto been almost invariably in favour of males. Probably the funds would not suffice to found more than first-rate middle schools for boys and girls.

There have been two foundation masters; the head master has generally been a clergyman, and has, in some cases, held a benefice. The children of inhabitants of Mansfield have been taught the classics free; other subjects for extra payments by private arrangement.

The school buildings are surrounded on three sides by the

* Since dead.

churchyard, which, however, is no longer used for burials. There is a lofty school-room, 63 feet by 18, tolerably furnished with desks. The rest of the house, which is not in good repair, is used partly for a Sunday school, partly as a cottage. It contains nine rooms, none more than 18 feet square. There is a small garden adjoining; the neighbouring cottages, as well as property in other parts of the town, belong to the charity.

About 40 years ago there was an excellent school here; since that time it has never been very flourishing. One head master, it is said, paid boys to be taught Latin. The late second master took boarders in his private house, who formed an important part of the school. His successor, who is not, however, second master, is allowed to use the schoolroom till some definite arrangement is made. He teaches some boys from the town with his boarders.

Perhaps boarders might be obtained from Nottingham, or from the north, when railway communication with Worksop is established; but the town is large enough to make day-boys the first consideration.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Char. Com. Rep. xxv. 373, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Queen Elizabeth, who, by letters patent in third year of her reign, 1561, granted that there should be a grammar school in Mansfield, to be called The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth. No property for the support of the school was given by this grant, but soon afterwards the corporation acquired considerable property, which, however, was indistinguishable from property held by the same corporation for the benefit of the vicar and school.

School Property.—Income 137*l.* gross, 137*l.* net. (End. Gr. Ret.) But the future income will be much larger (see Ass. Com.'s Report).

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the instruction of boys and youths in grammar. (Letters patent.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Such good authors as are commonly taught in grammar schools, with the Scriptures. (Ordinances 1564.)

Government and Masters.—The vicar and churchwardens of the parish, and certain others, trustees, appointed by the Court of Chancery in 1858.

State of School in 1867.

There has been no grammar school here for several years, the school property being in Chancery. A private schoolmaster hired the schoolroom.

STATEMENTS extracted from the General Annual Accounts of the Mansfield Church School and Intake Trusts for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1867.

CHURCH TRUST.

1866, August 1st to 31st July 1867.	£	s.	d.
Received on account of one year's rental of this trust property 1867, July 31 - -	157	4	7
Balance due to Treasurer - -	222	13	3
	£ 379	17	10

1866, August 1st.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer - -	311	10	4
Payments during the year ending 31st July 1867, for repairs of trust property, interest on mortgage, &c. &c. - - -	68	7	6
	£ 379	17	10

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL TRUST.

1866, August 1st to July 31st 1867.	£	s.	d.	1867, July 31st.	£	s.	d.
Received on account of one year's rental of this trust property	891	10	3	Payments during the past year for repairs to this trust property. Interest on mortgage, &c. &c.	696	19	7
Other receipts arising from sale of lands	108	0	0	Remitted to Charity Commissioners for investment (being the proceeds arising from sale of lands, &c.)	108	0	0
From lessors for dilapidations upon properties lately held by them in lease	39	10	6	Dr. Cursham, Vicar, two-thirds of clear surplus monies	156	0	9
				Head Master's share reserved, the office being vacant	52	0	3
				Under Master. The like	26	0	2
	£1,039	0	9		£1,039	0	9

INTAKE TRUST.

1866, August 1st to 31st July 1867.	£	s.	d.	1867, July 31st.	£	s.	d.
Received on account of one year's rental of this trust property	168	0	3	Payments during the past year for tradesmen's bills, recouping money borrowed, &c. &c.	118	18	9
Proceeds from sale of timber	26	0	0	Dr. Cursham, Vicar, two-thirds of clear surplus monies	50	1	0
				Head Master's share reserved, the office being vacant	16	13	8
				Under Master. The like	8	6	10
	£194	0	3		£194	0	3

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Vicar and Churchwardens *ex officio*:
Thomas Savage, Esq., Mansfield.
William Gething, Esq., Mansfield Woodhouse.
Thomas Kirkland, Engineer, Mansfield.
William Baily, Brewer, Mansfield.
Herbert John Greenhalgh, Cotton Doubler, Mansfield.
Sir E. S. Walker, Berry Hill, Mansfield.

Clerk to Trustees:
Wm. Woodcock, Solicitor, Mansfield.

Head Master:
(Vacant).

Under Master:
(Vacant).

NEWARK.—MAGNUS' FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. EVE'S REPORT.

IT may be doubted whether the present distribution of the revenues of the charity gives as much prominence to education as Archdeacon Magnus, the founder, intended. He appropriated 18*l.* per annum out of estates yielding 42*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, that is, about three sevenths, to the salaries of the song and school master. It will be seen by the annexed analysis of the accounts of 1865, † that not only do they and their assistants receive much less than that proportion of the revenues, but that less than one-third of those revenues is spent on education, including every item that can possibly be placed under that head. Further, Archdeacon Magnus, after enumerating sundry small payments, and providing for a reserve fund of 40*l.*, directs that the residue (amounting to between 9*l.* and 10*l.*), or less than one-fourth of the whole, should be spent "towards putting the said lands in mortmain, or to the "church works of the said church of Newark, or to some other "common weal, as need should require." The amount now spent on the church and the "other common weal," namely, the dispensary, and lighting and paving, amounts to nearly one half of the whole annual income of the charity. It is not distinctly stated which object Archdeacon Magnus was most anxious to promote. The grammar and song schools are mentioned first, and are provided for at great length, so that it would be natural to infer that he attached much importance to them. The scheme of 1834 fixes the payments, except those marked *, which are justified by the clause directing the residue to be applied to beautifying the church, and to other good works for the benefit of the town.

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† Education:—	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Grammar school master and ushers	340	0	0			
,, exhibition account	240	0	0			
National schools at Newark and Everton	155	0	0			
Song schoolmaster	105	0	0			
				840	0	0
Chnrch repairs, &c.:—						
Annual payment (mentioned in scheme)	100	0	0			
Fabric fund do.	100	0	0			
Warming do.	16	3	6			
* General outgoings, July 1865	152	3	6			
* Do. January 1866	266	11	4			
				634	18	4
Lighting and paving				290	0	0
Dispensary				150	0	0
Choristers and low boys				84	0	0
Parish clerks, sextons, and vergers				104	15	0
Mayor and officers				94	14	6
Expenses of management, drainage assessment, &c.				217	0	10
* Inicdental expenses for song and school master's house, and liquidation of debt				118	0	0
				2,533	8	8

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There are other points in the scheme to be noticed.

1. There are no capitation fees, so that in case of a large increase of day-boys, there would not be sufficient masters. Besides, as the scheme contemplates boys remaining at school from 8 to 19, in no case would there be masters enough for the classes.

2. Though boys are to proceed to the University, mathematics is not mentioned in the scheme. Classics, English, writing, and arithmetic are the only subjects. Only 60*l.* is allowed for the master who teaches the non-classical subjects.

No provision, then, is made for a high second-grade education, such as is necessary in a town like Newark. Under the late head master the system was as follows:—The English usher had a separate room, in which, besides teaching English and Greek writing to the classes under the head and second masters, he gave an English education, with the rudiments of Latin, to the junior boys. The second master kept up the English subjects to a certain extent, and devoted himself chiefly to classics; the head master taught classics and mathematics only. Under this system the school was very full, and produced several good scholars. Both the head master and the English usher had boarding houses.

The present head master has entirely changed the plan of the school. Instead of the English usher he has appointed as mathematical master a graduate, whose salary he augments from his own profits. From the same source he increases the stipend of the second master, and pays the whole salary of a fourth. They all live in his house, and assist in the management of the boarders. Writing is taught at fixed times by a person living in the town. The partition separating the English schoolroom from the other is thrown down.

The classical teaching appears to be in a satisfactory state. The upper boys are very few in number, and necessarily divided into small classes. The standards are fixed so as to correspond as nearly as possible with those at Marlborough, where the head master, Mr. Plater, was formerly an assistant master. This classification gives two boys in the sixth, four in the middle fifth, four in the lower fourth. The classes seemed to be well up to their respective standards. There is a separate classification for mathematics, which are efficiently taught. One boy did a creditable paper in conics and trigonometry; none of the rest were very advanced, but several passed a fair examination in Euclid and elementary algebra. In arithmetic the standard was not very high, but a fair proportion (about half the upper school) acquitted themselves well in an easy paper. They would bear comparison with most boys of their age in public schools. French is taught to most of the boarders, and to such of the day boys (at present two) as desire it; they are not accurate in grammar, but learn enough to enable them to construe with tolerable ease before they leave school. In the second form, which corresponds to a certain extent to the old English school, the dictation was not very good. A good deal of time is given to English subjects in this and the

first form. It appears to be difficult to keep boys in the upper forms; many of the boarders go to larger schools at about 13.

The discipline is good, and the relations between masters and boys is very cordial. The constant supervision of the boys, and the amount of time required to hear thoroughly the lessons of so many classes, are a great strain upon the energies of the masters, and leave them scarcely any leisure. The head master bears at least half the expense of the games, which are kept up with great vigour. The Trent affords excellent boating. Both day-boys and boarders belong to the boat and cricket clubs, though some of the former are deterred by the expense.

The schoolroom is in good repair, and quite large enough for the numbers. The boarders' bedrooms are practically part of the head master's house, and are kept in excellent order. Six or eight of the boys sleep in a "*dependance*" on the opposite side of the street, where one of the masters is also quartered. A detached house, about 100 yards from the school, is rented by the head master for cases of infectious sickness. Except the small playground, the school possesses no land adjoining, should it be desirable to increase the buildings.

About half the day-boys, that is one quarter of the school, are sons of tradesmen, a small number considering the population. The zeal and kindness of the head master and his assistants are universally appreciated, but there is a feeling that the system is adapted rather for the boarders and the higher class of day boys, who now constitute three-quarters of the school. There is a commercial school in the town, but it is not considered first rate. I am informed that several tradesmen, who would have wished to avail themselves of the grammar school had it given the education they required, have sent their sons from home. If a capitation fee were imposed, or the income of the school otherwise increased, it would be easier to meet the wants of the town; under existing circumstances it is almost impossible to work the school efficiently without a large supply of boarders. The school is in high repute among the neighbouring clergy, more especially for young boys; in fact, partly through the circumstances I have mentioned, and partly through the natural predilections of a classical head master, the school has tended to become a preparatory school for the public schools, with a few upper boys, rather than such a school as would be most popular in the town.

The head master has had some difficulties with the town, especially at the beginning of his mastership. One incident is worth quoting. A boy had been kept from school by his father without permission for the sake of a holiday. The head master, of course, in accordance with a rule he had made, detained the boy after lessons next day. The father protested, and finally kicked the schoolroom door open. An action for damages was brought, in which the head master gained his point. Since then parents have conformed better to the rules of the school. With regard to the religious instruction, it is said that the teaching is distinctively High Church in

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

tendency, and that sufficient respect has not always been shown to the opinions of Dissenters. Boys were, in fact, withdrawn on that ground. The complaints on this head, however, date, as far as I can ascertain, from some years back, and a Wesleyan minister, whose son is now at the school, has found due consideration shown to him. The school does not, however, possess the confidence of the Dissenters, to the same extent as is the case in many other towns.

The exhibitions have enabled several boys of very small means to go to the University. It is desired that they should fall in every year, instead of in alternate years, as is now the case, even if the amount were diminished. The restriction to Newark and the immediate neighbourhood would be an obstacle to the development of the school as a great boarding school. It was originally intended to limit them to residents in the town. The extension to the immediate neighbourhood was made, it is said, to meet particular cases.

At present the number of boys going to the university is very small.

The song school is entirely separate from the grammar school. It is supposed that it was originally intended that the song master should undertake the board and education of six boys withdrawn from the grammar school for that purpose. At present his duties are to give instruction in singing to a general class for two hours in the week, to devote at least one hour a day to the instruction of the choristers and low boys, to prepare them in the music to be sung at church, and to attend morning service six days in the week, and if required, evening service. He is also to see that the choristers and low boys come clean and well dressed to church. The appointment of organist, which is in the gift of the vicar, is held, and has usually been held, by the song master, but the combination is not necessary. A new house has been recently built for him, with a singing room, 23 feet by 15, attached. It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that the salary of the song master, who is able to hold the office of organist, and whose duties leave him plenty of time to increase his income by private pupils, is fixed by the scheme 5*l.* higher than that of the usher of the grammar school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 323. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Magnus, Archdeacon of the East Riding, by three deeds of feoffment, 1530, and subsequent declaration of uses, 21 Feb. 1531, gave certain lands in the counties of York, Nottingham, and Lincoln, of the yearly value of 42*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, to find two secular priests, one to teach grammar and the other song. Teacher of grammar school to receive 10*l.*; teacher of song school 8*l.*; to each of six choristers 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* towards their meat, drink, and clothing, and supplying them with a gown; 2*l.* for an obit; 2*l.* to the alderman of the Trinity Guild at Newark (otherwise called the Alderman of the Town of Newark); 2*l.* for the Chauntry priests; 13*s.* 4*d.* and reasonable expenses to a receiver, and 2*s.* each to nine auditors; and, after

providing for a reserved fund of 40*l.*, the residue to be employed either towards putting the said lands in mortmain or to the church works of Newark, or to some other common weal, if need should require. (Magnus lived 18 years after this foundation.) In 1572 the feoffees conveyed the estates to the municipal corporation of Newark. Further endowment by William Philpott, who, in 1536, directed 40*s.* annually to be paid to augment the wages of the usher. Part of lands lost, and part exchanged. Since 1798 there has been paid annually, in pursuance of the specific directions of an Act of Parliament of that year, the sum of 290*l.* to the commissioners for lighting and paving the town of Newark.

Charity Property.—The land belonging to the charity is about 1,467 acres. Distribution of income of charity taken at 2,200*l.*, fixed by scheme of Court of Chancery A.D. 1834. Income of Magnus's charity in 1865–6, 2,533*l.* The surplus was applied to the church expenses. Trustees pay for external repairs of school, besides payments directed by scheme (1834), altogether 500*l.* per annum, viz., 340*l.* for grammar school salaries, and 120*l.* for exhibitions. Grammar school has also 40*l.* for an usher from Philpott's charity.

Buildings and site good. Two exhibitions 80*l.* each at Oxford or Cambridge for four years. The mayor and alderman, vicar, and four churchwardens appoint to these, after an examination into classical attainments has been held by an examiner appointed by Archbishop of York. Candidates must have been born within six miles of Newark, or sons of persons resident at the time of candidature, within that distance, and must have been three years at the school.

The song schoolmaster is usually appointed organist of the church. The school building is separate from the grammar school. Elementary schools in Newark also receive 150*l.* a year from this charity.

Objects of Trust.—Freely to teach and instruct all persons and children that will at Newark come to school and be disposed to learn grammar, prik song, plain song, descant, and to play at the organs. Both priests to help in the celebration of Divine Service on holy days. Six children, chosen for their aptness for singing, to receive yearly, towards their meat, drink, and clothing, 26*s.* 8*d.* each, so long as their voice continues, and to be taught and ordered by the song schoolmaster. The grammar scholars, such as can sing and read, to assist in the choir on holy days (Founder's declaration of uses). The six choristers to be chosen preferentially out of the grammar scholars (Decree of Court of Chancery 1738). No scholars to be admitted to grammar school under 8 years of age. Payments to National schools, dispensary, and increased pay to town officers usually made previously, but first sanctioned by scheme of 1834. Exhibitions decreed by scheme of 1835.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not only grammar and rhetoric and other like virtuous things, but also the ten commandments and the articles of the faith and the understanding of the holy psalms and hymns (Declaration of uses). The free scholars to be taught, besides the classics, English grammar, writing, arithmetic (Scheme, 1834).

Government and Masters.—Scheme made by Court of Chancery 26 June 1834, and further decree relating to exhibitions, 24 March 1835. The vicar, four churchwardens, and 13 others chosen annually from the corporation, are trustees. They make ordinances, appoint and dismiss head master and song master. Head master appoints usher and assistant usher.

Head master must be unbeneficed. He must be a secular and honest priest, competent to teach as aforesaid; but if such cannot be had, a layman may be appointed (Foundation). Usher must be a member of the Established Church.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment, 220*l.*, besides profit of boarders; resides in schoolhouse. Second assistant master, 100*l.* Third master, 110*l.* Fourth master, 100*l.* These three have also board and lodging. Writing master, 12*l.*, paid by head master. 30*l.* to music master. The expense of assistant masters, except 160*l.* from endowment, falls on head master. Modern languages and drawing for special fees.

Day Scholars.—44. 30 above 14, 38 between 10 and 14, and five under 10 years of age, sons of professional men chiefly, from town and six miles round.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

All taught free, but pay 1*l.* per annum towards a prize fund and lighting school. Boarders attend church on Sundays, but attendance is optional with day boys.

Boarders.—41. Four meals per day. Separate beds. Terms 60 guineas per annum; and if eligible for the exhibitions, 50 guineas.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Admission to school unrestricted. School classified by general literature and mathematical knowledge. School course modified at wish of parents. Religious instruction to all. Church Catechism in school. School opened by prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks of half-year's work, added to examination marks. Examinations four times a year, of which number twice by graduates of Oxford and Cambridge appointed by the master.

Prizes at Midsummer and Christmas given by master.

Punishments: impositions, detention, caning, and very rarely flogging. Caning and flogging by head master only, and in private. Slight punishments by assistant masters. No monitors.

Playground half an acre, besides cricket ground seven and half acres close by. A master always present at boating, cricket, fives, gymnastics, football, and swimming. Boathouse on the Trent, and 13 good boats belonging to school club.

School bounds, and head master's permission required to go beyond. Gymnasium paid for by master. Drilling taught as part of system.

About eight boys gone to university in last five years. [Eight at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week, besides three hours preparation for school work.

Playtime three and a half hours per day, and two half holidays a week.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ending 2nd January 1866.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
One year's rental of estates	2,533	6	8

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Property tax				6	14	3
Chief rent	0	3	8			
Insurance	6	15	0			
Rent audit expenses	35	18	4			
Receiver, one per cent.	25	6	8			
Surveyor	14	0	0			
Clerk of trustees	10	0	0			
Town clerk, as auditor	10	0	0			
Trustees, on passing accounts	0	12	0			
				102	15	3
Instalment and interest on debt				68	0	0
Everton drainage assessment				97	10	11
Subscription to Everton school				5	0	0
Improvement Commissioners				290	0	0
Mayor of Newark	50	0	0			
Mayor's officers	44	14	6			
				94	14	6
Newark dispensary				150	0	0
Newark boys' school	90	0	0			
Newark girls' school	60	0	0			
				150	0	0
Grammar school salaries	340	0	0			
Two exhibitions	160	0	0			
Repayment to exhibition account	80	0	0			
				580	0	0
Song schoolmaster's salary	105	0	0			
Rebuilding house of do.	50	0	0			
Choristers' salaries	60	0	0			
Low boys' do.	24	0	0			
				239	0	0
Church:						
Sexton	20	0	0			
Five vergers	34	15	0			
Clerk	50	0	0			
Dinners	10	0	0			
Warming church	16	3	6			
Repairs	100	0	0			
Fabric fund	100	0	0			
General outgoings of church	418	14	10			
				749	13	4
				£2,533	8	8

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Chemist.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Widow Lady.
„ 2	Merchant.	„ 2	Cutler.
„ 3	Manufacturing Engineer.	„ 3	Maltster.
		„ 4	Landowner.
„ 4	Banker.	„ 5	
„ 5	Surgeon.	„ 6	Clergyman.
„ 6	Innkeeper.	„ 7	Innkeeper.
„ 7	Clergyman.	„ 8	Watchmaker.
„ 8	Civil Service.	„ 9	Clergyman.
„ 9	Clergyman.	„ 10	Banker.
„ 10	Widow Lady.		

All resident in Newark, or within four miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Surgeon.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Landowner.
„ 2	Lawyer.	„ 2	Clergyman.
„ 3	Clergyman.	„ 3	Wholesale stationer.
„ 4	Do.	„ 4	Clergyman.
„ 5	Landowner.	„ 5	Do.
„ 6	Clergyman.	„ 6	Business.
„ 7	Landowner.	„ 7	Landowner.
„ 8	Clergyman.	„ 8	An Earl, in Scotland.
„ 9	Banker.	„ 9	Landowner.
„ 10	Clergyman.	„ 10	Nothing.

All boarding with Head Master.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Scholarships or Exhibitions at:—
University College, Oxford,
Lincoln College, Oxford,
Exeter College, Oxford.
Six or seven Second Class at Oxford.
One Senior Optime at Cambridge.
One First Class at Cambridge.
Sizarship at Cambridge.
Four or five Civil Service appointments have been gained.
Two military.
One East India.
One exhibition at Oscott.
One First Class (Oxford) Middle-Class Examinations.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School. Number learning.	Number of Classes.	Extra Fee.	REMARKS.
Religious Knowledge	All	All	—	In smaller schools, where there is proper *subdivision of classes*, and masters have to "dovetail" the work in order to do more justice to the boys, it is impossible to tell exactly the time required for each lesson; much would depend on the *lesson* itself, much on the *number of boys* in the particular form or class.
Greek	From 2nd form upwrds.	6	—	
Latin	All	8	—	
French	Half	6	Qrtr. 1*l.* 1*s.*	As the school work is just commencing, I really cannot afford time to give these details; suffice it to say—
German	3	—	1*l.* 1*s.*	
Arithmetic	All	7	No.	1. The number of boys in each class varies according to circumstances.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	All Upper School.			2. Sufficient time is given, whether the class be *large* or *small*, to work the lesson satisfactorily.
History	All	6	No.	3. Daily lessons (short ones) in each subject are the prevailing custom.
Geography	All	—	—	4. Exercises *daily*.
English Grammar	Two classes.		No.	5. *All* Greek and Latin authors read in the school from the highest to the lowest; quantities vary according to the *capacities* of the boys in the forms.
English Composition	All	—	—	
Reading	Lower classes.		—	
Writing	Lower classes.		—	
Music	About 12.		—	
Drawing	16	—	—	

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. John Garratt Bussell, the Vicarage, Newark.
Joseph Gilstrap, Esq., North Gate,
George Cotton Gascoigne, Merchant's Clerk, Farndon Road,
William Slater, Brewer, Market Place,
} Churchwardens.

Robert Henry, Draper, North Gate.
John Gilbert, Grocer, Beaumond Street.
Henry Branston, Maltster, Carter Gate.
Thomas Oldham, Grocer, Market Place.
Christopher Carter Foottit, Solicitor, Castle Gate.
Godfrey Tallents, Solicitor, Carter Gate.
Richard Warwick, Brewer, Castle Gate.
William Newzam Nicholson, Ironmonger, London Road.
John Cooper, Builder, Balderton Gate.
John Smith Caparn, Maltster, Balderton Gate.
Thomas Earp, Brewer, Millgate.
Thomas Spragging Godfrey, Banker, Balderton.
William Cubley, Artist, Kirk Gate.
Edward Cooper, Farmer, Balderton Gate.

Clerk to Trustees:
T. F. A. Burnaby, Town Clerk.

Head Master:
Rev. Herbert Plater.

NOTTINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. EVE'S REPORT.

IT must be premised that the circumstances of the school will soon be entirely changed by the erection of new buildings, and the adoption of a new scheme. It is now divided into a classical and an English school. Boys are admitted on the nomination of a trustee, and educated free. The entrance examination is not severe enough; the number of applications is larger, and, therefore, boys have often to wait till they are 11 or 12. It is a cause of complaint that parents neglect their education as soon as they see a prospect of obtaining a nomination.

The classical school is under two masters, the second master (pro tem. head master), and an assistant, who does not teach more than the rudiments of Latin. The second master is the only graduate engaged in teaching the school, and has all the work but the elements thrown on his hands. The first class contains two boys (between 15 and 16), who do very fair Latin verses from English poetry, and construed and parsed passages of Xenophon and Cicero well; they do more difficult work in addition. The rest of the class are considerably behind them, but did fairly. The second class is in Cæsar. The third class (average age 13) were able to do easy Latin sentences from the middle of Smith's "Principia" with tolerable accuracy. All of them, however, but a few boys of 10, would be called decidedly backward for their age. In French, the first three or four boys construed very fairly, and were well grounded in the grammar, the next six or eight construed tolerably. In German, all but three or four are beginners. The best boys were well grounded. The bulk of the French and German teaching is done by the head master. In mathematics, the results were about the same as in classics. Two boys did well, four or five more very fairly in Euclid and arithmetic; the rest knew scarcely any Euclid or algebra, and were backward in arithmetic. All worked neatly. These results, while, in some cases, they are good, are, on the whole, quite as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances.

The English school is taught by two certificated masters. Boys generally leave at 14, or are drafted into the classical school. They have two hours a day less work than the others. During those hours the English masters teach arithmetic and writing in the upper school. The first class (average age between 13 and 14) were examined in English, French, and arithmetic. They pronounce French very badly, and, with a few exceptions, know very little grammar; they are just able to make something out of a French book with a dictionary. Their English was very fair; both the first and third classes knew something of analysis and parsing. The difference of knowledge, however, was not adequate to the difference of age and place in the school. Probably more time might with advantage have been given to French. They worked arithmetic neatly and with some intelligence, but were not very

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

advanced; no one, for instance, did a sum in division of decimals correctly. It would probably be desirable, when the school is enlarged, to allow boys in this department to remain beyond 14, and to secure for the upper classes first-rate instruction in French and German, which are much in request at Nottingham, on account of the large foreign trade of the town.

Two distinctive features of the school are to be retained,—the division into an English and classical department, and the nomination of boys by the trustees. The latter is of questionable advantage. However, the privilege of nomination is to be extended to the subscribers to an exhibition fund which is to be formed, and boys residing within a certain distance are to be eligible as well as the inhabitants of the town. A capitation fee of four guineas for the English, eight guineas for the classical school, is to be imposed, but may be remitted for merit or on other special grounds. Both schools are to be under the control of the head master. The head master is to have 300*l.* per annum and one sixth of the capitation fees, the second master 150*l.* and one twelfth. The subjects for the upper school are classics, mathematics, and all modern subjects; for the lower school the same, excluding Greek. The assistant masters are to hold office during the pleasure of the trustees. 50*l.* may be devoted annually to the examination and prizes.

The building now consists of two large rooms and a small class room, accommodating at most 120 boys. There is a small house attached, formerly occupied by the head master. The site is in the centre of the lace manufactories and warehouses. The site on which the new buildings are to be erected is between the arboretum and the race-course, so that, however much the town extends, it is not likely to be inclosed by buildings. There is land enough for a large playground.

The school has lately been steadily rising. The site, and the class of boys who attended, used to form a serious objection with many people. Under the present master a higher class of boys have begun to frequent the school, and their discipline and demeanour appears to be thoroughly satisfactory. I have not been able to ascertain that there are any private schools of very high reputation in the town. The general opinion as to the wants of the town is: 1, that a school giving a commercial education, with modern languages, is much required. 2. That sufficient boys to support a small classical school would be found among the sons of the clergy and other professional men. The want of such a school is most strongly felt by the clergy, of whom there are a good many in the town. Probably the wealthiest men would, in any case, send their sons from home. A large middle-class school is just about to be established at Trent, on the railway between Nottingham and Derby*.

* See page 581.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 383. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed (lost) of Agnes Mellers (empowered by Letters Patent of Hen. VIII., Nov. 22, 1513), who gave certain tenements in Nottingham to support a free school to teach grammar, to be evermore called the Free School of the town of Nottingham. Supplemented by small gifts of others, and confirmed by Letters Patent of Elizabeth, 8 March, 36th year, giving licence to mayor and corporation to hold lands to amount of 40*l.* (instead of 20 marks) per annum for support of school. By an Act of Parliament, 22 Vict. c. 18, confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, a debt of 3,000*l.*, due to Sir Thos. White's loan charity from the Grammar school, was extinguished. In 1868 Mr. Morley gave 1,500*l.* towards purchase of master's house.

School Property.—Upwards of 40 acres of land in the town of Nottingham, with houses, &c. In 1868 the rental from yearly tenancies or leases for not more than 21 years was 1,012*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and from longer leases 145*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* (In the first half of 1869 additional leases were granted at rentals amounting to 125*l.* on 21 years leases, and 115*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on 99 years leases.) Rentcharges and annual compensations for encroachments amounting to 31*l.* 14*s.* a year; also 91*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* consols, and a sum of 876*l.* due (on 31 Dec. 1868) from Midland Railway Company, being balance of purchase money of land taken, which sum is appropriated to cost of school building. Total income from rents, rentcharges, and dividends, 1,192*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* (which will be increased for 1869 by at least 240*l.*) Net income in 1868, 821*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

A good school built on a new site in 1867, and a new house purchased for master.

Objects of Trust.—A school in the parish of St. Mary in the town of Nottingham, for the education and teaching of boys (Letters Patent, Henry VIII). A free school to teach grammar, everlastingly to endure, to be kept within the town of Nottingham. The schoolmaster and usher not to make or use any potations, cockfightings, or drinkings, but only twice in the year; nor take any other gifts whereby the scholars or their friends should be charged, but at the pleasure of the friends of the scholars (Foundress' constitution, old copy). To provide for sons of inhabitants of the town of Nottingham a sound classical, commercial, and generally useful education at a moderate cost (Scheme 1864).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good manners and literature (Letters Patent, Henry VIII.) Grammar (Foundress' constitution). Latin and Greek, English grammar and the classics (Ordinances of mayor, aldermen, and council, 1807).

Government and Masters.—Formerly mayor, aldermen, and council of Nottingham, with two guardians chosen by them annually; now board of charitable trustees, who, with sanction of Charity Commissioners, can make statutes (Scheme, 1864).

Trustees (appointed with sanction of Charity Commissioners) govern the school, appoint and dismiss head master, and generally supervise. Head master believed to have been always an ordained member of Church of England. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

(N.B.—*In the new school many of these details are much altered.*)

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master (classical) allowed to take ten private pupils; has house but no boarders. Total income from endowments 250*l.* Second master 150*l.* First English master 130*l.* Second master 120*l.* French master 25*l.* 4*s.* German master 12*l.* 12*s.* Drawing master 10*l.* All appointed by trustees.

Day Scholars.—About 92, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; from radius of one and a half miles. Foundationers pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for general schoolwork; non-foundationers 10*l.* 10*s.* Drawing 8*s.* (included in charge for non-foundationers). Entrance fee for library 5*s.*, once for all. No attendance on Sundays.

No boarders. Trustees allow day scholars only.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, spell, and know the first four rules of simple arithmetic. School divided into two branches, English and classical. School course modified if necessary. Classified mainly by classics. Boys showing no aptitude for verses do work in which they are deficient, generally French. Particular attention given to French and German, it being found useful to Nottingham boys.

School begins with prayers.

Promotions by combined result of half-year's work and examinations.

Examinations four times a year; at Christmas by graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

Prizes of books given by trustees at Christmas examination occasionally. Mayor of Nottingham gives prize for best English essay; head master for best translation from English author into Latin prose.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the last at master's discretion and usually in school. Head master can suspend a boy till next meeting of trustees, who alone expel.

Playground, 225 square yards, close by, besides covered playground 12 square yards; the former open to classical school only. No school bounds. Drilling not taught.

No boys gone to university in last five years; one to public school.

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, classical, 33; English school, 23 hours per week. Lessons nearly all learnt in school. Each class let out 20 minutes at a time, besides half holidays.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ending 31 Dec. 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	602	9	8
Rents received	1,157	18	1
Rentcharges and encroachments	31	14	0
Dividends and interest	5	4	3
Quarterages, old school	31	7	6
Capitation fees, new school	1,350	6	0
From scholars for stationery	224	18	11
From Court of Chancery, on account of purchase by Midland Railway Company, applied to building new school	2,464	0	1
Gift by Mr. Morley towards master's house	1,500	0	0
Balance	330	14	3
	7,698	12	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Repairs, rates, taxes, insurance, alterations, and incidental payments	255	6	9
Clerk to trustees	40	0	0
Printing, stationery, advertising, stamps, &c.	75	12	1
Coals, cleaning, and other school payments	105	15	5
Salaries of masters and examiners	1,360	1	4
Head and under masters' shares ($\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$) of capitation fees	239	8	0
Stationery for use of scholars	159	15	6
Payments on account of new school buildings	3,845	13	8
Purchase of master's house, and (17*l.*) interest	1,617	0	0
	7,698	12	9

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868).

Trustees:

William Vickers, Esq., the Park, Nottingham.
John Swann, Esq., Standard Hill, Nottingham.
Edmund Percy, Esq. Beeston, Notts.
Arthur Wells, Esq., Sherwood, Notts.
Thomas Herbert, Esq., the Park, Nottingham.
William Parsons, Esq., Beeston, Notts.
Thomas Adams, Lace Manufacturer, Lenton, Notts.
Lewis Heymann, Merchant, West Bridgford, Notts.
John Scott Wells, Hosier, Arnold, Notts.

Clerk to Trustees:

Edwin Patchitt, Solicitor, Nottingham.

Head Master:

(1865), Rev. F. T. Cusins, M.A. (temporary).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (June 1865.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Grammar School. Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Grammar School. Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Banker's clerk.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Butcher.
„ 2	Ironmonger.	„ 2	Tobacconist.
„ 3	Agent.	„ 3	Clerk.
„ 4	Hosier.	„ 4	Licensed Victualler.
„ 5	Supervisor of Excise.	„ 5	Lace manufacturer.
„ 6	Hosier.	„ 6	Agent.
„ 7	Lace manufacturer.	„ 7	Lace manufacturer.
„ 8	Chemist.	„ 8	Surveyor of Taxes.
„ 9	Agent.	„ 9	Doctor of Medicine.
„ 10	Inland Revenue Officer.	„ 10	Architect.

English Room. Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	English Room. Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in Form - 1	Hosier.	Boys lowest in Form - 1	Lace manufacturer.
„ 2	Grocer.	„ 2	Hosier.
„ 3	Rabbi.	„ 3	Draper.
„ 4	Printer.	„ 4	Lace manufacturer.
„ 5	Designer.	„ 5	„ agent.
„ 6	Builder.	„ 6	Pawnbroker.
„ 7	Cellarman.	„ 7	Draughtsman.
„ 8	Engineer.	„ 8	Boiler maker.
„ 9	Merchant.	„ 9	Butcher.
„ 10	Hosier.	„ 10	Stoker.

All in Nottingham, within one mile.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

In a school which scarcely ever keeps a boy beyond the age of 16, and in which the average length of time that the boys of the first class have been with us is only three years, distinctions cannot be expected.

1860.—Two boys passed Junior Oxford Examination.

1861.—One boy 2nd in examination for scholarships at Winchester College.
Four boys passed Junior Oxford Examination, two in 2nd class.

1862.—Four boys passed Junior Oxford Examination, one 12th in 1st class, one in 2nd class.

1863.—Three boys passed Junior Oxford Examination, one in 2nd class.

1864.—Four boys passed Junior Oxford Examination, one in 2nd class.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

N.B.—Numbers and ages those of this

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Greek	25	2	—	9*	yrs. 15	8†	h. ¾	2	h m 3 20	*Greek.*—1st. div.: Eur. Med., the whole; Herod. II., 1-34; Arnold's Gk. Prose, one ex. a week; Beatson's Gk. Iambics, 6 lines a week. Whole class: Xen. Anab. V., 3-8; St. John, I.-IV.; Hutton's Principia Græca, ex. accentuated; Wordsworth's Gk. grammar, four pages a week.	16	yrs. 14	4
	1st class sub-divided												
Latin	All.	4	—	9‡	15	9	¾§	4	4 20		16	14	9
	1st class sub-divided.												
French	38	5	—	13	15	3	¾	2	2 0		5	14	2
German	13	2	—	4	15	1	1	1	1 0	*Latin.*—1st. div.: Livy XXII., 1-20 (Horace this half-year instead); Wilkins' Latin Ex., one a week. Whole class: Cic. pro Leg. Man.; Virg. Æn., IX.; Rapier's and Arnold's Verses; Arnold's Latin Prose, two exs. a week.	9	14	2
Arithmetic	All.	Not divided into classes.		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	19	4 in Euclid, not classed in Algebra. 1 boy in Trigonometry.		Euc. 2	15	Euc. 4 Alg. 4	¾ 1	‖	1 20 4	*French.* — Guizot's Guillaume le Conquérant; Brasseur's Gr., Syntax.	Euc. 3	14	Euc 4
History	All.	3	—	25	14½	1	nearly 1	—	nearly 1 0	*German.*—Tiark's Grammar and Ex., Part 2; Fouqué's Sintram, about 35 or 36 pages.	12	14	2
Geography	All.	4	—	13	15	2	1	1 map.	2 0	*Arithmetic.*—Colenso. *Euclid.*—I.-IV. and VI. *Algebra.*—Colenso.	12	13½	2
English Grammar.	All.	4	—	14	15	1	nearly 1	—	nearly 1 0	*Trigonometry.*—Todhunter. *History.*—Rather a lecture than a lesson, read from any book: boys take notes, and are examined in them next time.	11	14	1
English Literature.	14	1	—	14									
English Composition.	25	2	—	9	Themes done at home.					*English.*—Goldsmith's Traveller and Adams's English Language.	16	Themes -line	
Drawing	All taught together.		8/ per annum.	—	—	1	1½	—	1 30	*Geography.*—Hughes' Physical Geography, 100 pp., and Anderson's Geography.			

* Five of these in first division.
† First division three more.
‡ First division two more.
§ This applies only to translation.
‖ One or two boys do deductions at home.

INSTRUCTION.

Half-year ; work, that of last Half-year.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
h.		h. m.			yrs.		h. m.		h. m.	
½	2	2 0	1st div.: St. John and Wordsworth's Greek Grammar with 1st Class. Whole class: Hutton's Principia Græca; Accidence and Ex., 40–60.							
½	4	3 50	Cæsar, III.; Ovid, selections, 400 lines; Arnold's Latin Prose, two exs. a week, from beginning of book;	12	11½	3	0 30	3	1 30	Smith's Prin. Lat., first half.
½	2	1 0	Rapier's Verses; Kennedy's Latin Grammar, Prosody.							Gasc's first French Book, first half.
½	2	1 0	Tiark's Gram. with translations and ex. at end.							
—	—	—		7	12	2	0 30	2	1 0	
½	—	1 30	Euclid, I.–IV.	Euc. 6	13	4	0 20	—	1 20	Euclid, Book I.
½	1	1 0	S.P.C.K's Manual.							S.P.C.K.'s Manual.
1	1 map.	1 0	Anderson's Geography.	11	11½	2	0 30	1	1 0	Anderson's Geography, England and Wales.
1	1	1 0	Morell's Essentials.							Morell's Essentials, with analysis and parsing.
done at home; out- generally given.				11	11½	2	0 30	1	1 0	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		h. m.		h. m.			yrs.	
French	37	4	—	13	13	3	0 30	3	2 30	Hamel's Gram., to the end; Brasseur's Gram., to p. 138. "Guillme. le Conqt.", Guizot, to p. 95; Télémaque, to Bk. III.	12	12½	3
Arithmetic	46	4	—	13	13	5	0 30	—	2 45	Colenso, to the end	12	12½	5
Book-keeping	18	2	—	11	13	1	0 45	—	0 45	Wallace, Single and Double	7	12½	1
Mensuration and Surveying.	13	1	—	13	13	1	0 30	—	0 30	Ingram and Trotter's Surfaces.			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	3	1	—	3	13½	4	1 0	—	1 0	Colenso's Algebra, Simple Equations, and Fractions.			
Physics.	13	1	—	13	13	2	0 45	—	1 45	Cornstock, Ch. 1. to VI.; Tate's Mechanics, Simple Machines.			
History	46	4	—	13	13	2	0 30	—	1 0	Outlines, published by S.P.C.K.	12	12½	2
Geography	46	4	—	13	13	2	0 30	2	1 0	Anderson's Geography	12	12½	2
English Grammar.	46	4	—	13	13	2	1 0	2	2 0	Morell's Grammar and Exercises; Goldsmith's "Traveller."	12	12½	4
English Composition.	25	2	—	13	13	1	0 30	1	0 30	- - - - -	12	12½	
Reading	46	4	—	13	13	3	0 30	—	2 30	M'Culloch's Course	12	12½	3
Writing	46	4	—	13	13	3	1 0	—	3 0	- - - - -	12	12½	
Drawing	13	1	2s. per qr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	2	12	1

INSTRUCTION—(English Room).

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
h. m.		h. m.			yrs.		h. m.		h. m.	
0 30	3	2 30	Beginners' French Book, Delille, to Exercise 84, and Reading Lessons.							
0 42	—	3 30	Colenso, Decimals and Practice.	9	11	—	—	—	4 0	Colenso, Miscellaneous Questions, p. 29.
0 45	—	0 45	Wallace, Single Entry.							
0 30	—	1 0	Outlines, published by S.P.C.K.	9	11	2	0 30	—	1 0	Outlines, to p. 87.
0 30	2	1 15	Anderson's Geography -	9	11	2	0 30	—	1 0	Anderson's Europe and Great Britain.
0 40	3	2 45	Morell's Grammar and Exercises; Ferris's Etymology.	9	11	5	0 20	3	2 0	Morell's Essentials, to p. 45
0 30	1	0 30								
0 45	—	2 30	M'Culloch's Course - -	9	11	3	0 40	—	2 0	M'Culloch's Introduction.
1 0	—	4 0	- - - - -	9	11	5	0 40	—	3 40	
1 30	—	1 30	- - - - -	4	11	1	1 30	—	1 30	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

EAST RETFORD.—KING EDWARD VI.'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. EVE'S REPORT.

THIS school has not, at present, attained the development that might be expected. The situation of the town, in a cheap neighbourhood, at the junction of several important lines of railway, and the excellence of the school buildings, which were erected some years ago at a cost of about 10,000*l.*, ought to attract a great number of boarders. At present the standard of attainment is low. The head master seems to have contemplated making a classical school, but gradually to have modified his original plan in compliance with the demand for a different kind of education. At present parents are allowed to decide whether a boy is to have a purely English education, or to learn Latin or French, or both. They may also demand that he should learn only Latin and Greek. A curriculum in which arithmetic and mathematics throughout the school, English in the lower forms, and afterwards both French and Latin, should be obligatory, would satisfy most parents, and would very much simplify the arrangements, and save the time of boys and masters. If there were a uniform system for all boys from 8 to 13 or 14, it would be easier to make special provision for boys going to the universities, and also for the last year of those intending to leave at 15 or 16. At present boys intended for the universities are sent elsewhere. The clause in the scheme requiring that boys who require only Latin, Greek, and the Christian religion should be taught free might be a source of confusion, should any one claim the benefit of it.

At present the school is divided into a classical and English department, the fourth (highest) and second being classical, the third and first English forms. The classification in mathematics is independent, as also that in French for those boys who learn it. Considering that the majority of the first form are little boys who are hardly fit to begin Latin, and may therefore pass into either department, the English school is of trifling size compared with the the classical. The first (lowest) form (of 15 boys) is very backward; several cannot read fluently; about half are quite incapable of writing easy sentences from dictation, and only three or four are at all able to understand what they read. Of the five boys who form the other English class, only two answered questions on the meaning of what they read. The entrance examination in reading, writing, and the first four rules is lax, and hence the backwardness of the lowest form. I examined the fourth and the lower second in Latin. The greater part of the fourth (average age, 12–13) construed tolerably Cæsar that they had read, but were deficient in accidence and almost entirely ignorant of syntax; two boys, however, who form a a sort of upper division, construed Cæsar well at sight, and knew the syntax very fairly. These boys are taught most of their lessons separately from the rest. Only 5 or 6 boys learn Greek. The lower second

(the lowest of the three classical forms), read Delectus and know a little elementary accidence. French is taught in two classes; the lower class consists of beginners, the other ranges from two boys who construe very fairly at sight and possess a creditable knowledge of grammar, down to some who have not mastered the pronunciation of or the regular verbs. The time of the masters has not hitherto admitted of further subdivision. In mathematics, the two first boys produced creditable papers on Euclid I., II., III., and algebra, up to simple equations; about eight knew the first half of Euclid I. Though the mathematical standard is not high, the work, as far as it went, was fairly done; the same remark applies to the arithmetic of the highest class (about 16 boys). In the lowest class most of the boys can do easy sums in the first four rules, but scarcely any of them could write down a number from dictation. As a rule, the school is backward, but there seems good prospect of improvement. Some complaints are made of the want of English teaching, which is important for boys leaving early; the writing of themes, which was once a part of the work, might be resumed. An usher, formerly a National schoolmaster, has just been introduced for the benefit of the lowest form.

Though the head master's house provides accommodation for 20 boarders, it has never been full; the numbers have in fact, diminished lately from 13 to 6. Just at present they have been altogether given up, as the head master is obliged to leave for a time on account of ill health. There is some idea of building a house for the second master; the scheme limits him to 10 boarders, a restriction which might as well be removed. There is class-room accommodation for 120 boys, nearly double the present number, and the buildings might be enlarged.

There is an exhibition of 70*l.* per annum attached to the West Retford hospital, and in the gift of the Archdeacon of Nottingham and the Sub-dean of Lincoln. It is tenable till five years after the degree of M.A., and has sometimes been held longer than was intended from the holder's neglecting to proceed to that degree. It is open to all natives of Lincolnshire and Notts, whose fathers do not possess above 30*l.* per annum in land. The holder must proceed to Exeter College, Oxford. Both the head master and the Sub-dean of Lincoln have submitted schemes to the Charity Commissioners for utilizing it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv. 187, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 9 December 1552, who granted the late chantries of Sutton, Tuxford, and Anysley, and their lands and rents, then of the value of 15*l.* 5*s.* 3¼*d.* per annum, to bailiffs and burgesses of East Retford, to support a master and under master for a free grammar school. Further endowment by will of Rev. William Houghton, dated 23 June 1673, who devised lands in trust to pay 4*l.* yearly to the master, and residue of profits to usher. The property was long treated by

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the corporation as belonging to them, subject to a maintenance of the school according to their discretion. Documents with clerk to trustees.

School Property.—The land contains 204A. 3R. There is also a sum of 350*l.* consols. Annual income 358*l.* 11*s.* gross, 259*l.* 5*s.* net, including 20*l.* annually set aside for repair fund. Income probably increasing by leases falling in.

Buildings good. Site good. Head master's house adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school in the town of East Retford for the education of boys and youths in grammar (Letters patent). The education of boys of eight years and upwards of parents or persons in loco parentis resident in East Retford, able to read and write, to have some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, and to be of good moral conduct. Boys of all religious tenets admissible. If there is room trustees may admit boys from neighbourhood. All to pay fees, viz., 3*l.* a year for boys under 10 years; 4*l.* between 10 and 12; 5*l.* between 12 and 14; 6*l.* above 14. Greek, Latin, and principles of Christian religion only to be taught freely to those who demand it in writing (Scheme 1854).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters patent). Principles of Christian religion, Church Catechism, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, land measuring, geography, sacred and profane history, general English literature and composition, Greek, Latin, French, and German, with power to trustees to add others. No boy to be required to learn the Church Catechism whose parents, &c. shall object in writing on conscientious grounds (Scheme 1854).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 1854.

Trustees of East Retford municipal charities, appointed by Court of Chancery, appoint all masters and dismiss them at discretion, but the head master's dismissal shall require a resolution of two-thirds of the trustees at a meeting at which two-thirds of the whole number shall be present, confirmed by a like resolution at a second meeting. If second master is dismissed without cause assigned he may require a quarter's notice or salary. Head master regulates instruction and discipline, subject to trustees and scheme. Head master must be a member of the Church of England and M.A. or B.C.L. of one of the English Universities. Second master must be B.A. of one of the same. Not allowed to hold any other cure or employment, ecclesiastical or civil, without consent in writing of trustees. Head master allowed to take 15 boarders, and more with consent of trustees, but not exceeding 20; second master allowed to take 10.

An annual examination to be held twice a year by two examiners appointed by trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment, 150*l.*, and 103*l.* from fees; under master 75*l.*, besides 51*l.* 10*s.* from head money. Second master to receive 25*l.* additional till residence is built (Scheme).

Day Scholars.—53 [67 in 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to seven miles; pay fees for general school work as settled by scheme. Drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* Drilling 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

Boarders.—Seven [11 in 1867] in head master's house; three meals a day in winter and four in summer; meat once. Board and tuition 52*l.* 10*s.* School bills: highest 60*l.*, average 50*l.*, lowest 34*l.* Hours 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Trustees' permission required to keep a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, know the first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified separately. School course modified to suit subsequent career of boy. Religious instruction to all. [For statistics of instruction in 1867, see Tabular digest, p. 444.]

Church catechism not compulsory on Nonconformists.

School opened by prayer from Prayer book.

Promotion partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination twice a year, once by master and sometimes by examiners appointed by trustees. Prizes given by trustees at master's recommendation.

Punishments: written impositions, detention, and caning; the latter by head master only, and usually in private.

Playground, including gardens and school, 4 acres. A cloister for wet weather.

There is a gymnasium.

Boarders allowed to go anywhere except into the town.

In last ten years ten boys passed the middle-class examination.

School-time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours in summer and 28 in winter per week.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for Year ending 31 Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	71	3	0¼
Half-year's rents	172	15	0
Ditto (less 44*l.* arrears)	128	15	0
Chief rents, one year	2	17	0
Dividend on 350*l.* consols	10	4	5
Proportion of head-money transferred for one year	60	11	9
	446	6	2¼

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Repairs, rates, and insurance	59	5	10½
Transfer to repair fund	20	0	0
Receiver's salary, one year	20	0	0
Clerk to same	20	0	0
Cleaning school grounds, &c.	25	0	0
Head master	150	0	0
Under master	100	0	0
Examiner and prizes	10	1	6
Balance	41	18	9¾
	446	6	2¼

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

G. H. Vernon, Esq., Grove Hall.
G. Chapman, Esq., East Retford.
W. Mee, Esq., East Retford.
H. B. W. Milner, Esq., West Retford.
W. Fisher, Esq., East Retford.
W. T. Gylby, Esq., East Retford.
W. Wilkinson, Merchant, East Retford.
J. Holmes, Merchant, East Retford.
F. Clater, Druggist, East Retford.
The Rev. C. Gray, East Retford.
John Smith, Esq., East Retford.
Samuel Marshall, Esq., East Retford.
Wm. Newton, Esq., East Retford.
Fras. White, Esq., East Retford.
G. Marshall (sen.), Esq., East Retford.
Thos. Cottam, East Retford.
Edmund Beeley, Esq., East Retford.
B. Huntsman, Esq., West Retford.
H. Nelson, Esq., Moorgate House.
John Roberts, Esq., West Grove.

Clerk to Trustees:
J. C. Mee, East Retford.

Head Master:
Rev. E. S. Sanderson, M.A.

Second Master:
Rev. Arthur Evans.

Third Master:
James Frazer.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	West Field, Orsdall	1 mile.
" " - 2	Serg.-Major, Cavalry	East Retford -	100 yards.
" " - 3	Grocer - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 4	Gentleman - -	West Field, Orsdall	1 do.
" " - 5	Chemist - -	East Retford -	½ do.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Ordsall - -	1 do.
" " - 7	Railway official	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 9	Merchant - -	East Retford -	¼ do.
" " - 10	Gentleman - -	Welham - -	2 miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Treswell - -	5 miles.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Ordsall - -	½ mile.
" " - 3	Gardener - -	Grove - -	2 miles.
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Rampton -	7 do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	7 do.
" " - 6	Photographer -	East Retford -	100 yards.
" " - 7	Iron Founder -	Do. - -	100 do.
" " - 8	Innkeeper - -	Do. -	½ mile.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Gamston - -	3 miles.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	3 do.

N.B.—There are only seven boarders in all.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (1865).

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) Ten boys have passed in the Middle-class Examinations:—
1 in the first class.
3 in the second class.
2 in the third class.
4 have satisfied the examiners

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	64	6		16	14	4	½	—	2	Whateley's Evidences of Christianity; two bks. of Old Test., and two of New.	8	12	4	½	—	2	Champney's Church Catechism; two bks. of Old Test.; one of New.	9	9	4	½	—	2	Church Catechism; 1 Gospel.
Greek	12	2		6	14	4	½	1	2	Valpy's Grk. Delectus, p. 1–20.	6	12	4	½	1	2								
Latin	48	5		8	14	4	¾	4	3	Ovid's Fasti V., Cornelius Nepos, Miltiades, Themistocles, Hannibal.	8	12	4	¾	4	3	Latin Delectus and Latin Grammar.	8	9	4	½	—	2	Latin Gram., Edw. VI.
French	31	3		7	14	2	¾	2	1½	Christophe Colomb, and Boileau's Le Lutrin, I.–III.	14	13	2	¾	2	1½	Hall's Progressive Fr. Reader; Hamel's Gram. and Exercises.	10	11	2	¾	2	1½	Hall's First French Course; Hamel's Gram. and Exercises.
Arithmetic	64	6		12	14	2	2	—	4	Colenso's and Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	12	12	4	2	—	8	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	9	9	6	1½	—	9	Davies' Arith., up to Compound Division.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	None.	15	14	2	2	—	4	Todhunter's Euclid, I.–IV.; Colenso's Algebra, to Sim. Eqns.	9	13	4	1	—	4	Euclid, Book I.							
History	64	6		24	13	3	¾	—	2¼	Dr. Smith's Smaller Hist. of Eng., Chas. I.—Geo. III.; do. Rome, chap. 29 to end.	8	12	3	¾	—	2¼	Gleig's Smaller Hist. England, Chas. I.—Geo. III.	9	9	2	½	—	1	Mangnall's Questions.
Geography	64	6		24	13	1	½	—	½	Cornwell's Geography	8	12	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's Geography	9	9	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's Geography for Beginners.
English Grammar.	16	2		8	15	4	½	4	2	Mason's Eng. Gram.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	8	9	2	½	—	1	Mason's Smaller English Grammar.
English Composition.	24	3		8	14	1	—	1	—															
Reading	16	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	16	10	6	½	—	3	Nelson's Junior Reader.
Writing	56	4		16	13	4	½	4	2	Darnell's System of Copybooks.														
Drawing	18	1	10/6 per qr.	18	14	2	1	—	2															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SOUTHWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

MR. EVE'S REPORT.

IN 1512, one Batemanson bequeathed certain lands in Egmanton to found a grammar school at Southwell, and to pay 40*s.* a year to the master. If this were not done within four years after the testator's death, the lands were to lapse to the priory of Thurgarton. The chapter of Southwell possesses no land at Egmanton, nor is there any record that the will was carried out. But curiously, Carlisle mentions that a payment of 40*s.* a year was made to the master from the prebend of Normanton, and this payment is still continued.

Edward VI. granted 10*l.* per annum from the exchequer for ever. In 1728, it was found that the grant was in arrear. Application was made to Sir R. Walpole, and the grant was thenceforth paid regularly. It appears now to have ceased; the present master had not heard of it.

Elizabeth, in 1585, finding the Chapter in want of definite regulations, issued statutes by which it was thenceforth governed. It is there provided that the Chapter, with the consent of the Archbishop of York (or, *sede vacante*, of the Dean and Chapter of York) shall appoint a master to teach the Latin and Greek grammar and literature (*literas humaniores poetas et oratores*). For this he is to receive the usual salary (*salarium solitum et consuetum*). There is nothing in the statutes to determine whether the salary usual in such schools, or the salary usually paid at Southwell, is meant. The only payments fixed in the statutes are 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the receiver, 8*l.* to each singing man, and 2*l.* to each chorister. But Rastall, in his "History of Southwell" (published towards the end of the last century) says that the stipend of the master from the Chapter was 12*l.*, that of each vicar-choral 15*l.*, of each singing man, 10*l.* (afterwards raised to 18*l.*), and of the organist, 15*l.* In the answers published by the Cathedral Commission in 1852, it is stated that the vicars-choral receive 150*l.* from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the organist 80*l.*, four of the singing-men 40*l.*, the other 10*l.* per annum. *The master's stipend alone is left as it was.* He now receives 8*l.* from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, 12*l.* from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and 2*l.* from the prebend of Normanton. He has, however, his house rent free. This was not the case in 1852.

It should be oserved that in similar cases the Cathedral Commissioners recommend that the master of the Cathedral Grammar School should have a house and at least 150*l.* In several cathedral schools the increase advised has taken place.

I cannot discover whether, as in some cathedral schools, there were ever foundation scholars. The statutes provide a master for the choristers in addition to the grammar-school master.

The office of master used to be held with that of minor canon. As far back as 1693, the Archbishop of York issued an order that

the schoolmaster should not allow his duties in the cathedral to interfere with his work in school.

For some years before 1863, there was no school; the master lived in the house and drew his stipend. 20 or 30 years ago, however, when the town was of more importance, both the grammar school and a private school in the town were well filled.

The present head master has not had time to produce much result. Every one speaks in the highest terms of his zeal and kindness. He seems to have had a very backward set of boys, especially as, for some years before he came, there had been no school of the kind in the town. The first class knew a little Latin and French grammar, but construed poorly. Most of them, however, have not learnt long. Several of them did creditably in arithmetic. The lower class (aged from 10 to 12) were quite beginners; they did not read very intelligently, and were still in the first four rules of arithmetic. A good deal of time is given to English history and grammar, and geography. There has been an assistant, but the head master was, at the time of my visit, working singlehanded. The discipline and tone of the school appears to be quite satisfactory.

The house, on which the head master has spent much more than he has received from his stipend, is in excellent repair. The schoolroom is capable of accommodating from 50 to 60 boys, the bed rooms from 20 to 25. There is a comfortable dining hall. The situation is healthy, and the town small and quiet, so that there seems no reason why a first-rate boarding school should not be got together.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(1st Cath. Com. Rep. Appendix 754.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Henry VIII., who founded a free grammar school, attached to a collegiate church, for boys of town.

School Property.—Income 20*l.*, paid from revenues of collegiate church, more than absorbed by repairs and taxes. (Preferences to certain scholarships and fellowships at St. John's College, Cambridge, now abolished.)

Site and buildings good. Master's house capable of receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of boys of town.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—The canon residentiary archdeacon of Nottingham, acting on behalf of the chapter, regulates the school, appoints master, and makes rules.

Head master has always been member of Church of England, and in priest's orders, and generally a graduate.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Receives stipend of 20*l.* from endowment, and 12*l.* 12*s.* from each boy.

Day Scholars.—11 [21 in 1867]; pay 12 guineas a year for general school work. Day boarders pay an additional 8 guineas.

Boarders.—[11 in 1867] Four meals a day; meat once. Terms: from 35 to 40 guineas; music and drawing, 5*l.* 5*s.*; drilling, two guineas.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No qualification required at admission. School course modified to suit special cases.

Divinity and sacred music taught on Sundays.

Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by marks gained for work done in the half-year. Prizes of books given.

Punishments: impositions; no corporal punishment.

Playground, about 30 yards by 35, close to school, open to boarders only, except by permission of head master. Cricket played. Drilling taught if required.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week, besides 9 in pupil room. One-third of lessons learned in school. Two hours set apart in evening for learning lessons for next day. School only re-opened in February 1863.

Trustee:

The Venerable Archdeacon Wilkins, D.D., on behalf of the Chapter. (Died in 1865.)

Head Master:

Rev. J. D. Cargill, B.D.

TABLE B (1865).

For the number of boys learning each subject (in 1867), see Tabular Digest, p. 444.

List of Books at present in use:—

Holy Bible.
Book of Common Prayer.
Pinnock's Analysis of Old Testament History.
Crossman's Introduction.
Christian Year.
King Edward VIth's Latin Grammar.
Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar.
Chapman's French Grammar.
Pike's Spelling.
Butter's Spelling.
Webster's English Dictionary.
Riddle's Latin Dictionary.
Sadler's French Dictionary.
Arnold's Historia Antiquæ, Epitome.
Arnold's Eclogæ Ovidianæ, part 1.
Arnold's Henry's First Latin Book.
Arnold's Prose Composition, part 1.
Hall's First French Course.
Hall's Second French Course.
Chapman's Everyday French Talk,
Bossut's French Phrases.
Pycroft's Greek Grammar Practice.
Outlines of Grecian History.
Outlines of Roman History.
Outlines of English History.
Outlines of French History.
Pinnock's Catechism of Ancient Geography.
Pinnock's Catechism of Modern Geography.
Colenso's Arithmetic.
Saul's Arithmetic.
Potts's School Euclid.
Colenso's Algebra.
Cornwell's Young Composer.

SUTTON BONNINGTON SCHOOL.

MR. EVE'S REPORT.

THIS school is nothing more than an ordinary National school. The principal part of the building was erected by subscription with grants from the Committee of Council and the National Society. The inspector's last reports are satisfactory; some of the most advanced boys did creditably in arithmetic. The attendance is about 30 in summer, 50 in winter. The discipline and management appear to be good. The schoolroom is 54 feet by 24, and well fitted up. The catechism is optional. A few children in the village of a rather higher class attend a private school at Kegworth, about two miles off. The master has occasionally taken two or three boarders.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 457, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School founded by subscriptions of Rev. Charles Livesay, who gave 100*l.*; Charles Parkyns, who gave a site; and 134 other inhabitants who with Parkyns contributed 111*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Land at Barrow purchased for 211*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and settled for use of a school by indentures of lease and release 8 and 9 April 1725. Allotments under Inclosure Acts in or about 1761 and 1808. John Lacey, by will (before 1734), gave 10*l.* to be laid out in lands for a free schoolmaster of Sutton Bonington. John Bainbridge gave (before 1734) 40*s.* for like use. These gifts, with other charitable gifts, laid out in lands the proceeds of which are divided among the several charities in due proportion.

School Property.—Land containing 23A. 3R. 1P. Annual rent of lands, 44*l.* 10*s.* 36*l.* net applied to school. Also (in 1829) 1*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* a year from Lacey's and Bainbridge's gifts.

Objects of Trust.—School to be for ever free only for the children of such subscribers thereunto who then were or thereafter should be inhabitants of the parishes of St. Michael and St. Anne, in Sutton, alias Sutton Bonington (Deed poll of subscribers, 1 July 1718). A free school for the use of the children of the inhabitants of Sutton, alias Sutton Bonington (Indenture 1725).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, and Latin (Indenture 1725; also Lacey's and Bainbridge's gifts).

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by trustees, and approved by Charity Commissioners in 1857 (End. Gr. Ret. A.D. 1865).

State of School in 1864.

General Character.—An elementary school connected with National Society, and under Government inspection.

Master.—One, certificated; receives 36*l.* a year from endowment, and 18*l.* from fees.

Day Scholars.—About 34 in attendance, paying 2*d.* each per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Right Hon. Lord Belper, Kingston Hall, Notts.
Rev. Jno. Bateman, West Leake, Notts.
Rev. Jos. Clark, Kegworth, Leicestershire.
Rev. S. V. Dashwood, Stamford, Notts.
Rev. J. J. Vaughan, Gotham, Notts.
Rev. S. Millard, Costock, Notts.
Jno. Buckley, Esq., Loughborough, Leicestershire.
Jno. Harris, Esq., Matlock, Derbyshire.

Clerk to Trustees:

Rev. W. Rumann, St. Ann's Rectory, Sutton, Longborough.

Head Master:

H. Jones.

TUXFORD.—READ'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. EVE'S REPORT.

THE school seems to have been originally intended to include some boys above the labouring class. I infer this: 1, from the qualifications required of the master, and the salary assigned. The salary being a fixed rentcharge has not increased with the value of land. 2. From the provision in Read's will for the gratuitous board and education of four sons of "poor widows of "ministers and decayed gentlemen." At present, the school is expected to combine the functions of a middle class and an elementary school. With so small an endowment it will probably be necessary to choose between these two. There is no National school for boys in the town.

The present master has been only a year and a half in office. He has made some few changes in the payments, so that it may be well to specify the income applicable to the increase of the master's salary, or of the teaching power of the school. The actual and possible sources of income are:—

1. Salary of 40*l.*

2. Payments of day boys residing beyond the limits of Tuxford. They vary from 25*s.* to 50*s.* per annum, according to age.

3. Payments from free boys for subjects not specified in the will; from 2*s.* to 14*s.* per annum.

4. Boarders. There is accommodation for about 15; but it would probably be difficult to attract them as long as much of the master's time must be given to the most elementary instruction. Besides, the class of boarders who would avail themselves of the school would not be very remunerative.

Thus, there is no immediate prospect of funds to pay a second master, or even a pupil teacher. As there are already between 60 and 70 boys in the school, and the numbers are increasing, and as the range of study is more extensive than that of a National school, the want is beginning to be seriously felt.

The school-house is in tolerable repair; a small outlay would make it quite fit for the reception of the full number of boarders. The apparatus is very deficient, there are barely enough desks, and the three black boards, and one or two maps, &c. on the walls are the property of the master. There is a good garden, but no playground. The boys had formerly the run of a neighbouring field, at a trifling rent, but this privilege has been lost. At present they play in the street, often to the annoyance of the neighbourhood.

The discipline is good, and the arrangements methodical. The present master has improved on his predecessor's system of teaching, which appears to have been rather mechanical. The first class read fluently, and several of them answer questions about the subject matter and parsing with intelligence. It would be better if the system allowed more time for this kind of teaching. The third class do not read fluently, nor do they under-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

stand much of what they read; the lowest class are not much beyond their letters. The arithmetic of the first class is satisfactory; in two or three cases very good. The other classes are apparently well taught, but have not advanced far; many of the second class have not mastered long division. The lessons on science, &c. mentioned in the returns, are not yet given. One boy learns a little algebra.

A part of each class belongs to what is called the "lower school;" *i.e.*, it contains those boys who learn only reading, writing, and arithmetic, and therefore, if natives of Tuxford, are admitted free. While the rest are engaged on grammar, geography, &c., these boys work on at their own subjects.

The parents of the boys attending the school may be divided into three classes: 1, Tradesmen in Tuxford; 2, Labourers in Tuxford; 3, Farmers out of Tuxford. A few children of labourers not residing in Tuxford are admitted to the "lower school." Some of the higher class of tradesmen are deterred from sending their sons by the fear of their mixing too much with the lowest class. The same argument does not so much affect the farmers in the neighbourhood, whose children ride over to school in the morning and home again in the evening. Accordingly, some of the best boys in the school belong to this class.

The power of the visitors should be more definitely fixed, and some provision should be made for the periodical examination of the school by some qualified person.

An entrance examination, requiring some proficiency in reading and writing would make the school more manageable. There is nothing, however, in the will to authorize it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. pt. 2, 650, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Charles Read (founder in his lifetime of a school at Drax, in Yorkshire), who, by will dated 30 July 1669 and proved 27 June 1671, gave a rentcharge on the manor of Folkingham (now belonging to Lord Aveland) of 97*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.* to executors to convey to six freeholders in trust, one moiety for a school at Corby, in Lincolnshire, the other for a school at Tuxford. Of each moiety 20*l.* per annum to be paid to schoolmaster, 20*l.* to four poor boys, and rest for repair of school buildings and apprenticing or other benefit of the poor boys.

School Property.—Income 48*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, of which 40*l.* is paid to the master as salary. Site good. House in occupation of master, and capable of receiving boarders, but out of repair.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school in Tuxford for the instruction of the youth and children of the parish. 5*l.* a piece for maintenance of four poor boys, sons of widows of ministers and decayed gentlemen and their widows; such boys to enter at age of seven years or upwards, to be instructed gratis by master with the other children, and to reside in school till 16 years of age (Will). School to be open to all poor boys of the parish, sons of the inhabitants, between ages of 7 and 16 years (Amended rules). Maintenance of four boys discontinued.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, and also Latin, as occasion shall require (Founder's will). Reading, writing, arith-

metic, and Latin, as occasion shall require, to be taught free, except 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance, and 1*s.* 6*d.* a year for fire, and 2*s.* for pens and ink. The Bible to be the basis of all the religious instruction given. The Church Catechism to be taught to all the scholars (Amended rules, 14th July 1865).

Government and Masters.—Six feoffees, self-electing, required to be able freeholders or men of integrity and estate; now four in number; govern school, appoint master with sanction and approbation of visitors, and manage estate.

Mayor and aldermen and minister of Newark, and two of nearest justices of the peace are required to visit school and take accounts and reform abuses once a year.

Master required to be a graduate of University of Oxford or Cambridge, and master of arts, or orthodox minister of God's Word, and cannot hold other preferment out of the parish, but may be prebendary or dean of cathedral (Ordinances of founder's executors, 1705). These qualifiations no longer required.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Income from endowment 40*l.*, with house and garden.

Day Scholars.—About 65, varying, of whom 40 are on the foundation, and are taught free. Non-foundationers pay sums from 10*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for general school work.

Boarders.—A few day boarders only at present. Terms for boarders, for board and tuition, 5 or 5½ guineas, according to age.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No qualification on admission. School classified by reading and arithmetic chiefly. School course modified to suit particular cases.

Religious instruction three times a week. Boys required to attend service at church. School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination and half-year's marks combined. Examination quarterly by master. No prizes given.

Punishments: caning in public (very moderate), and extra tasks.

Monitors assist master in hearing lessons of lower classes, and maintaining order.

No playground. Position drill taught.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Visitors:

Mayor and Aldermen of Newark.
Minister of Newark.
Two nearest Justices of the Peace (at present the Vicar of Tuxford is one of such Justices).

Trustees:

Peter Whitington, Surgeon, Tuxford.
Thomas Hewitt, Spirit Merchant, late of Tuxford, now of Bawtry.
John Story, Carrier, Tuxford.
William Daft, Maltster, Tuxford.

Head Master:

John N. Dufty.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
Religious Knowledge.	65	—	—	All taken together.			II.	—	II. —	Bible, Pinnock's Analysis, MacLeod's Palestine.
*Latin	3	1	†5s. qr.	3	13	2	¾	2	1½	Smith's Principia Latina.
French	—	—	5s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hall's French Course.
Arithmetic	65	‡	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	Colenso's Arith.; Trotter's Arith. in two Parts, occasional Exercises for others.
Bookkeeping	7	1	—	7	13	1	¾	—	¾	Chambers' Course.
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	2	—	4	13	2	¾	1	1½	Quested, Nesbit, &c.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6	1	—	6	13	2	¾	1	1½	Colenso's Algebra.
Physics Natural History. Chemistry	by Lecture in popular form.									
History	30	2	—	15	12	2	¾	—	1½	Collier's British Empire.
Geography	44	3	—	15	12	2	¾	—	1½	Hughes's Class Book.
English Grammar.	44	3	—	15	12	3	¾	—	2¼	Irish Board supplemented orally from Morell's.
English Literature.	All indirectly, by questions on pieces read in Reading Lessons.									
English Composition.	44	3	—	15	12	1	¾	—	¾	Abstracts from Articles read.
Reading	65	6	—	15	12	3	¾	—	2¼	Chambers' V.
Writing	65	5	—	15	12	10	¾	—	7½	Geography copies compiled by myself.
Music	44	2	—	30	11	½	¾	—	⅜	Hullah's Course.
Drawing	65	2	—	30	11	1	¾	—	¾	Selected Series.

* Home work time not calculated in "aggregate of time." † Free to foundation scholars.

‡ In a greater or less number of subdivisions, according to progress in the 48 rules or stages of my course. The duration of each lesson is about three quarters of an hour.

The second class contains 15 boys of average age of 10½ years.
The lowest class contains 14 boys of average age of 9 years.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Father dead; mother independent.	Tuxford - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	Shoemaker - -	Do. - -	500 yards.
,, ,, - 3	Father dead; mother schoolmistress.	Weston - -	3⅓ miles.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Copthorne - -	4 do.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Moorhouse -	3½ do.
,, ,, - 6	Plumber - -	Tuxford - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 7	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	100 do.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Tuxford parish -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Tailor - -	Do. - -	250 yards.
,, ,, - 10	Grocer - -	Staveley - -	44 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Innkeeper - -	Tuxford - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Exciseman -	Do. - -	500 do.
,, ,, - 3	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	100 do.
,, ,, - 4	Labourer - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Egmanton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 7	Labourer - -	Tuxford - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 8	Currier - -	Do. - -	50 do.
,, ,, - 9	Baker - -	Do. - -	200 do.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	200 do.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WALKERINGHAM.—WOODHOUSE'S SCHOOL.

Mr. EVE'S REPORT.

THE school was rebuilt by the late master, partly or entirely on waste land. A lawsuit is now pending respecting this building. On one side it is asserted that it belongs to the representatives of the late master, on the other that it is the property of the Woodhouse Trustees appointed by an order of the county court in 1860. Meantime the building remains in the hands of the late master's executors, to whom rent is paid by the trustees of a primary school which is taught there. A master has been appointed, who with his wife teaches a mixed school of boys and girls elementary reading, writing, and arithmetic. I applied for permission to examine this school, but was refused. The master is not certificated, and the trustees do not appear to be men of education. The school is under no inspection. The National school, on the other hand, is efficiently taught, and has had excellent reports from the government inspector. At present, however, it contains no Woodhouse scholars, as the endowment is absorbed by legal expenses. When such scholars are admitted, they will be under the conscience clause.

The appointment of trustees in 1860 was made after reference to a copy of Mr. Woodhouse's will, in which the "vicar for the time then being" was expressly excluded from the trust. These words were interpreted to refer only to the vicar at the time when the will was made. Since 1860, the original will has been discovered It excludes the "vicar for the time being." It is hoped, therefore, by one party, that the decision of 1860 may be set aside, and this point, as well as the ownership of the building, will probably be a subject of litigation. It should be added that Mr. Woodhouse was a bitter enemy of the church, and gave particular orders that he should not be buried in the churchyard.

The dispute is much embittered by the feeling between the dissenters of the parish and the vicar. As the National school is full, and 40 or 50 children attend the other, there is evidently a supply for two schools. Probably a Wesleyan school, under government inspection, for which this endowment would be a nucleus, would be a boon to the parish.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 409, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Woodhouse, dated 19 May 1719, proved June 1724, who gave a rent of 15*l.* without deduction, save for land tax, out of his lands to pay a schoolmaster, and a rent of 20*s.* to buy books for poor scholars. Will in Exchequer Court, York.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 16*l.* 15*l.* applied to school. Buildings (standing on about one rood of ground) quite inadequate.

Objects of Trust.—The education of children of inhabitants of Walkeringham in English, Latin, writing, and arithmetic (Will of founder).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin, writing and arithmetic (Will). Latin not required (County Court Order).

Government and Masters.—Order of Gainsboro' County Court, 1860, giving power to trustees to frame scheme and rules, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners.

Trustees consist of vicar and churchwardens of parish ex officio and six others appointed by County Court (not renewable).

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

School in abeyance; no new scheme framed.

When last in operation, school was conducted as an elementary one for children of both sexes.

School buildings, ownership of which was claimed against the trustees by executors of late master, who died in 1864, surrendered on 30th July 1866 to trustees, in consequence of a bill filed by them, executors paying 6*l.* for 1½ years back rent, and 10*l.* 10*s.* towards costs.

Income at present applied to defray costs of Chancery suit. Twelve boys are meanwhile nominated and receive gratuitous instruction in the National School, without religious restrictions or distinction.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. G. M. Gorham, Vicar of Walkeringham.
Joseph Taylor, Churchwarden, Walkeringham.
John Catley, Churchwarden, Walkeringham.
Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., Lea Hall, Gainsbro'.
Rev. C. Nevile, Fledborough, Newark.
Thomas Williamson, Sutton Marsh, Wisbeach.
Thomas Horberry, Walkeringham.
Thomas Hower, Walkeringham,
John Draper, Walkeringham.

Head Master:

James Adlard, Certificated Schoolmaster of National School.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[For Explanatory Note see p. 91.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Newark - - (Magnus' Free School.)	11,515	Farming -	Parish chest in parish church.	Yes	Varied by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	?	?	605	Stat.
Nottingham* - (1865).	74,693	Manufacturing.	Orig. deed lost; scheme in 22 Vict. c. 18.	Yes	Varied by pro. of law.	At present inconvenient; but superior new buildings erected and nearly ready for occupation.	Trustees	1,074	818	All	Inc.
Retford, East - (1867).	2,982	Farming -	Deed room provided by clerk.	?	Varied by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	400	260	260	Inc.
Semi-classical School—											
Southwell -	3,095	Mixed -	With chapter papers.	Part	Partly obsolete.	Good	*See Digest, p. 427.*	20	—	All	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Elston - -	Now a village National School. *See Digest, p. 397.*					—	- -	—	—	—	—
South Leverton	494	Farming -	Trustees' solicitors.	Yes	Partly obsolete.	Fair	Trustees	20	20	20	Stat.
Sutton Bonnington. (1867).	1,019	Agricultural and manufacturing.	At Loughton with lawyer.	Yes	Reformed under authority of Charity Commissioners.	Good	Trustees	£ s. 44 10	—	—	Stat.
Tuxford - - (1867).	1,034	Farming -	Ordinances in school; deeds with trustees.	Yes	Varied by original authority.	Good; not internally.	Moiety of rent-charge by trustees.	48	48	48	Stat.
Schools in abeyance—											
Bulwell - -	3,660	Labouring, coal mining.	About to be made a National School.			Too small.	- -	—	—	—	—
Mansfield -	8,346	This school is now out of operation. *See Digest, p. 401.*						—	—	—	—
Walkeringham -	683	Farming -	This school is now out of operation. *See Digest, p. 436.*					—	—	—	—

* This represents the state of the school, &c. before the new buildings were erected and school remodelled.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Masters at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
2	£ 160	None	—	Vicar and ch. wardns. ex. off., rest local.	Members of corporation.	H.M.	—	Persons and children in the town and near.	Boys only.	Open foundation.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	None
None at present.	—	—	—	Local	—	School by master.	Yes	Town children.	Boys only.	Residence abs.	Open -	Stat.	Classical -	None
None	—	4	£ 20	Local	None	Master and trstees.	Yes	Town boys preferred.	Boys only.	Residence pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	Canon residentiary, for chapter.	—	By chapter.	No	Not known, deed lost.	Boys only.	None - -	Claim -	Inc.	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	—	—	—	Local	Able freeholders.	Trstees.	Yes	Town boys	Boys only.	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Trstees and masters.	Yes	Sutton Bonington and neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
None	—	None	—	Local	Freeholders or men of integrity & estte.	Trstees with consent of visitors.	Yes	Town children.	Boys only.	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	Apprenticing.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Town children.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Area in Radius of School Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Newark (Magnus Free School).	H.M. and 3 assist. masters.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Secular, honest priest, able to teach Latin, or laymen not beneficed.	H.M. in school house.	(B.) and (D.)	Subjects of study much increased.	6
Nottingham (1865).	H.M. and usher, & 5 other masters.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees. only.	Church of Eng. and in orders.	House but not used.	(D.) only.	Class of scholars improving.	1½
Retford, East (1867).	H.M., asst. M., and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	M.A. or B.A. of Eng. Univ., and Ch. of Eng.	For H.M. and assist. M.	11 (B.) 67 (D.)	No change.	7
Semi-classical School—										
Southwell	H.M. and S.M.	Canon residentiary, for chapter.	No one	H.M.	H.M.	He has been generally a graduate in orders.	H.M. resides.	21 (D.) 11 (B.)	No change.	Parish of Southwell.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Elston	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	- -	—
South Leverton	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Of Oxford or Camb., orthodox minister.	Usher in school house.	40 (D.)	No change.	2
Sutton Bonnington. (1867).	- - -	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Certificated	Schl. house.	Day scholars.	Neither	2
Tuxford (1867).	H.M., asst. M.	Trstees. with approbation of visitors.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. of Oxf. or Cam. or orthodox minister. (Not insisted on now).	H.M.	D. and B.	No change.	4 or more.
Schools in abeyance—										
Bulwell	H.M.	Rector and churchwrdns. with consent of parishionrs.	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	(D.) only.	No change.	½ a mile.
Mansfield	Out of operation.	*See Digest, p.* 401.		—	—	- - -	—	—	- -	—
Walkeringham	Out of operation.	*See Digest, p.* 436.		—	—	- - -	—	—	- -	—

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest,			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	70 A. 30 B.	8	10	H.M.	H.M. only -	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6 30 a.m. (*b*) 9 15 p.m.	Master and captains of dormitories.	—	None
- -	20 A. 80 B.	—	2	?	No one -	- -	—	—		—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	15 A. 85 B.	1	—	Trustees	By H.M. and by asst. M.	H.M. and asst. M.	Yes	60	57	34	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m.	H.M. sleeps in adjoining room.	About 620	None
60 A. 40 B.	75 A. 25 B.	—	—	H.M.	H.M. - -	—	Yes	50	45	40	(*a*) seven (*b*) nine	Most efficient boy.	—	None
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	B. and C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
33 A. 77 B.	80 B. 20 C. some professional.	—	—	Trustees ?	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	5*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*	5*l.* 8*s.*	5*l.* 6*s.*	(*a*) 6 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m.	Assist. M.	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Newark - (Magnus' Free School).	40	32	Reading and spelling.	By general literature and by mathematics.	Examination and half-year's marks combined.	Chiefly out of school.	All	55	45	3	—
Nottingham - (1865).	38	30; 25 in winter. Class. sch. 33, Eng. 28.	Reading, writing, spelling, and 4 rules of arithmetic.	Mixed by one subject chiefly.	Marks and examination combined.	Nearly all in school.	All	25	38	13	—
Retford, East - (1867).	40		Reading, writing, and 4 rules of arithmetic.	Separate for each subject.	Marks and examination.	$\frac{4}{5}$ths in school -	70	15	54	10	—
Semi-classical School—											
Southwell -	40	37	- - -	Mixed -	Marks and examination.	One third in school.	32	6	22	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Elston - -	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
South Leverton	44	33	- - -	By one subject.	By progress -	All in school -	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton Bonnington. (1867).	46	25	Read an easy sentence.	Mixed -	Combined -	All in school -	—	—	—	—	—
Tuxford - - (1867).	43	30	No qualification.	By groups of subjects.	Examination and marks.	About $\frac{4}{5}$ths in school.	10	1	3	—	—
Schools in abeyance—											
Bulwell - -	46	28	- - -	- - -	? - -	Nearly all in school.	None	—	—	—	—
Mansfield -	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 401.			- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Walkeringham -	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 436.			- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Sometimes with slight aid from tutor, generally without such aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	All three	All	60	All three	—	—	—	—	—	Lecture on some scientific subject once per week.
Slight aid from tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	The first two kinds.	All	19	Arithmetic from all three; mathematics (*a*).	—	—	1	—	—	Physics from text books.
Aid from tutor if learned in school.	P. and V.	P.	P.	P.	All three	78	23	All	—	—	—	—	—	None
Aid from tutor	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	32	10	All three	1	—	17	—	—	Partly by Lectures, partly by text books.
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
Without aid.	—	—	—	—		30	—	Arithmetic from text books.	—	5	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		All	All	(*a*). (*b*). (*c*).	—	—	—	—	—	
Without aid.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	65	8	Text books and dictation.	7	15	—	—	—	Oral lectures and experiments.
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Newark (Magnus' Free School).	All	65	30	All	All	30	50	20	12	All	Singing, 41	H.M.	H.M.
Nottingham (1865).	All	All	All	14	25	—	—	All	—	All except P. and C., and those if boys advanced enough.		Three times a year.	Examiner at Xmas appointed by trustees.
Retford, East (1867).	78	78	8	—	8	24	78	22	2	All		Half-yearly	At midsummer by examiners appointed by trustees.
Semi-classical School—													
Southwell	32	32	32	17	17	32	32	—	6	P.C.; T.M.		H.M.	H.M.
Non-classical—and Elementary Schools—													
Elston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
South Leverton	—	5	—	—	—	40	35	—	—	None		Vicar	
Sutton Bonnington. (1867).	14	All	—	—	All	All	All	14	All				H.M. and trustees.
Tuxford (1867).	30	44	44	65	44	65	65	65	44	G.D., D.F., P., T.M., and P.M.		H.M.	
Schools in abeyance—													
Bulwell	—	—	—	—	—	All	All	All	—	None			
Mansfield	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 401.												
Walkeringham	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 436.												

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
	Modified, if necessary, in each case.		All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	H.M. - -	None -	Boarders attend, but optional with rest.
Yes -	No - -	Yes - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book and short prayer of Bp. Wilson.	All unless parents object	Parents -	- - - -	- - -
Latin omitted if friends of boy desire it.			78	Open to all.	Masters.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Incumbent where they reside.	None -	All who choose to go with H.M.
Yes -	Yes - -	Yes - -	32	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book	All	Rector of parish.	Two for boarders only.	H.M. and scholars three times.
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
Yes -	Yes - -	Yes - -	All	?	Usher	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Not always.	Vicar -	Sunday school, optional.	Master must, but optional with scholars.
—	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	Yes - -	Yes - -	65	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Yes	Incumbent-	Morning and afternoon for all.	Whole school at morning service.
—	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	- -	—	H.M. - -	None -	All - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Newark (Magnus' Free School).	Yes	Private	All kinds	There are none	Master always present.	3 per diem, and 2 half holidays.	½ acre & 7½ acres cricket field.	Close	Both
Nottingham (1865).	Yes, under trustees' supervision	Public	Suspension till next meeting of trustees.	First form aid in discipline.	None	—	12 sq. yds. covered. and 225 sq. yds. field.	Close	By all
Retford, East (1867).	H.M., subject to scheme and trustees.	Not much used.	None	—	None	Whenever not in school.	4 acres	Close	Both
Semi-classical School—									
Southwell	Yes	Not in use	All	Several boys act as monitors.	—	32	30 yds. by 65.	Close	Open to boardrs. and to others by H.M.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Elston	*See Digest*, p. 397. Now a village national school.				—	—	—	—	—
South Leverton	Yes	Seldom required.	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Sutton Bonnington. (1867).	Yes	Public	Yes	—	—	1¼	—	Adjoining.	Both
Tuxford (1867).	Yes	Very moderate; caning in public.	All	Hear lessons of lower boys, and keep order.	H.M. or asst. M.	—	One about to be got.	—	—
Schools in abeyance—									
Bulwell	Yes	Public	All kinds	—	—	—	None	—	—
Mansfield	Out of operation. *See Digest*, p. 401.			—	—	—	—	—	—
Walkeringham	Out of operation. *See Digest*, p. 436.			—	—	—	—	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
Yes; also 13 boats.	Yes	Yes	Not a school library but stock library. The master subscribes for the boys.	Those in use.	Those in use	Yes, by Universities	Sometimes expedient; now possible, there being an additional master.	None for some years past.
No	No	No	All	Those in use.	Those in use	Independent examiners are appointed.	Inexpedient	No exhibitions; competitions on admission desirable; H.M. no voice in appointing assistant masters; not enough masters.
Yes	Drilling at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	Yes	Boarders only.	Those in use.	Those in use; Latin and French popular.	Not expedient	Not possible nor expedient.	—
No	Yes	None	None	Those in use.	Those in use	H.M. or University.	Possible and expedient.	Unsatisfactory scholars.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
None	None	None	—	Those in use.	Those in use	Not at present.	Not expedient.	Want of funds.
—	Drilling	Playgrnd.	—	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	Those in use	By Government.	Not possible.	Regular attendance; half-time system highly desirable.
Small; but well furnished.	Position drill.	Yes	None	The English subjects taught.	Elementary English subjects.	Not very expedient.	Not possible or expedient.	Dislike of parents to change; irregular attendance.
—	—	Yes	None	Reading, writing, and accounts.	—	Expedient	Not expedient.	Irregular attendance.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note, p. 113.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ARNOLD - -	4,642	Not known -	Not kwn.	43 (Mixed charity)	25	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.* (32 free)	Framework knitters.	52	—
BALDERTON -	987	(Part of Alvey's Charity.)		28	28	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Labourers and tradespeople.	80	
BECKINGHAM -	450	James Wharton.	1731	12	12	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly agricultural.	7	3
BESTHORPE -	338	George Carver, William Wilson.	1709	8	—	—	Yes -	4*d.* and 2*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	33	21
BLYTH - -	698	Not known -	Not kwn.	12	12	—	No -	1*d.* -	Principally labourers.	70	—
WEST BRIDGFORD	280	Rev. William Thompson.	1802	27	27	—	No -	None	Labourers, &c.	4	5
BUNNY - -	273	Lady A. Parkyns.	1709	60	49	—	Yes -	(1*s.* ent. and 6*d.* a quarter.)	Agricultural -	37	21
CALVERTON -	1372	Jonathan Labray.	1718	218 (Mixed charity)	50	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Stocking knitters.	70	—
CLAYWORTH -	414	Rev. W. Sampson.	1702	57	41	10	No -	3*d.* (8 free.)	Small farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	30	10
NORTH COLLINGHAM.	1,010	W. and Mary Hart -	1699 1718	41	41	—	No -	None for foundationers.	Agricultural labourers.	15	6
WEST DRAYTON -	96	Henry Walter	1688	48 (Mixed charity)	26	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	27	1

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	V., ch. wardens and overseers.	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Committee.	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 1 boy E.A., 3 boys M.B.	None	Lord of manor, rectors of Costock and Keyworth, and overseers of Bunny and Bradmore.		Neither	No	Mast., assisted by his daughter.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only
8	—	—	—	None	None	One	Rector	Neither	No; diocesan.	Master; daughter teaches needlework.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast., mist for needle work.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees, subject to D. of Newcastle's approval.	Neither	N	Mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
EASTHORPE (par. Southwell).	—	Appropriation of common lands.	—	68	42	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	28	24
EDINGLEY	390	S. Wright	1731	15	(value of premises occupied by master). Return in 1828, No						
EDWINSTOWE	1,065	John Bellamy	1719	12	—	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	40	—
FARNSFIELD	1,071	Unknown	1790	11	11	—	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	79	72
FLINTHAM	524	Robert Hacker	1727	24	22	—	No	None	Principally labourers.	14	—
HARWORTH	925	Robert Brailsford. Mrs. Saunderson.	1700 1724	88	50	5	Yes	3*d.* or 4*d.* (60 free)	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	50	50
EAST LEAKE	1,059	John Bley	1730	47	47	—	Yes	(1*s.*ent.)	Chiefly labourers, stocking makers, &c.	45	22
MANSFIELD: Thompson's School.	8,346	Charles Thompson.	1785	45	45	—	Yes	1*d.*	Working class	47	46
Clerkson's School.	„	Faith Clerkson.	1725	175	73	61	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.* (60 free)	Labourers and mechanics.	50	56
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE.	2,263			162	77	67	Yes (rentd.)	None	Labourers	25	25
Radford's School	„	Richard Radford.	1827	22	22	—	—	None	Labourers and stocking weavers.	6 In Nat. Sch.	8

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
further information.										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One at present.	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., 2 mist. and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V., churchwardens, and owner of Flintham Hall.		Neither	No	One.
29	38	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 1 boy M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	(Mast. and mist. par. cert.)	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	(Mast. and mist. trained.	No	Mast., mist., and 2 paid monitors.
20	20	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Managers of Nat. School.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
EAST MARKHAM	807	James Gunthorpe. 1706 William Dunston. 1713		14	14	—	No	None	Mostly agricultural labourers.	12	8
MISSON	803	Inclosure award.	1762	54	54	—	No	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers, labourers, shopkeepers, &c.	39	26
NORTH MUSKHAM.	614	Mary Woolhouse. 1727 M. Disney 1745		53	40	—	Yes	2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	39	32
NORMANTON-UPON-TRENT.	402	E. Hall	1781	12	12	—	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Agriculture	28	25
NORWELL	601	T. and M. Sturtevant. 1727 S. Wood 1768 1782		54	40	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	14	14
NOTTINGHAM: Blue Coat School.	74,693	Subscription	1706	471	173	255	Yes	None	Labourers and artisans.	60	20
OXTON	738	Margaret Sherbrooke.	1783	20	20	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	4	14
RAMPTON	496	Unknown	—	15	15	—	No	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Farmers and labouring class.	41	37
WEST RETFORD	637	R. Brownlow 1691 S. Johnson 1723		10	10	—	Yes	—	- - -	—	—
RUDDINGTON	2,283	James Peacock.	1641	86	86	—	Yes	None	Shopkeepers, stockingers, labourers, &c.	76	8

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None.	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. assisted by his wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Not now	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	Not at present.	Mast.
14	14	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
60	20	—	—	None	Seven	Twelve	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Mast. and Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Managers	—	Yes	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No; diocesan.	Mast. and generally 3 monitors.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
SUTTON-WITH-LOUND.	916	Rich. Taylor -	1742	£ 18	£ 18	£ —	Yes -	Small	Labourers -	30	—
SUTTON-ON-TRENT	1,147	M. Sprigg — Pennington	1816 1844	7	7	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.* (8 free.)	Agricultural -	70	40
UPTON - -	587	(Appropriation by trustees of parish lands.)		5	(as returned in 1828). Trustees of a parochial charity give a						
WATNALL (par. Greasley).	6,230	Lancelot and Rosamund Rolleston.	1751 1752	27	27	—	Yes (poor).	2*d.* to 6*d.* (22 free.)	Agriculturists, coal miners, &c.	40	7
WESTON - -	380	R. Hawksworth	1736	11	11	—	Yes -	2*d.* (10 free.)	Mostly labourers.	27	26
NORTH WHEATLEY	461	Unknown -	—	½	½	—	Yes (lent).	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	25	33
WILFORD - -	604	Rev. B. Carter.	1727 1730	379	132*	—	(No further information.)				
WINKBOURNE -	172	A. Burnell -	1733	25	25	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	13	15
WOODBOROUGH -	893	Rev. Montague Wood.	1736-9	110	110	—	Yes -	(1*s.* a year.)	Farmers, shopkeepers, labourers, &c.	33	29

* Including 58*l.* paid for the education of charity girls in Bloomsbury (St. Giles and St. George) United Charity Girls Late master enjoys a retiring pension of 26*l.* a year. Rest of income absorbed in expenditure in connexion with new smaller out-goings.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	6 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	
subscription of 10*l.* (which in vicar's opinion they have the power of withholding) to school (Return in 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	About four.	R., overseers, and churchwardens.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar and churchwardens.		*Master on probation.*	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trust:	(Workhouse, cert.)	No	One.
—	—	—	—		None	Incumbents of Epperstone, Lambley, and Woodborough.		Clergyman, B.A. (incumbent).	No	Two.

School: but not including 20*l.* quarter's salary of master due (but apparently not paid) before 31st December (1868). school buildings (73*l.*), commission (12*l.*), secretary's salary (10*l.*), and bill for law expenses (45*l.*), alms (29*l.*), and

COUNTY OF DERBY.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ASHBORNE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE Ashborne Grammar School was endowed under a charter of 27 Eliz. In the recitals of the charter a limitation of the benefits of the school to Ashborne and its neighbourhood is intended, but the operative part is not so limited, nor is there any restriction to those who are poor. The benefits intended are "the education and instruction of boys and youths in grammar "and other good learning (aliæ bonæ literæ)." The government and the power of making statutes (which, however, are to be unalterable for ever) are vested in a corporation of governors and assistants. The assent and consent of the Bishop of Lichfield are required for the making of statutes in terms which constitute him visitor of the school, and he has occasionally exercised visitatorial powers.

The endowment at present consists of a school-room, a good house for the head master, a small one for the under master, and rents of about 230*l.* net, of which the head master has about two thirds. This income in the main arises from a separate endowment, and is unlikely to increase.

In practice the use of the school has been confined (with the exception of the boarders) to boys living in or within three or four miles of the town, the sons chiefly of tradesmen, solicitors, medical men, and farmers, and nominated by a governor or assistant.

The numbers of day boys have varied from almost nothing to 50. They are now limited to 45 by the statute of 1853. The present head master began in 1836 with three, and has raised them to and sustained them at an average of 40, notwithstanding the competition of large schools in the neighbourhood. Under the late master there were at one time 35 boarders, but the present master never had so many, and, from whatever cause, has now none.

The words of the charter are "grammar and other good learning;" and the governors, by statutes duly made and approved in 1853, required that not only Latin and Greek, but ancient and modern history, geography, English composition and grammar, and mathematics, should be taught. In fact, however, the education has been almost entirely classical. In April 1866 there was no

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

knowledge in the school of history or of mathematics beyond easy arithmetic, and (in the case of two boys) algebra to simple equations. No modern language is taught.

The result on these points is, that, so far as changed circumstances permit, the persons intended by the foundation do or at least may receive the benefits of the school, but that the master has not fully availed himself of the elasticity of the founder's words or of the statute of 1853 as regards the subjects to be taught. But the difficulty is one of money. Without funds to provide either more under masters, or one competent and willing to teach various subjects, little improvement can be made.

There are at present two masters and an assistant or English master. The head master (at 150*l.* and a house) was a fellow of his college, and formerly an under master at Harrow. The under master (at 75*l.* and a house) is a graduate at Cambridge. He has been only lately appointed. The assistant or English master (an officer not contemplated by the foundation, and not paid from it) was compelled to leave the National school because he could not obtain a certificate, and was then placed in the Grammar school (it is said) by way of compensation. He has a small English school of his own, which takes up much of his time.

The classics, which are the staple of the school, have been very well taught by the head master. The boys were unusually well grounded, and the best construed with accuracy and intelligence; and the lower classes were good in grammar. But with all other subjects it is otherwise. Not only was there no Euclid, nor any algebra worth mentioning, but the arithmetic, taught chiefly by the English master above mentioned, was very imperfect. The best ten boys in the school were unable on the average to answer half the questions in an easy paper. The smaller boys were backward in spelling and notation under the same teaching. Though history is professed by the head master in accordance with the statutes of 1853, the boys read "no particular period," and have no historical lectures or class work.

Within the narrow range of subjects taught the results are not unsatisfactory, for that which the boys learn chiefly they learn well. None go to the Universities direct, but several have done well after passing a year or two at other schools. The greater part become solicitors, tradesmen, or clerks, and are said to do well. The parents are satisfied, with the general reservation that modern subjects should be more and better taught.

The discipline appeared to be good, and the attendance is regular.

The school suffers from the want of regular examinations and of prizes. No more than three examinations, at irregular intervals, could be mentioned; and two of these were unsatisfactory in their character, owing to the examiners (one of them an undergraduate of only two years' standing, and the other not a graduate), who were appointed by the trustees, not having commanded the confidence or co-operation of the head master. In any case, the examinations must fail of their full effect so long as neither exhibitions nor prizes are provided.

The main points on which the deficiencies of the school turn are, the want of boarders and the absence of fees. Boarders are the chief object of the inhabitants' desire, but there seemed to be few persons of that class which now sends its children as day boys to the school who did not think that parents would readily pay four guineas a year if they could get their money's worth in mathematics, history, and French, and most were willing to pay five.

There is a small charity (consisting of a house worth about 7*l.* 10*s.* a year, and a salary of 10*l.*) left by N. Spalden, in 1710, to the governors and assistants of the Grammar school, for a school preparatory to it. This charity is at present useless, there being no scholars, and might with advantage be applied in exhibitions tenable at the Grammar school by boys from the National school.

The Grammar school stands in the main street, and has no playground. The buildings are handsome and extensive; and if the two masters' houses were united, as at one time they have been, 30 boarders might be accommodated, two or three in a room, with an average to each boy of 900 or 1,000 cubic feet of air. But the houses, though large, are inconvenient, and the head master's is somewhat out of repair. The school-room is good, but there are no class-rooms.

The privy was in a state which showed equal disregard of decency and health.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 6. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By subscription, under Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 15 July 1585. Endowment augmented by Christopher Pegg and others. In 1777, under authority of an Act of Parliament of 1772, the lands given by Pegg for the school, and others given by same donor for almshouses, were exchanged for an estate at Brailsford, and two-fifths of the produce assigned to the school and three-fifths to the almshouses. Deeds in a chest in head master's house.

School Property.—Consists of a farm of about 109 acres at Shirebrook, two fifths of an estate in the parish of Brailsford, and premises in the Middle Cale of Ashborne, besides annual rentcharges payable by the Dukes of Norfolk and Devonshire and other persons, and school premises. Present income from endowment 257*l.* 14*s.* gross, 234*l.* 4*s.* net; whole applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site fairly adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the education and instruction of boys and youths in grammar and other good learning. (Letters Patent.) Number of free scholars not to exceed 45 at one time without consent of governors and assistants, and, subject to this restriction, every boy of the age of seven years inhabiting within Ashborne and the neighbourhood to be admitted a free scholar, upon nomination by a governor or assistant, each governor or assistant having three nominations. (Statutes A.D. 1853.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other good learning (Letters Patent). Latin, Greek, ancient and modern history, and geography, mathematics, English composition and grammar, reading, and the principles of the Christian Religion. (Statutes).

Government and Masters.—No statutes made till 1796. School now governed by statutes framed by governors and assistants, with consent of Bishop of Lichfield, Nov. 1853.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Three governors and 12 assistants, residents in Ashborne, appoint head and under master, and fill up vacancies in their own body. Bishop of Lichfield nominates, in case of neglect of governors and assistants for one month, governors, assistants, head and under master. With his consent, governors and assistants make statutes. Head and under master removable for misconduct, neglect, or non-observance of statutes, by majority, after investigation at a special meeting.

Head master must be M.A. No restriction on other employment except by school hours. Head and under master may take as many boarders as their houses will accommodate.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 150*l.*, besides house; of under master, from endowment 75*l.*, and house. No fees.

Day Scholars.—41, from distances up to four miles. Pay writing master 2*l.* 2*s.*; fires, lights, library, &c., 16*s.* Those who live near attend for an hour on Sundays, and are expected to go to church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotion by half-year's work.

Examination, rarely, by an examiner selected by governors and assistants.

Punishments, writing out lines and corporal punishment, the latter publicly, and usually by head master only.

Playground rented from year to year out of school funds.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 33 to 30 hours per week. Greater part of lessons prepared at home.

Account of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 25th March 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	242	19	0
Rentcharges	14	15	3
£	257	14	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Insurance and court expenses	4	11	0
Brown's bill	5	9	3
To Mr. Lister	4	0	0
To Mr. Wise, solicitor	9	10	0
Rent of playground	8	0	0
Cash to head master and under master	226	4	0
£	257	14	3

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, history, English literature, English composition and writing. 23 boys learn Greek, 40 Latin. They are divided into 4 and 6 classes respectively. Number of boys in the first class of each subject 3, average age 15 years; in the second 3, average age 15 years.

Books used by first class.—Valpy's Analecta Majora (portions); Greek Testament; Horace, Odes (2 books); Cicero (2 orations).

By second class.—Valpy's larger Greek Delectus (portions); Greek Testament; Ovid's Metamorphoses; Cicero (1 oration).

By lowest class.—Latin Grammar and Gleig's History of England.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman (dec.)	Ashborne -	In the town or outskirts.
„ „ - 2	Gentleman -		
„ „ - 3	Clergyman (dec.)		
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -		
„ „ - 5	Solicitor - -		
„ „ - 6	Do. - -		
„ „ - 7	Schoolmaster -		
„ „ - 8	Surgeon - -		
„ „ - 9	Ironmonger (dec.)	Wyaston, near Ashborne.	About 3 miles.
„ „ - 10	Confectioner -	Ashborne - -	In the town.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Mercer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 2	Music Master -	Do.	
„ „ - 3	Veterinary Surgeon	Hufland, near Ashborne.	About 4 miles.
„ „ - 4	Confectioner -	Ashborne.	
„ „ - 5	Farmer - - -	Norbury, near Ashborne.	Do.
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Ashborne.	
„ „ - 7	Draper's Assistant	Do.	
„ „ - 8	Joiner and Builder	Tissington, near Ashborne.	Do.
„ „ - 9	Clergyman (dec.)	Ashborne.	
„ „ - 10	Gentleman - -	Do.	

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1865).

Governors:

All of Ashborne.

- Robert James Hartshorne, Esq.
- Septimus Bradley, Grocer.
- Peter Bainbrigge Le Hunt, Esq.
- Robert Docksey Goodwin, Surgeon.
- John Skevington, Surgeon.
- William Toogood, Surgeon.
- John Joseph Wise, Solicitor.
- Rev. John Richard Errington, Vicar.
- Humphrey Hollis, Wine Merchant.
- William Berisford, Brewer.
- John Whitham, Esq.
- John Wray Lister, Mercer.
- Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart.
- Robert Hayston Frank, Esq., J.P.
- John Lee, Surgeon.

Solicitor to the Governors:
J. J. Wise, Esq.

Head Master:
Rev. G. E. Gepps, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BAKEWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The income at present reaches about 55*l.* a year. The object of the founder was the free instruction of male children from Bakewell and Great Rowsley in good learning and the Christian religion. Most of the directions of the founder are disregarded, and the foundation has become a mere appendage and advertisement to an inferior commercial boarding school kept by the head master. At Christmas 1865 there were 32 boarders, and 14 day boys not on the foundation, while the foundationers had been reduced to seven. The foundationers should receive their education free, but in fact have to pay from 2*l.* to 3*l.* a year, in return for which they have the advantage of being taught by the assistants of the head master. Most of those who might use this foundation go to private schools in the neighbourhood.

The head master does not take a prominent part in the instruction, which is commercial in kind, and not high in quality. Specimens of ornamental writing, framed and glazed, were exhibited as the highest product of education. In the whole school only four boys could do fractions, four the double rule of three, none Euclid, and none algebra. The Latin was merely nominal.

The school-house consists of one good school-room and one class room. There is no master's house, nor any playground.

The general opinion appeared to be that the school is useless at present, but that the town requires and would well support a good secondary school under an efficient master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 7. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Grace, Lady Manners, 12 May 1636, who gave a rentcharge of 15*l.* issuing out of lands in the manor of Elton for maintaining a schoolmaster. Deeds possibly at Belvoir Castle.

School Property.—Increased by Duke of Rutland to an annual payment of 55*l.* No probable increase. A pension of 15*l.* paid to a former master.

School site and buildings not at all adapted for their purpose. No residence for master. No playground.

Objects of Trust.—A free school within the township of Bakewell for the better instructing of the male children of Bakewell and Great Rowsley. All the male children of the said places to be educated without further recompense than the annuity of 15*l.* (Foundation Deed.) Number of foundationers now limited to 20.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good learning and the Christian religion. (Foundation Deed.)

Government and Masters.—No trustees for many years; ought to be six inhabitants of Bakewell and Great Rowsley. Heir of founder, being lord of manor of Haddon, and of full age, (or being under age, or making default for two months, vicar, bailiff, and churchwardens,) appoints and dismisses master at pleasure, and expels scholars.

Master must be unmarried. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Commercial and non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 55*l.* a year from endowment, besides fees of day boys and profits of boarders. He employs assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—20; of whom 10 are foundationers, paying 1*l.* 1*s.* a year; the rest pay 2*l.* 2*s.*, 3*l.* 3*s.*, 4*l.* 4*s.*, according to subjects taught. Extras: Latin and Greek, each 1*l.* 1*s.*; French, German, and Drawing, each 4*l.* 4*s.* Day boarders pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for board.

Boarders.—27; all with the head master. Charges 23*l.* to 27*l.* per annum for board and tuition, according to the age at which they enter. Extra for Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Euclid, and Algebra, 1*l.* 1*s.* each; French and Drawing, 2*l.* 10*s.* each; Music, 3*l.* 3*s.*, and use of Piano, 1*l.* 1*s.*

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Patron.—The Duke of Rutland.
Trustees.—None appointed since foundation deed.
Master.—Wm. Kay.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BUXTON (*Par. Bakewell*) ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The income is about 90*l.* a year, of which 65*l.* is applicable to payment of a master. In a few years these amounts will probably rise to about 115*l.* and 80*l.* respectively. There is no record of the founder's objects, further than that Latin, English, and writing were to be taught. There is no schoolroom or house.

This endowment has long been applied to the support of a National school (an application sanctioned by a new scheme obtained in 1862), and has had the effect of rendering Government aid unnecessary, but not that of raising the education above what is usually given in National schools. The trustees, however, who pay much attention to the school, believe that as the income rises the higher subjects taught in the best commercial schools may be introduced. It is intended to invite inspection by a Government inspector. There were on the 19th April 1866 63 boys and 35 girls in attendance, but in winter the numbers are about one sixth greater, the variation arising from the services of the older scholars being required at home by the parents (who are chiefly lodging-keepers) during the summer season. Few attend, even in winter, after the age of thirteen. The whole school is taught by one master (certificated), with the help of a sewing mistress for the girls in the afternoons. It has only lately been reorganised under a new master after a period of comparative uselessness, so that results are as yet not apparent, but both the teaching and discipline appeared to be good. The instruction is suited to the needs of the scholars, and the good which is being done seems proportionate to the present income. There is no expectation or desire of change, except as above mentioned.

The only point of peculiar interest in this school is the evidence which it affords of the effect of a gradation of charges for instruction in a rising scale of subjects. The scale in operation is as follows:—

		d.
Reading and spelling	per week	2
Writing and elementary rules of arithmetic	„	3
Arithmetic (throughout), English grammar, general history, and geography	„	4
Drawing, mathematics, elementary mechanics	„	6

[The higher payments include the subjects of the lower.]

Promotion is made from the lowest up to the fourpenny class at the master's discretion. In the last quarter the scholars paying for the lowest course (2*d.*) were 21 boys and six girls, those paying for the next above (3*d.*) were 31 boys and 22 girls, and those paying for the third (4*d.*) 19 boys and seven girls, while only one scholar was willing to pay 6*d.* a week for the

fourth or highest class of subjects. Fewer girls in proportion either rested in the twopenny course, or aspired to the fourpenny.

The pence (amounting to about 50*l.* a year) are added to the master's salary.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 30, A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By several donations, A.D. 1674, amounting to 300*l.*, with which 15*l.* a year is stated to have been purchased, viz., 12*l.* for schoolmaster, 50*s.* for repairing a certain highway, and 10*s.* to be spent by trustees at making up their accounts. An allotment was made on inclosure of Hartington Common.

School Property.—35a. 3r. 10ps. of land in small holdings in townships of Buxton and Hartington, Upper Quarter. Also 590*l.* consols. Income 90*l.* gross, 85*l.* net. An increase expected on reletting property.

Buildings not well adapted to their purpose. They are the property of Duke of Devonshire. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For the schoolmaster of the town of Buxton teaching Latin, English, and writing (Foundation). School to be open according to order of application, except for special reasons, to the children of all resident inhabitants of town of Buxton between the ages of 4 and 16 years (Scheme A.D. 1862).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, English, and writing (benefaction plate in Buxton chapel). Secular instruction to comprise reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, general history, and geography, and such subjects of useful knowledge as may be directed by trustees. Religious instruction to comprise Bible and Bible history and Church Catechism, and to be consonant with principles and doctrines of Church of England. A conscience clause as regards attendance in Church and learning Church Catechism (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 20 May 1862.

Trustees, incumbent, and churchwardens, chairman and vice-chairman of Buxton local board, and incumbents of two neighbouring chapelries, and four other persons resident in Buxton or within convenient distance therefrom; incumbent of Buxton, or in his absence senior trustee present, chairman; three trustees a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint and for reasonable cause or with three months' notice remove master. The board have power to fill up vacancies in local trustees, but are bound to notify such election to the Charity Commissioners.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Elementary school.

Masters.—Master, certificated. Total income from endowment 65*l.*, from fees 45*l.* Pays a sewing mistress.

Day Scholars.—129, viz., 90 boys and 39 girls, from distances up to one mile. Majority attend Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Religious instruction in Scripture to all. Church Catechism not compulsory on those whose friends object. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book. All receive religious instruction, and learn reading, writing, and arithmetic; 40 learn geography; 25, history and English grammar; 10, drawing in perspective; 1, book-keeping.

Promotions by proficiency in arithmetic, combined with a fair advance in other subjects.

Examination once a year by diocesan inspector, occasionally by incumbent and other trustees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Punishments.
Playground about 30 yards square.
No boy gone to any University within the last five years.
School time 46 weeks per annum. Study five and a half hours per day. Nearly all lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Milligan, Draper, Buxton.
Morgan Jones, Grocer, Buxton.
Thomas Swann, Farmer, Wormhill.
Ex officio:
Rev. Stephen Ray Eddy, M.A., Buxton.
William Henry Robertson, Surgeon, the Square, Buxton (elected and *ex officio*).
Samuel Turner, Agent, Buxton.
Rev. Charles Smith, M.A., Fairfield, Buxton.
Rev. J. G. H. Stamper, Burbage, Buxton.
Robert Broome, Burbage, Buxton.
Thomas Flint, Draper.

Clerk to Trustees:

Josiah Taylor, Agent, Buxton.

Head Master:

Wm. F. Mill.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The net income is about 29*l.* a year. The foundress intended to provide for children of the inhabitants an education rising from the lowest elements to "grammar," and further learning; but the funds, being insufficient for that purpose, have been applied (without any new scheme) in aid of the National schools which are under Government inspection. 16 children, boys and girls indifferently, are at present taught free in respect of the charity, other children paying 2½*d.* a week. The total numbers (excluding an infant school) are about 57 boys and 45 girls. The master is trained, and the mistresses are certificated, and the education is that which is usually given in National schools. The Inspector's last Report was to the effect that the school was in a state of improvement. Most of the inhabitants are poor, and the education given appears to be as well suited to their wants as the extent of the endowment permits. Few boys are able to remain till 13; girls stay a little longer.

The operation of this endowment is to supersede a national grant—a deprivation felt to be hard in the case of a school which is in a poor district, which is maintained at considerable expense, and which but for its endowment would probably receive a grant larger than the amount of the endowment. Some re-arrangement which would avoid this difficulty was the only change desired in the employment of the charity.

Handsome and convenient buildings with sufficient playgrounds have been provided by subscription for the school in its national capacity.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 240., A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Mary Dixon, by will, 6 Aug. 1696, gave lands in parish, subject to a rentcharge of 20*s.*, and directed 20*s.* of profits to be distributed amongst poor, and residue to be for use of a schoolmaster. Robert Kirk gave a croft in a certain event, which happened. Land given by Mrs. Dixon has been recently sold, with sanction of Charity Commissioners, and proceeds invested in the public funds.

School Property.—Present value of income (of Mrs. Dixon's gift) 27*l.*; out of which 25*l.* is paid to National schoolmaster for teaching 16 poor children freely. Income of Kirk's gift, 4*l.*, also paid to National schoolmaster for teaching three poor children freely. Dixon's charity has 901*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* three per cent. stock; Kirk's charity, 134*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* stock.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A schoolmaster to teach and instruct children of inhabitants of parish, as well petties and incipients as grammarians, and those that have attained to further proficiency in learning (Dixon's Will). To pay for the teaching of three of the poorest sort of children yearly (Kirk's Will).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, minister and churchwardens, ex-officio, and two others appointed under authority of Charity Commissioners.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Income paid to National schoolmaster. The 19 children receive instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. George Hall, Vicar, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Samuel Needham, Esq., Rushop, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Anthony Bellot Jackson, Esq., Rye Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
And the churchwardens for the time being.

Head Master:

Peter Bramwell.

CHESTERFIELD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The object of the first founder (Godfrey Foljambe, 1594,) was the teaching of children within the town of Chesterfield. His endowment was, by a charter of Queen Elizabeth, appropriated to a Grammar school, to be founded and governed by the corporation, and which was founded accordingly.

In 1690 a further charitable bequest (Clarke's) added to the salary of the head master, and provided for a second master, and also for the establishment of a petty school in the town as a place of preparation for the Grammar school. The residue, now considerable, went to other charities.

Other smaller endowments had for their object, so far as they regarded the school, the education in the town of Chesterfield of poor men's children.

The net annual income of the school on all accounts is estimated at 180*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, including the estimated value of the head master's house, and of an adjoining piece of land in his occupation; but a new scheme, now in course of preparation for the management of the municipal charities as a whole, proposes to transfer 150*l.* yearly to the school from other charitable objects. A still larger sum might probably be so transferred without injury to the poor of the town, or substantial disregard of the donors' intentions.

The school is at present governed under a scheme of 1843, which provides, amongst other things, for the appointment and removal of trustees and of masters, for the admission of scholars, and the course of instruction. By this scheme the school is divided into two departments. In the upper school or department the two principal foundation masters (that is to say, the head master and under master) are to teach, and two courses of instruction are to be provided, the one primarily (but not necessarily) classical, the other commercial. 20 scholars are to be free; the rest are to pay 6*l.* a year. In the lower school (representing the petty school mentioned above) an usher is to teach reading, writing, accounts, and English grammar. 20 scholars are to be free, and the rest are to pay 3*l.* a year. There are the following important defects in this scheme:—

1. Clauses 16 and 18, read together, leave it in doubt whether or not any of the masters can be removed, or even are liable to the forfeiture of their bonds on refusal to quit, unless "inefficiency, incapacity, immorality, neglect of duty, permanent illness, or infirmity" can be proved. Discretionary power of removal seems to be given by clause 16, negatived by clause 18, in the cases of the head and second masters, whilst the removal of the usher is not provided for at all in clause 16.

2. The appointment and removal of the head master are unnecessarily subjected (so far as regards a portion of his salary) to the approval of the lord of the manor of Norton. It is only

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

in the cases of the under master, and of the master of the petty school, that this approval was required by the foundation.

3. The direction that the upper school shall be divided into two branches (classical and commercial) constitutes, in effect, three departments (including the lower school), a division which so increases the labour of teaching that it cannot be performed by three masters. In fact, it is found necessary to work the schools in two divisions only.

4. In the classical branch of the upper school, instruction is to be given "combining or not instructions in the classical lan- "guages and mathematics, with general English literature, geo- "graphy, English composition and history." Under this clause a master may not only decline to teach any classics, but may decline to teach any modern language or arithmetic to boys who have once entered in the classical branch.

5. Clause 24 is so worded that the trustees may decline to allow the master to receive, or either foundation master may decline to teach, any boy whose parents or guardians do not reside in the borough of Chesterfield, or within three miles thereof.

6. The number of free scholars is excessive, considering the lowness of the fixed salaries of the master. In fact, an illegal charge of 1*l.* is almost necessarily exacted from some of them.

7. Children of four years are admissible to the lower school without any previous education.

In the proposed new scheme for the municipal charities, a general power is given to the trustees to make rules, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners; but it may be doubted whether the power would extend to the capital directions of the scheme of 1843.

The school has risen from insignificance under the present master. About 95 scholars attend with regularity. There are from 12 to 14 boarders. 60 are in the upper, 35 in the lower school. A few are the children of poorer mechanics or warehousemen; the rest chiefly of tradesmen, farmers, manufacturers, and professional men. Some live at a distance of several miles; the majority in the town.

The two schools are worked together, except in classics and the lower branches of English. Thus, in mathematics and divinity both are treated as one school, and classified according to proficiency in these subjects. So all who learn French or drawing are specially classified for the purpose, and learn so far as may be at one time. This arrangement, if it could be completely carried out,—that is, if all learnt all the subjects alike,—would greatly economise labour. At present, as not all the boys learn all the subjects, and further, the sections do not coincide, the labour of teaching appears to be rather increased than diminished; but this additional labour is submitted to for the sake of the greater efficiency of teaching in classes made uniform by the special classification.

The instruction appeared to be good of its kind, though rather

extensive than far advanced in any one subject. There was almost no knowledge of history; but Latin, mathematics, English grammar, and, in the case of a few boys, some Greek, had been carefully and well taught. One boy appeared likely to be able to obtain a scholarship at Oxford. The French suffers from the want both of a class room and of definite school hours to be assigned for its preparation. The boys learn the French at home, and have to say it in the schoolroom, surrounded by classes answering in other subjects. The drawing was said to be very good, but to suffer similarly from the want of proper accommodation. Some physical science is taught, and occasionally the head master speaks of political economy and of modern politics. This last subject seems objectionable, as being liable to be abused.

The aim seems to be to give to the greatest number of boys such a practical education as will fit them for business, together with so much of preparation in other and more liberal subjects as will be a sufficient foundation for and suggestion of a future more extended study. Success with such a system is intangible because it is still contingent on future labours, and does not show immediate results. In the case of this school it seemed that the knowledge of the boys, at present less accurate than extensive, had been generally so given as to be capable of being made accurate. The difficulty is that few remain beyond 14.

There is general approbation of the school in the town. The boys are said to bring away with them habits of discipline and sufficient commercial acquirements.

The discipline within the school is apparently good. The schoolrooms are not large enough for the present number of boys, and there are no class rooms. A great part, however, of the sum necessary to provide some class rooms has been raised by subscription. The master's house will not properly accommodate above 12 boarders in addition to a family.

There appears to be no speculation or desire for change or improvement amongst the parents and inhabitants generally. But the masters desire, and the trustees do not disapprove, the following changes; viz.:—

1. The addition or affiliation of a separate elementary school. This would relieve the overcrowded schoolrooms. It would leave the classes in the present schools more uniform in age and attainments, and thereby lessen the labour of teaching. It would be valuable as a place of preparation; as at present it is found that boys who have passed through the existing lower school rise faster in the upper school than those who enter it at the same age without such previous training. Lastly, it might be a means of leading on boys who would otherwise rest content with a National school education to aspire to the more liberal training.
2. A reduction of the number of free boys, and the legalization of a small fee for them. It is thought, and it seems to be the case, that there are not usually 40 boys in Chesterfield who are ready to undergo a superior education and unable

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

to pay for it. A case presented itself of a parent (a warehouseman) who had one son a free scholar at the Grammar school, and at the same time kept another at a small private school at more than half as much again as the full fees charged at the Grammar school, without any belief that the private school was superior, and who, therefore, could probably afford to pay for both at the Grammar school.

3. The admission of the free boys by competition from National or British schools.
4. An increase in the number of masters.
5. An increase of the fees payable in the upper school to 8*l.*

Other things which were suggested, and which appear to be desirable, are,—

1. The foundation of exhibitions tenable at any superior place of education.
2. An annual examination by examiners appointed by a university. In the case of a school of this kind the London University might be preferable for this purpose.
3. The making of French at least (and perhaps even of drawing) compulsory on all boys, and the appointment of a regular time in school for its preparation.

Some of these changes would involve greater expenditure. But besides the increase of income proposed by the new scheme for the municipal charities, a large increase may be expected from the sale of minerals under the school lands. Within the next 50 years about 13,000*l.* is likely to be derived from this source. Some portions have been sold already, and will begin to be paid for in two or three years. Further, land might be immediately sold for building to produce an increase of 30*l.* a year. The reason given for its not having yet been sold is that it cannot be advantageously sold except by auction, while the Charity Commissioners will not sanction sale otherwise than by tender.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 146. A.D. 1827. See also evidence given by Rev. F. Calder, head master, vol. iv. p. 711.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 24 Feb. 1594, Godfrey Foljambe gave an annual salary of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster. School established by name of Free Grammar School of Chesterfield, under authority of letters patent of Queen Elizabeth. In 1612 James Lingard gave bonds and notes (realized for 160*l.*), to be laid out in land. Lands purchased in 1623, and immediately demised for 1,000 years, at rent of 8*l.* a year. Thomas Large, by will, dated 16 June 1664, gave lands to corporation, the rents of one close and an annuity of 20*s.* for the master, the rest for vicar. Cornelius Clarke, by deed, 20 May 1690, gave annuities of 15*l.* for head master, 15*l.* for usher, 20*s.* for poor, and residue of rents and profits of land on which these payments were charged for a petty school. John Bright, the elder, and John Bright, the younger, by deed, 24 Jan. 1738, gave land, the rents to be applied to a petty school. Leonard Gill, by will, dated 20 Aug. 1742, left 30*l.* to the free school. The petty school was merged in the grammar school by scheme of 1843. In 1851 an exhibition founded as a testimonial to Venerable Archdeacon Hill, then vicar of Chesterfield.

School Property, see List p. 484.—Income 165*l.* gross, 156*l.* net, besides school premises and residence for master. Whole after payment of expenses divided among masters. An increase expected from working of mines. Exhibition of 11*l.* tenable for three years at any English University by native of Chesterfield, educated for three years at grammar school.

Upper schoolroom too small. Head master's house adapted for the reception of 16 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the finding of a schoolmaster sufficiently learned for teaching children within town of Chesterfield. (Foljambe's Gift.) A grammar school. (Letters Patent.) Towards maintenance of free school in the town, for the better education of poor men's children. (Lingard's Gift.) For the master and usher of the free grammar school, and for the teaching petty scholars, to prepare them for the grammar school. Usher to teach Cornelius Clarkes' tenants within parish of Chesterfield, and certain other tenants. (Clarke's Gift.) Every boy whose parents or guardians reside in the borough of Chesterfield, or within three miles thereof, to be admitted. Boys of eight years of age who can read, write, and spell correctly, and have acquired knowledge of elements of Latin or English grammar and arithmetic, to be qualified, if approved of by the trustees, for the upper school. Boys of four years of age, if approved of by trustees, qualified for lower school. Twenty free scholars in each school. (Scheme, A.D. 1843.) Practically, no application made for children under 7 or 8.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent), piety, virtue, and good learning at the grammar school, and the accidence at the petty school. The usher to be diligent in teaching all the children the Assemblies Catechism. (Clarke's Gift.) Teaching English in a petty school. (Bright's Gift.) In classical department of upper school: classical languages and mathematics with general English literature, geography, English composition, and history. In commercial department: mathematics, arithmetic, geography, English composition, history, and other useful branches of modern education. In the lower school: usher to teach reading, writing, accounts, and English grammar. (Scheme, A.D. 1843.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1843.

Trustees, thirteen residents in the borough of Chesterfield or within three miles thereof, nominate second and third masters, the free scholars, and with approval of Archbishop of York, head master; for failure in due performance of duties remove all masters.

Head master must be a graduate; under master and usher appointed by lord of manor of Norton.* No restriction as to other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head and second master take boarders. Total income of head master from endowment 83*l.*†; from two-thirds fees of upper school, 150*l.*;

ACCOUNTS of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 29th September 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Clarke's Charity	110	13	10
Lingard's „	8	0	0
Large's „	6	12	1
Bright's „	12	10	0
Foljambe's „	13	6	8
Gill's „	1	13	0
Church trustees	1	0	0
	£153	15	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Property tax	2	4	6
Insurance	0	15	0
Receiver and tenants' dinner	4	1	2
Rentcharge	2	10	0
Bread (Attwood's)	1	0	0
Head master†	71	17	0¾
Under master	59	2	8¼
Usher	12	5	2
	£153	15	7

* The family of Clarke having ceased to be lords of manor of Norton on the bankruptcy of Offley Shore, have lost all power of interference with this school, in accordance with the provisions of Clarke's deed of 20 May 1690.

† The head master has to repay the trustees money lent to enlarge his house, by yearly instalments of 12*l.*, and interest on remainder (6*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* in 1866). Remainder at end of the year 173*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

from profits of boarders, 171*l.*; besides house and premises; of under master, from endowment, 58*l.*; from one-third fees of upper school, 75*l.* Usher boarded, lodged, and paid by head master, who receives on this account 12*l.* from endowment, and 20*l.* from lower school fees. French and drawing master 55*l.* from fees.

Day Scholars.—80, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to five miles; foundationers upper school, 20 free; lower school, 20, 1*l.*; non-foundationers, under 10, commercial department 3*l.*, above 10 commercial department and all ages classical department, 6*l.* French and drawing, extra subjects for all, 1*l.* 10*s.* each. Fires and petty stationery, 7*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—11, in head master's house, four meals a day, meat once; terms for board and instruction (including washing) under 10, 40 guineas; above 10 and under 13, 50 guineas; above 13, 60 guineas; a deduction of 5 guineas on each boy in case of brothers; French and drawing, 1*l.* 10*s.*, or 1*l.* each subject; school bills, highest 73*l.*, average 62*l.*, lowest 57*l.*; cubical contents of bedrooms 560 feet per boy; hours 7½ a.m., 9¼ p.m.

Four in second master's house, four meals a day, meat once; terms for board and instruction, &c. under 13, 30 guineas, above 13, 35 guineas. French and drawing 1*l.* 10*s.* extra; school bills, highest, 41*l.*; average 34*l.*; lowest 32*l.* 12*s.*; hours 7½ a.m., 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read easy sentences in commercial school; Markham's history in classical school.

School classified in classical school, by classics chiefly; in commercial school, by English chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers and reading morning or evening Psalms.

Promotions chiefly by half-year's work, but partly by examination, and generally separate for each group of subjects.

Examination at Midsummer by master alone, at Christmas by master assisted by clergymen and others.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and caning; the last rare, inflicted in school.

Playground 2,300 square yards. Boarders and a few day scholars play cricket in field of 4½ acres. Boarders allowed to walk in country by themselves at certain hours.

Only one boy gone immediately from school to any University during last five years. (One at Cambridge, none at Oxford in May 1867.)

School time, 40 to 41 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour-and-a-half per day for boarders. Play time, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Godfrey Heathcote, Esq., J.P., Chesterfield.
Rev. Thos. Hill, B.D., Hasland, near Chesterfield.
Edmund Gilling Maynard, Esq., J.P., Chesterfield.
Wm. Drabble, Solicitor, Chesterfield.
John Gregory Cottingham, Esq., J.P., Chesterfield.
Josiah Bradbury Robinson, Draper, Chesterfield.
Wm. Claughton, Esq., Brampton, near Chesterfield.
Rev. Geo. Butt, Vicarage, Chesterfield.
James Lingard, Grocer, Chesterfield.
Rev. John Boyer, Spital, near Chesterfield.

Clerk to Trustees:

Robert Waller, Chesterfield.

Head Master:

Rev. Frederick Calder, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

David Cronin.
J. H. Gregory.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (1865.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Widow of a foreign correspondent in a London bank.	Chesterfield - -	300 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Widow of a Sheffield Manufacturer.	Tapton, near Chesterfield.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 3	Surgeon - - -	Chesterfield - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Widow of a Carpenter	Hasland, near Chesterfield,	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer and Colliery Proprietor.	Newbold, do. do.	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - - -	Dunstone, do. do.	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 7	Watchmaker - -	Chesterfield - -	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Small Ware Manufacturer.	Brampton, near Chesterfield.	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Architect and Surveyor.	Chesterfield - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 10	Pottery Manufacturer	Brampton, near Chesterfield.	1½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Sergeant of Militia -	Militia Barracks, Chesterfield.	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Surgeon - - -	Chesterfield - -	300 yards.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Pottery Manufacturer	Whittington, near Chesterfield.	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Blacksmith - -	Whittington Moor, near Chesterfield.	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 6	Small Farmer -	Walton, near Chesterfield.	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 7	Tailor - - -	Chesterfield - -	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Collector of Rents, &c.	Do. - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Hatter - -	Do. - - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Farm Bailiff - -	Chandrell, near Chesterfield.	3 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Orphan; father was a Silver Refiner.	Birmingham - -	Rev. F. Calder.
,, ,, - 2	Employed in a Thread Factory.	Holymoorside, near Chesterfield.	Mr. D. Cronin.
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman - -	Fersfield, Norfolk; grandfather, North Wingfield, North Derbyshire.	Rev. F. Calder.
,, ,, - 4	Ironmonger - -	Walsall - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman - -	Shirebrook, near Mansfield.	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Merchant - -	Walsall - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Ironmonger - -	Do. - - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Scarcliff, near Mansfield.	Do.
,, ,, - 9 (Absent 6 months from sickness.)	Tanner and Currier -	Armley, near Leeds -	Do.
,, ,, - 10 (Absent 6 months from family causes.)	Cloth Manufacturer -	Do. - - -	Do.

No boarders in the lowest part of the School.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-Year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	
Religious Knowledge.	97	6	per an. —	18	yrs. 13¾	2	mins. 40	—	hours. 2½	St. Matthew's Gospel; Whateley's Christn. Evidences.	19	yrs. 12½	2	
Greek - -	9	2	—	5	14½	3	30	1 or 2	3¼	Alcestis; Cyropædia, Book I.,	3	14	3	
Latin -	77	6	—	5	14½	3 *	35	3 or 4	4½	Ovid's Fasti, Book II.; Six Lives of Nepos; Rep. of Fasti, 250 lines; Dr. Smith's Lat. Gr., pp. 121-161; and Exs.	20	13½	6	
French - -	25	3	1/10/0	5	15	2	35 to 40	2	h. m. 1 35	Le Lutrin, Books I.-IV.; Christophe Colomb, Vie de; Vlieland's Gram. generally; Syntax Exercises; De Fivas' Dialogues, pp. 54-70; Vlieland's Reader, pp. 117-137.	10	13½	2	
Arithmetic -	97	5 or 6	—	4	15	2	hours. 2	—	hours. 4†	Calder's Arithmetic, Part II., to Square Root and Duodecimals; some to the end of the subject.	17	14	2	
Book-keeping -	20	1 or 2	—	4	15	Treated as part of Arithmetic.				All, as in Calder's Arithmetic.	17	14	—	
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	1	—	3	15	1	mins. 15	—	mins. 15	Lund's Mensuration, different parts.				
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	21	2	—	4	15	2	30	—	hours. 1†	Euclid, I.-II., some I.-III., one IV. and VI.; Algebra, one to end of Colenso, Pt. I., others, Lund's Ely. Alg. to end of Simple Equations.	17	14	2	
Taken in turn. Physics - / Natural History. / Chemistry	25	2	—	14	14	1	30	—	1½	Crossley's Daily Lesson Book; six lessons in Physical Geography; five on Mechanics, with MS. additions by Head Master.	11	13	1	

* When the Second Class Boys do not learn Greek, they have six Latin Lessons instead of three also the three hours and a quarter, above given to

† The five hours given to Mathematics and Arithmetic, in Classes one and two, are divided according to Head Master's

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
mins. 40	—	hours. 2½	Exodus; St. Matthew's Gospel, ch. 1–20.	7	yrs. 7½	2	mins. 40	—	hours 2½	Pinnock's Bible and Gospel History, pp. 1–26
30	—	3½	Greek Grammar (Wordsworth's) to verbs in μι, inclusive; Analecta Minora, pp. 20–40.							
35	3 or 4	7*	I. Div. Æneid, Book. II.; Cæsar instead of Greek. II. Div. Hardy's Delectus; Cæsar, Bk. I, 1–33 chs. Valpy's Exs., 53–68; Dr. Smith's Exs., 44–65; Dr. Smith's Latin Grammar, pp. 135–162.	11	10	5	25	2	4	Dr. Smith's Principia Latina, Pt. I. to the verb *sum*, with Exers. and Vocabulary corresponding.
35 to 40	2	h. m. 1 35	Vlieland's Gram., pp. 70–102; regular verbs; few irregular; Vlieland's Reader; few translations, and exercises.	10	12	2	35 to 40	2	h. m 1 35	Vlieland's Gram., pp. 41–69, with verbs *avoir*, *être*, *parler*.
hours. 2	—	hours. 4†	Higher Fractions; Decimals; Applications of Proportion; Interest.	23	10	2	hours. 2	—	hours. 4	Calder's Arith.; Simple Rules.
Treated as part of Arithmetic.										
mins. 30	—	1†	Euclid, Book II, to Prop. 26.							
30	—	1½	Mechanics as in Class I.							

Hence when seven hours are said to be given to Latin, this refers to Boys who do not learn Greek; Greek, must be taken out of the afore-mentioned seven hours.

discretion. Boys who do not learn French and Drawing, generally devote the spare time to extra Arithmetic or Writing.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
History	97	6	Genl. 5 Engh. 25	5 25	yrs. 14½ 14	1	hours. 1	—	hours. 2	Tytler's History, pp. 341–385; Markham's Engl., William III. to Victoria; revise the whole, if possible.	21	yrs. 11½	2
Geography	97	6	Anc. 5 Mod. 25	5 25	14½ 14	1	mins. 40	—	2	Hildyard's Anc. Geog., pp. 1–28, besides maps of Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor; Gilbert's Geog. of Europe; Maps generally.	21	11½	2
English Grammar.	97	6	—	25	14	Taken occasionally as time permits.				Parts of Morell's Analysis.	21	11½	1
English Literature.	15	Repetition.		15	14	1	15	—	mins. 15	A few extracts from M'Dowall's Rhetorical Readings.			
English Composition.	79	5	—	15	14	1	20	—	20	Dictations and abstract of History with Compns. to be reproduced from notes of a passage read to them.	11	13	1
Reading	97	5	—	25	14	Practised occasionally as time permits.				- - - - -	21	11½	1
Writing	97	No separate classification.		3	45	—			2½ h.*	- - - - -	—	—	3
Music (not school work).	Two Boarders 6/6/0.			—	—	2	30	—	1 h.				
Drawing	30	— All in one Class.	1/10/0	—	—	2	— Rather uncertain.	—	4 h.	- - - - -	—	—	2

* This is reduced to two hours in the case of boys who learn Elementary Natural Philosophy;

INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
mins.		hours.					mins.		hours.	
35	—	2	Markham's England, William I. to Richard III.	14	11	2	35	—	5	Markham's England, William I. to John.
35	—	2	H. Reid's Ely. Geog.; Reading; and maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, N. and S. America, Australia, England, Scotland, and Italy.	14	11	2	35	—	5	H. Reid's Elementary Geog.; Europe, England, America, Asia, Africa; Maps and Text.
30	—	½	Parsing out of History.	11	10	1	30	—	½	
		mins.								
20	—	20	Hopkins' Exs., pp. 9-35, with Dictation.	11	10	3	30	—	2½	Hopkins' Exs., pp. 1-9, with copying from History in lieu of Dictation.
30	—	30	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	½	
		hours.								
45	—	2½*	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2½	
—	—	4	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2½	
Rather uncertain.										

one hour and a half to those who learn Euclid alone; half an hour to those who learn both.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS. (1865.)

List of Distinctions gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) One; Oxford; Second Class in Moderations; First Class in Law and Modern History.
One; Cambridge; Second Class of Theological Tripos; there was no First Class.
One; Cambridge; Open Sizarship at St. John's College.
Two English Essay Prizes, open to all Undergraduates in the College.
Three Moral Philosophy Prizes, ditto.
One Greek Testament and Ecclesiastical History Prize, ditto.
A Scholarship of 50*l.*
An Exhibition of 20*l.*
B.A. First Class Moral Sciences Tripos.
Moral Philosophy Prize, open to Bachelors in the College.
Lectureship in Moral Sciences, in St. John's College.
Burney Prize of 100*l.*, open to all Bachelors in the University.
One; London; Matriculation Examination passed.
Middle Class Examination.
Senior. One First Class.
One Second do.
Junior. Six Second do.
One Third do.
Three Fourth do.

(*b*) One; East India Civil Service, after having been to King's College, London.
(*c*) Several have passed the preliminary examinations for Law or Medicine and four have obtained M.D. degrees from various universities.

PARTICULARS OF ENDOWMENT, 1867 (supplied by Clerk to Trustees).

	Annual value. £ s. d.	Acreage. A. R. P.
Foljambe:		
Rentcharges on land at Attenborough	13 6 8	
Large:		
Freehold land	5 5 0	2 0 0
Rentcharge for part of same taken by Canal Co.	1 7 1	
Rentcharge out of Buff Close	1 0 0	
Lingard:		
Freehold land at Ballowden	8 0 0	11 0 0
Cornelius Clarke:		
Freehold land	102 6 8	44 3 4
Freehold rentcharge for land taken by canal	3 2 0	
3 per cents reduced, 199*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*	5 19 6	
Schoolhouse, garden, and ground freehold	11 0 0	0 3 11
leasehold		4 0 0
Gill's Charity.		
3 per cents, 54*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*	1 12 11	
Petty School.		
Bright's Charity		
Freehold land at Osborne	12 10 0	16 2 19
	165 9 10	79 0 34

This is exclusive of the head master's house, which is nominally rented by him at 40*l.* a year, but is well worth 60*l.* to let. The area is included in it, 4a. 3r. 11p.

THE DERBY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The Derby school claims to have been founded in the 12th century, and to be the oldest of the Grammar schools. But there are no records of the objects of such foundation, and the earliest endowment was by a grant by Queen Mary to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby of lands, out of which they were to sustain and maintain for ever one Free Grammar school for the erudition and education of children and youths of Derby, and to pay yearly to the master and under master 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* There are no further directions as to the rank of scholars, or the subjects to be taught. Subsequent small endowments have raised the nominal income to about 35*l.* a year, and a large and handsome house was bought, about three years ago, partly by subscription and partly by the corporation, and has been conveyed to the trustees of the school. This house now constitutes the whole real endowment, the income above mentioned being insufficient to pay for repairs. The school is in fact maintained chiefly by the profits of boarders. It is only now recovering from a temporary depression resulting from circumstances which led to the resignation of the late head master in June 1865. During the interval of some months which followed it almost ceased to exist; but since the appointment of the present master the number of scholars has been rapidly rising, and is now 88, about a third being boarders.

There is an upper school, in which classics predominate, and in which ten guineas a year are paid by day boys; and a lower school, in which English subjects predominate, and the fee is four guineas. The day boys enter the one or the other at the discretion of their parents, and in both are treated in all respects alike except in the subjects which they learn. Every year a limited number of the most promising boys in the lower school are drafted up into the higher school without increase on the fees which they paid below. Residence of the parents or guardians within the borough, and ability in the boys to read and write, with some knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, are the qualifications for admission of day boys. Sons of freemen are entitled to be educated in either school for two guineas a year, but there are seldom more than three at a time who claim this privilege.

All boys in both schools learn divinity, Latin, arithmetic, history, and geography. 75 learn French. Greek is taught to the upper school, but book-keeping, chemistry, drawing, and extra mathematics are in special cases substituted for it. 40 learn music. There are extra fees for German, chemistry, drawing, and music. Encouragement is given to boating, cricket, and other games, in which both town boys and boarders join. There is a rifle corps.

All the classes in both schools are worked in the same subject, so far as may be, at the same hour, there being a fresh classifica-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

tion for each subject, so that the classes are uniform in themselves, and difference of proficiency in different subjects is provided for.

The school has been too short a time in operation under the present master and the present system for any judgment to be passed on the results; but the manner of instruction and the discipline and tone of the boys appeared to be good throughout. From the accuracy of the grounding which they are receiving, proportionate results may be expected. The parents consulted were generally satisfied.

The boys are encouraged to pass through the university middle-class examinations. It is found that those who had previously no thought of the universities, or of proceeding with a liberal education, are induced to proceed on finding themselves successful in this intermediate trial, and will stay longer at school, and more completely exhaust the education.

The following changes or extensions are desired, and appear to be desirable.

First, the school-house requires enlargement. It is of a character to help to give prominence to the school; but the great increase in numbers which may be expected cannot be properly accommodated without another school-room and one or more additional class rooms. A good playing field near the town is also much wanted.

Secondly, some better arrangement ought to be made with regard to two exhibitions in which the school has an interest. At present these exhibitions (called Aske exhibitions, and tenable only at Emmanuel College, Cambridge,) are given alternately to boys of the schools at Derby and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and are of uncertain duration, so that they are rather accidental than a regular stimulus to either school. It would seem to be desirable that they should be fixed in duration, made tenable at any college of either university, and be regularly offered for competition to the boys of both schools at each vacancy. Such a change would probably increase the number of boys proceeding to the Universities, and stimulate both the schools.

Lastly, the head master intends the addition of a preparatory school for young boys intended for either the upper or the lower school. This also would require some extension of the buildings.

Beyond these, no extensions or alterations of the school are desired. There is general satisfaction with its management and prospects.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 5. A.D. 1827).

Foundation and Endowment.—Stated to have been first founded by Bishop Durant, 1154. Afterward restored by Letters Patent of Queen Mary, 21 May 1554, who gave lands, &c. in the town and county of Derby (subject to certain yearly payments) to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, to pay thereout yearly 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the master and undermaster of the grammar school thereby established. In 1638 a new charter was granted to the corporation by King Charles I., by the name of mayor and burgesses. By will, dated

23 Nov. 1605, Jane Walton gave 40*l.* to the governors, in augmentation of the masters salaries. Francis Ash gave an estate in Norfolk to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to found 10 exhibitions for Derby and Ashby, and to pay 20*l.* a year to the master and usher of this school. The exhibitions consolidated by Cambridge University Commissioners.

School Property.—Consists of annual payments by Corporation of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and by Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of 20*l.*, besides interest of 40*l.* given by Jane Walton, and 15*l.* rent of old school premises. Total 50*l.* paid to head master, who pays 35*l.* to corporation to form a repair and insurance fund. Boys have preference for two exhibitions of 50*l.*, tenable till B.A., or with permission of master and fellows to M.A., at Emmanuel College alternately with Ashby de la Zouch school. The head master selects the candidate.

A large house adapted for boarders lately purchased, partly by subscription, partly by corporation funds. It is about to be conveyed by the corporation to the school trustees, 1867.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the instruction and education of boys and youths in the town of Derby (Charter). All boys between the ages of eight and 16 years whose parents or guardians are resident in the borough, able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with the first four rules of arithmetic, and being sufficiently certified to be of good moral conduct, are admissible. No boy to stay after 19. If necessary, preference to boys whose parents or guardians have been longest resident in borough. School to be divided into upper and lower schools. All to pay fees, viz., in the upper school not exceeding 10*l.* 10*s.* a year; in the lower school not exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.* a year for freemen's sons, and 4*l.* 4*s.* for others. Six boys *may* be promoted from lower school to upper, and educated there gratuitously, but solely as a reward for scholarship and good conduct. (Scheme A.D. 1863.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction in accordance with doctrine of Church of England, with a conscience clause. In upper school: English, Latin, and Greek languages, arithmetic, mathematics, history, and geography. In lower school: English grammar and composition, writing, arithmetic (with special reference to commercial rules), book-keeping, rudiments of modern geography, and modern history, and Latin grammar. Trustees may provide for instruction in either department in French and German, and such other subjects, and upon such additional terms as they direct. (Scheme.) French now taught gratuitously in upper school.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 19 June 1863.

Trustees of municipal charities of borough of Derby have control of school, can make rules, appoint, and, by majority of two-thirds, (being not less than five,) dismiss head master.

Vacancies in board of trustees are filled, on nomination of surviving trustees, by the Charity Commissioners.

Head master must be in holy orders and a graduate of an English University. The head master, and any assistant master to whom he may give permission, may take boarders. Assistant masters appointed and removed by head master, with approval of trustees.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head and second master may take boarders. Total income of head master, from endowment 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and residence, besides profits of 22 boarders and fees for instruction from 67 day scholars. Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—67 (90 in 1867), from distances up to two miles, pay for general work, upper school, 10*l.* 10*s.* Lower school, 4*l.* 4*s.*, three are freemen's sons paying 2*l.* 2*s.* in lower school. German, drawing and chemistry, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Music and drilling 1*l.* 1*s.* each. Stationery, 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—22 (30 in 1867), all in head master's house. Four meals a day, meat twice. Terms for board (exclusive of school fees) 40 guineas. School bills, highest 77*l.*; average 62*l.*; lowest 48*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 438 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit case of boys who are intended for certain line of life or are specifically disqualified for any part of school work. Special religious instruction two days a week. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination and generally separate for each subject.

Examination once a year by graduates of Oxford and Cambridge appointed by head master with sanction of trustees.

Punishments: impositions, "exposure," and corporal punishment, last by head master only, both publicly and privately as occasion requires.

Playground about an acre. Boys restricted in their walks. Drilling taught as part of system.

Four boys at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. Play time 26½ hours in summer and 23½ in winter per week. Boys who learn singing have two hours less play per week.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the boys learn Latin, French (except lower school), arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, writing, religious knowledge; 77 Greek; 2 German; 13 book-keeping; 3 mensuration, &c; 13 chemistry; 13 English literature; 32 English composition; 42 reading; 30 drawing; 39 music.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &C. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Lord Belper, Kingston Hall, Nottinghamshire.
The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Scarsdale, Kedleston Hall, Derby.
Wm. Mundy, Esq., Markenton Hall, Derby.
T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P., Allestree Hall, Derby.
William Thomas Cox, Esq., M.P., Spondon Hall, Derby.
J. G. Crompton, Esq., J.P., Derby.
J. Barber, Esq., Solicitor, Derby.
Charles Bowring, Merchant, Derby.
Geo. Wells, Coach Builder, Derby.
Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby.
John Hives, Grocer, Derby.

Clerk to Trustees:

Joseph Ratcliffe, Solicitor, Derby.

Head Master:

Rev. Walter Clark, M.A., (appointed May, 1865).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Draper.
,, ,, - 2	No father.	,, ,, - 2	Artist.
,, ,, - 3	Steward.	,, ,, - 3	Postmaster.
,, ,, - 4	Draper.	,, ,, - 4	Spinner.
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman.	,, ,, - 5	No father.
,, ,, - 6	Surgeon.	,, ,, - 6	Outfitter.
,, ,, - 7	Draper.	,, ,, - 7	Spinner.
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon.	,, ,, - 8	Solicitor.
,, ,, - 9	Do.	,, ,, - 9	Confectioner.
,, ,, - 10	Do.	,, ,, - 10	Engineer.

All from Derby, except two from Bakewell.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian	
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Chuddesdon, near Derby.	
,, ,, - 2	Dissenting Minister.	Oldbury, nr. Birmingham.	
,, ,, - 3	No father - -	Sawley, nr. Derby	
,, ,, - 4	Railway Superintendent.	Derby - -	
,, ,, - 5	Grocer - -	Bakewell -	
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor - -	Kenilworth -	
,, ,, - 7	No father - -	Lancaster -	
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Bermuda - -	
,, ,, - 9	Adjutant - -	Whitehaven -	
,, ,, - 10	No father - -	Littleover, near Derby.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Stretton Court, Hereford.	All in Head Master's House.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 4	Wagon Builder, &c.	Long Eaton, near Derby.	
,, ,, - 5	Grocer - -	Bakewell -	
,, ,, - 6	Manufacturer -	Lancaster - -	
,, ,, - 7	Coal Proprietor -	Ripley, nr. Derby	
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Hurtshill, Atherstone.	
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 10	No father - -	Pentridge, Derbyshire.	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1853. H. Mozley, Chancellor's Medal, Cambridge. First Class Classical Tripos.
1854. A. Mozley, Open Scholarship.
1864. W. P. Oldham, Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge. Tancred Student. Twenty-eighth Wrangler.
1866. R. Geare, Open Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge.

(*c*) University Local Examinations.

1859.	J. Mozely,	2nd	Class,	jun.,	1st prize.
„	T. Irwin,	1st	„	„	„
„	H. Greaves	2nd	„	sen.	„
1862.	T. M. Siddall,	3rd	„	„	„
„	F. Mortlock,	„	„	jun.	
„	R. Geare,	2nd	„	„	„
„	A. Jardine,	3rd	„	„	
1863.	W. J. Cox,	2nd	„	jun.	„
„	R. Geare,	„	„	sen.	„
„	S. Kirk,	„	„	„	„
„	J. C. Wilson,	„	„	jun.	„
„	A. Kirk,	3rd	„	„	
1864.	L. Jewitt,	2nd	„	„	
„	C. A. Greaves,	„	„	sen.	„
„	C. Evans,	3rd	„	jun.	

1865. W. Geare, Preliminary Legal Examination.
„ J. C. Wilson, 2nd Class, Senior prize.
„ W. J. Harkness, pass junior.

DRONFIELD.—SCHOOL OF HENRY FANSHAWE, ESQ.,

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

This school was founded for the bringing up of poor children of Dronfield, and of such others as should come thither, in learning and virtue. It was made a Grammar school by letters patent in 21 Eliz., and is governed by statutes or orders made in pursuance of the letters patent by the founder's descendants in 1638, 1786, and 1847.

The number of scholars has lately been much increased, but is still little more than half of what it was in 1837, when the average attendance of free scholars reached 130.

There are two schools or departments, both carried on in the same building, but in different rooms. In the upper school, under the head master's deputy, there are 16 boys, of ages varying from 6 to 15. They are for the most part the sons of manufacturers, coal owners, and larger tradesmen; and they pay from 4*l.* to 6*l.* a year, for which they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, history, and geography, Latin and French, but no Euclid or algebra. Greek was professed to be taught to three boys.

In the lower school, which is chiefly under the usher, there are 60 boys, aged from 8 to 12, the sons of miners, mechanics, and smaller shopkeepers. Thirty are free, the rest pay 16*s.* a year, being a fifth less than the fee directed by the rules of 1847. The instruction is that of National schools, with the addition of the rudiments of Latin.

The French of the upper school was good, and the writing of the lower; but, with these exceptions, the instruction, so far as it was tested, was not satisfactory. The arithmetic was limited, and not generally accurate. In Latin even the best boys were neither far advanced nor well grounded; and there was almost no knowledge of history or geography. On the other hand, the discipline seemed good, and regularity of attendance was said to be enforced.

It was the opinion of the poorer parents and other persons consulted that the school is doing much good, and more than it has ever before done in their time; of the richer, that it is doing less good than it might do, and does not justify the amount of the endowment. Both opinions appear to be well founded.

The chief causes of comparative inefficiency are two. First, the appointment of the head master rests with the founder's representative, who has appointed his brother. This gentleman declines to reside, on the ground that the residence is insufficient, and discharges his duties through a deputy (an M.A. of Heidelberg), who appears to be competent to teach modern languages and a limited amount of classics. The deputy does not receive the whole salary. Apart from the question of the judgment shown in the choice of the deputy, it is plain that this arrangement is open to objection on general grounds. It appears also to be inconsistent with the orders of 1638.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

A second cause alleged is the inconvenience of the school-house, and in particular of the head master's residence. In fact the school-rooms and the house appear to be sufficient in the present state of the school, except that the playground is very ill suited for its purpose, but to be a bar to the further extension of the school as a place for superior education. It is proposed to build a new school-house and residence on a good site belonging to the charity. Plans are prepared, and the trustees wait only for the final sanction of the Charity Commissioners, who on their part are said to be waiting for the settlement of a new scheme.

It seems to be desirable that the proposed change should be made with a view to the extension of the public utility of the school. More scholars and a superior master may be expected with better buildings; and ample funds, from the sale of coal, will be available for the purpose. The existing income of 280*l.* will shortly be increased to between 400*l.* and 500*l.* But new buildings will be of little use unless some change can be made in the government of the school. Two alterations in this respect are desired by different sections of the inhabitants, and appear to be desirable. First, the appointment of the head master should be taken from the patron, or at least made subject to the approval of a Court of Law or Equity. Secondly, the trustees should be increased in number. They at present consist of the vicar and the churchwardens. If the chairman of the local board, and some representative of the districts formerly comprised in the parish of Dronfield, but now made separate ecclesiastical districts, could be added, some important causes of discord would be removed.

In any new scheme it is to be desired that provision should be made for the continance of the existing division into an upper and a lower department, and that the free boys should be reduced in number and admitted by competition.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 197. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 23 June 1570, in pursuance of will of Henry Fanshawe, dated 1567, who gave all his lands in Derbyshire for the maintaining of school. Some exchanges and sales of land have taken place. First statutes made by Sir Thos. Fanshawe, 30 April 1638. Deeds in custody of vicar.

School Property.—(In 1868) 72A. 3R. 32P. of land and 1,327*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* in 3 per cent. stock. Income for 1868, 212*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* In 1867, 2,180*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, stock was sold in order to provide for the erection of a new school building and master's house, capable of receiving 15 to 20 boarders. 3A. 1R. 3P. of coal lying under land in or near Dronfield was, subject to certain contingencies, let at a minimum reserved rent of 180*l.* per annum. (There are in all about 40 acres of coal under school lands.)

Objects of Trust.—For the establishment and maintenance of a school for the bringing up of poor children and such other as should come thither. (Founder's will). A grammar school for the instruction, education, and teaching of boys and youths in the town of Dronfield. (Letters Patent.) Not more than 30 poor boys, whose parents or guardians shall reside within the parish of Dronfield, to be admitted into the school, and educated free of any cost (except stationery, &c.); to be termed "Foundation Scholars," and to remain so long as majority

of governors think proper; such boys to be nominated by majority of governors. Other boys to be admitted on payment. (Rules A.D. 1847.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Virtue and learning. (Founder's will.) Reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, English grammar, elocution, geography, history, and land surveying. Latin, &c., so as to prepare for a learned profession, may be taught on application, with sanction of vicar and head master. Three hours in each week to be exclusively devoted to catechising the scholars in the principles of the Christian Religion according to the order of the Book of Common Prayer. (Rules, A.D. 1847.)

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by heir of founder, A.D. 1847.

Governors: the vicar and churchwardens, ex-officio, vicar has a casting vote; majority, on six months' notice, dismiss under-master.

The heir of founder, or if there be no heir, or heir be a minor, the Bishop of Lichfield, may make statutes.

The vicar must be one of any majority which exercises any power given by statutes. (Rules, 1847.)

Head and under master appointed by heir of founder, or, during his minority or default, by Bishop of Lichfield, who, for any offence worthy thereof, may dismiss head master. No restriction on other employment. Not allowed to absent themselves without vicar's permission.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master for many years non-resident; lives at Bedford. (Resigned, Dec. 1866). Total income of head master from endowment 190*l.* gross, from fees 21*l.* besides house: of under master from endowment 95*l.* gross, from fees 10*l.* besides house.* Locum tenens of head master resides in his house and is paid by him. Head master also pays a junior assistant, and is required to provide all printed books (except Latin ones), maps, and copies.

Day Scholars.—Of labouring class chiefly, from distances up to two or three miles. Do not attend on Sunday for school, but are required to attend church twice. (See Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read English fairly.

Religious instruction in Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers.

[In 1867 there were 68 boys learning arithmetic, reading, writing, and English grammar; 47 learning history, geography, and English composition; 17 natural history; 10 drawing; 8 book-keeping; 2 mensuration; 27 learnt Latin and 15 French.]

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination once a year by an examiner appointed by head master. Prizes given by the latter.

Punishments: caning and impositions; former publicly.

No playgrouud.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 44 or 45 weeks per annum. Study 25 to 30 hours per week. Few lessons prepared out of school.

* Income of masters fluctuates according to amounts annually derived from endowment and fees respectively, income of under master from each source being always half that of head master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR-SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Patron:
——Fanshawe.

Trustees:
The Vicar (Rev. W. H. Smith) and three Churchwardens } *Ex officio.*

N.B.—A new scheme in preparation will appoint 7 additional trustees.

Head Master:
(Vacant.) In 1864, Rev. John Fanshawe, B.A., whose deputy was Mr. E. H. Haslem.

Second Master:
John Garland.

GLOSSOP ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The income of this school arises from two distinct endowments, under the first of which it cannot be shown to be a Grammar school, while under the second it is a National school. The older endowment consists of about 30*s.* a year, issuing from a charge on highway rates. There was also an ancient school-house at the time of the report of the Charity Commission. But no record appears to have been preserved of the origin or intention of this foundation, except what might be inferred from the fact of classics having been formerly recognized as a part of the instruction.

The second endowment (which is the important one) is too recent to be mentioned in the Charity Commissioners' Reports, and is not referred to in the Parliamentary Return of Grammar Schools made in 1865. It is in substance as follows:—By deed bearing date 20th Sept. 1852 the Duke of Norfolk conveyed a site for a school, with school-house and masters' and mistresses' houses already erected, to the Earl of Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, Lord Foley, the Hon. A. J. Ashley, J. Abel Smith, Esq., and the Rev. A. T. G. Manson, D.C.L., "for a school or schools "for the education of children and adults, or children only, of "the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer classes in the "parish of Glossop, All Saints, aforesaid, and for no other "purpose whatsoever; the religious instructions of such school or "schools being in accordance with the principles of the Esta-"blished Church of England." The vicar was to have the superintendence of the religious instruction of all the scholars attending; but in all other respects the management and government of the schools and their endowments, and the selection, appointment, suspension, and dismissal of masters or mistresses or their assistants, were to be vested in the Duke, and after his death in the trustees for the time being, with the limitation that masters and mistresses, and their assistants, must be and continue members of the Church of England. The Duke, and after his death the trustees, might delegate to the vicar all their powers, except those of appointment, suspension, and dismissal, and might resume them at will. For the endowment, 4,000*l.* was given to be invested in Bank annuities, the interest to be applied from year to year, as part of the general income of the school, for current expenses, salaries, and other purposes of the school. The trustees were not to be more than five (besides the vicar), nor fewer than four. Any trustee ceasing to be a member of the Church of England was to cease, *ipso facto*, from being a trustee. The vicar for the time being was, if willing, to be one of the trustees, and the bishop of the diocese was to fill up vacancies in certain cases. A majority of the trustees were to bind the rest. Lastly, power was reserved to the Duke to vary non-essential

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

particulars of the directions in the deed, a power which he died without having exercised.

The school is managed solely under this endowment, the older endowment being amalgamated with it, and is, in fact, a National school under Government inspection, comprising a boys' school (of about 100, including about 20 half-timers), a girls' school (of about 75, including about 10 half-timers), and an infant school (of about 30). The staff consists of one master and one mistress, and one assistant mistress (all certificated), with two pupil teachers. The scale of fees rises from 1*d.* to 6*d.* a week, according to the means of the parents, instruction being given according to the capacity of the scholars, irrespectively of the amount paid. The majority pay 2*d.* The regularity of attendance is said to be in direct proportion to the amount of the fees. Few children remain after 13, the demand for labour being very great in Glossop, partly in consequence of a considerable emigration to America during the cotton famine. Half-timers are said not to improve nearly so much as the others. The numbers in the schools would be greater but for a number of private schools in the township of Glossop, some of which are connected with particular religious denominations, and but for another endowed school ("Whitfield's") in the parish.

The inspectors' reports have been generally satisfactory, and sometimes very satisfactory. They might be even more so, but that the best boys, having already passed the highest standard, are no longer examined. Some of these boys were more forward in mathematics than seems to be at all usual in National or British schools.

Taken altogether, the results are proportionate to the endowment, and satisfactory in themselves. The parents consulted were almost unanimous in a good opinion of the school, and it is said that many boys do well as clerks in shops and merchants' houses without further preparation. The classes benefited are those which were intended by the principal founder.

The buildings are very handsome, and convenient for their purpose. There is no provision for boarders.

The changes desired appeared to be two only:—1st, the trustees desire the extinction of the small original foundation, which gives trouble without being of much benefit. 2d, several parents desired an increase in the staff of masters. From the amount of the fees at present received by the master, it would seem that some provision of this kind might safely be made.

It is to be observed that the school, although nominally National, is, in fact, administered rather as a British school. Nor does this appear to be inconsistent with the intention of the prncipal foundation, the limitations of which appear to have been intended rather to exclude Catholics than Dissenters. The Dissenters form the great majority of the inhabitants.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 253. A.D. 1827. End. Gr. Ret. 32.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown. School has been recently endowed by Duke of Norfolk. [See Assistant Commissioner's Report.]

School Property.—Ancient endowment 37*l.* 10*s.*, which produced A.D. 1865 something less than 30*s.* per annum.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown.

Government and Masters.—[See Assistant Commissioner's report.]

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary school under Government inspection.

Master.—One. Does not take boarders.

Day Scholars.—155 boys, besides girls and infants, chiefly under 10 years old; children of artizans, labourers, and mill hands; from distances up to one mile. Six pay 6*d.* per week; nine, 4*d.*; three, 3*d.*; 72, 2*d.*; rest a penny or three half-pence, according to parents' circumstances. Generally 30, sometimes 40 or 50 free scholars. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children admitted to infant school at three years old.

Children arranged in six standards as directed by revised code, 1864. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction given by master, mistress, and pupil-teachers. School work begins and ends with prayers for National Schools, recommended by inspector.

Promotions after examination.

Examinations annually by Her Majesty's inspector, frequently by managing trustees, and occasionally by other trustees. Prizes given for good attendance by Dowager Duchess of Norfolk.

Punishments: detention and canings; latter by master only.

Playground 23 yards by 16. Drilling taught as part of system.

Male pupil-teacher went to Homerton, and a female to Wesleyan Training Institution, Westminster, within last five years.

School time 48 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week, besides home lessons.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Spinner	Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer.
„ „ - 2	Jobbing Tailor	„ „ - 2	Spinner.
„ „ - 3	Mill hand	„ „ - 3	Labourer.
„ „ - 4	Working Tailor	„ „ - 4	Working Tailor.
„ „ - 5	Carter	„ „ - 5	Mill Hand.
„ „ - 6	Toll Collector	„ „ - 6	Do.
„ „ - 7	Spinner	„ „ - 7	Do.
„ „ - 8	Carder	„ „ - 8	Do.
„ „ - 9	Labourer	„ „ - 9	Jobber.
„ „ - 10	Carder	„ „ - 10	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	147	7	—	18	12 yrs.	3	⅘ hours.	1	1⅓ hours.	Holy Bible — "Genesis and Exodus;" Pinnock's Old and New Testament History; Genesis and St. Matthew's Gospel.	23	11	3
Latin	2	just commenced.	5*s.*	2	13	3	1½	3	4½	Eton Latin Grammar (end of Declensions); Valpy's Latin Delectus (first four pages).			
Arithmetic	147	6	—	18	12	10	⅘	10	6½	Walkinghame's Arithmetic; Jones's Standard Arithmetic; Arithmetic by Irish Board, &c.	23	11	10
Book-keeping	2	—	—	2	13	3	½	—	1½	Book-keeping published by Irish Board.			
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	—	—	2	13	3	½	—	1½	Mensuration published by Irish Board.			
History (English).	18	1	—	18	12	2	½	—	1	Society for Promoting Christain Knowledge.			
Geography	41	2	—	18	12	3	½	—	1½	For home lessons: Chambers's, &c.	23	11	2
English Grammar.	41	2	—	18	12	3	½	—	1½	Dr. Morell's Essentials of English Grammar.	23	11	2
English Composition.	18	1	—	18	12	2	¾	2	1½	Cornwell's; Hiley's.			
Reading	147	6	—	18	12	10	¾	—	7½	English History; Irish IV. Book, &c.	23	11	10
Writing	147	6	—	18	12	10	¾	—	7½	Heywood's Series of Copy Books.	23	11	10
*Drawing	18	1	2*s.* 6*d.*	18	12	2	1	—	2	Dice's Examples.			

* Eight pay 2*s.* 6*d.* each per quarter.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
⅘	—	1⅔	(Same as First Class) -	30	6¾	1	⅘	—	¾	Oral Lessons.
¾	—	7½	Irish Board and Jones's -	30	6¾	10	⅛	—	5	Counting; short sums on black board, &c.
⅔	—	1½	Oral Lessons.							
½	—	1	Ditto.							
¾	—	7½	III. Book, published by Irish Board.	30	6¾	10	¾	—	7½	First Reading Book (Irish Board)
⅘	—	7½	Heywood's Copy Books -	30	6¾	10	⅘	—	7½	Alphabet (large and small) figures up to 20.

The remainder are taught free.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HAYFIELD (*Par. of Glossop*) GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The income is about 26*l.* 10*s.* a year. The minister was by the founder's will to keep a grammar school within the chapel; but under a County Court Scheme of 1860 (of which no copy was possessed by the trustees or the master) classics have been dispensed with, and the school made a mixed National school under a lay master. There are no free scholars. Many difficulties prevent the school from being at present efficient even as a National school. A sufficient school-room was some years since provided by subscription; but while the endowment does not meet the expenses the numbers have greatly fallen off through a recent suspension for three months; and private subscriptions, once considerable, have ceased in consequence of some temporary dissatisfaction connected with the patronage of the living, which carries with it the management of the school, being in the hands of the freeholders. The great demand for labour in print works draws off children at the age of 12 or earlier, and even during their school years the older scholars leave every day at 11.30 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon to take food to the parents in the mills. There are also several small private schools kept by Dissenters, to which children of their particular denominations are sent, not (so far as appeared) from dissatisfaction with the Grammar school so much as for friendship's sake among the parents. There are a few half timers.

The last report of the Government inspector spoke favourably of the upper classes, but the inspection seems not to have been invited recently. The effect of the endowment of 26*l.* 10*s.* on the school is at present to deprive it of a grant which formerly amounted to about 32*l.* a year.

The falling off in the numbers from 100 to 50 in the last two years, and the diminution of efficiency, which is partly a cause and partly a consequence, are regretted. But no great improvement can be expected unless private liberality should provide a fresh start. Once set going the school would probably be able to take care of itself as in former years.

The school-room (with two class rooms and a small playground) is ill placed in the centre of the town. There is no house for a master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 261. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Hyde, by will, 8 Sept. 1604, gave lands to master and wardens of Merchant Taylors' Company, upon trust, amongst other things, to pay 10*l.* yearly unto minister keeping a Grammar School within chapel. Mary Gaskell gave 3*l.* 18*s.* per annum charged upon an estate in Hayfield, called Barns Fold. John Hadfield gave 60*l.*, in respect of which a rentcharge of 2*l.* 10*s.* is paid out of an estate at Shutehill. Mary Trickett, by

will, 17 April 1712, gave lands in parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith for use of poor in Bowden Middlecale (of which district Hayfield is part), amongst other things, for keeping poor children at school. Joseph Hague left a legacy of 105*l.* John Hague, by will in 1781, gave 100*l.*

School Property.—Annual income consists of 5*l.* (moiety) from Hyde's annuity; 3*l.* 18*s.* from Gaskell's; 2*l.* 8*s.* from Hadfield's; 7*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, one third of Trickett's Charity; 3*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* from Jos. Hague's; and 4*l.* from John Hague's. Total income from endowment, 26*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, (and school also receives a portion of church collection, amounting to 10*l.*) Present income 26*l.*; whole paid to master.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A Grammar School (Hyde's and Gaskell's gifts). For teaching petties as well as others more proficient (Hadfield's Gift). For the education of ten poor children of Chapelry (Hague's Gift).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by County Court, A.D. 1860. (End. Gr. Ret.) Trustees have no copy in their possession, and state that they do not know where to obtain one.

Trustees, incumbent and churchwardens, ex officio, and four others, all appointed under authority of scheme, appoint master. (End. Gr. Ret.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 26*l.*, from fees 50*l.*, from capitation grant 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—Chiefly children of calico printers, from distances up to two miles. Do not attend on Sunday. [In 1867, 42 boys and 29 girls. Of these, two boys were between 14 and 16 years old, four girls between 12 and 14, all the rest under 12.]

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children not required to know anything on admission.

School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

School examined annually by Her Majesty's inspector. [Not any longer, 1867.] No prizes.

Punishments: tasks and corporal punishment; the latter publicly.

Playground 70 square yards.

School time 48 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thomas White, Esq., J.P., Park Hall, Hayfield.
Edward Lucas, Esq., Hayfield.
John Slack, Paper Manufacturer, Hayfield.
John Gee, Farmer, Kinder, Hayfield.
Ex officio:
Rev. F. Rodd, Incumbent.
Mr. Joel Goddard, } Churchwardens.
Mr. Roubottom, }

Head Master:

Joseph Bann.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MELLOR (*Par. of Glossop*) FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The foundation (1639) was for the erection and maintenance of a free grammar school at Mellor for the education of children of the chapelry. About 25*l.* a year, usually made up to 30*l.* by subscriptions, is available for payment of a master, and there is some surplus, which has accumulated to the amount of 120*l.*

About 45 boys and 25 girls of the class apparently intended by the founder receive merely elementary instruction. The endowment is insufficient to provide for the teaching of classics, nor does there appear to be any demand for them. The charges are 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*; for the first of which reading only is taught, for the second reading and writing, for the third reading, writing, and arithmetic. No geography or history is attempted. The children seldom stay over the age of 12, and are irregular in attendance.

For some time before June 1865 the school appears to have been under a very incompetent teacher. The present master has taught the children to read fairly and "the four simple rules" of arithmetic. He intends to leave, on the ground that neither the parents nor the trustees will provide the books and apparatus necessary for carrying the instruction further. Few children possessed reading books; none books of any other kind, or maps.

The parents consulted appeared to be satisfied with the present master, but complained that the trustees and other principal inhabitants took no interest in the school.

Less good is done than what might be done with this endowment. There appears to be a steady demand for education in the place, and there are several farmers and others who are willing to pay 6*d.* a week, and do pay it, for their children in private schools. What is wanted to adapt the school to this demand is a working trustee to start a better system. The incumbent (who is, however, not a trustee) would seem to be the best person to entrust with the task; but it was suggested that some personal difficulties would prevent such an arrangement from working well at present. It is intended to found a district National school when the funds can be raised; but should this design be executed, the two schools might injure one another, and it would seem to be desirable that some combination should be effected. Either a good National or a good British school would succeed.

The building consists of one room in substantial repair, but insufficient in size, inconvenient in form, and placed in the churchyard, which is the only playground.

With reference to the 120*l.* accumulated, the principal trustee writes: "The money in the bank is in three of the trustees' "names, I expect, for building a new farmhouse, when required, "on the farm belonging to Mellor School."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 263., A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 19th September 1639, in pursuance of will of Thomas Walklate, who gave 160*l.* to be laid out in land. Deeds in custody of treasurer.

School-Property.—Farm containing 23 statute acres in parish of Hope. Present income of endowment 25*l.*, 20*l.* of which is paid to master. No probable increase.

Buildings good, but no residence for master or playground. Site objectionable, there being no approach except through graveyard.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For the maintenance of a free Grammar School at Mellor Chapel for the education of children of the Chapelry of Mellor. (Foundation Deed.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, seven inhabitants of Mellor, self-electing; majority appoint and dismiss master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 25*l.* besides school pence.

Day Scholars.—(In 1867, 37 boys, 15 girls.) Children of cotton operatives and farmers. Pay 2*d.*, 3*d.*, or 4*d.* per week. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for every subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Daily instruction in Bible. No prayers used.

Promotions by merit; separate for each subject.

Examinations half-yearly by master.

No playground.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 50 weeks per annum. Study 28½ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Moult, Mellor Hall.
David Ollerenshaw, Mellor.
John Bradbury, Mellor.
John Bennett, Ludworth.

Head Master:

Edward Roby.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NORTON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

It is doubtful whether this is a Grammar school. Grammar is mentioned only in a secondary endowment, and there in such terms as makes it probable that merely English grammar is intended.

In fact, it is a mixed National school, in which about 40 boys and 20 girls, mostly the children of poor parents, are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic by one master. Few stay beyond 13. The instruction is good of its kind, but suffers through want of an assistant-master. No further subjects appear to be desired than those which are now taught.

The school is managed by a sole patron or trustee. This gentleman has appointed as head master his brother, who never visits the school, but appoints a deputy with a portion only (though the greater portion) of the salary. This objectionable arrangement causes perhaps unfounded but not unreasonable suspicions in the village. The justification alleged is, that, under the present system, it is easy to remove an unsatisfactory teacher; but, it may be answered, amongst other things, that if such facility of removal is desirable, it ought to be secured by some better method, and one less subject to the caprice of an individual.

Further, the number of free scholars sent in by the patron is excessive. Fifty-one free scholars out of 61 do not leave a sufficient margin of paying children for the support of the master. In one respect the patron appears clearly to have exceeded even his technical powers. He sends seven free scholars in respect of 5*l.* a year given by Nicholas Stone in 1766 not subject to any condition of free instruction.

The schoolroom requires repairs. The floor is bad and damp, the ventilation is bad, and the desks are ill-arranged. If the surplus retained by the nominal head master above what he hands over to his deputy is retained on account of repairs, it should at once be applied to its proper purpose.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 233. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 20 Jan. 1654, Edward Gill, in pursuance of will of Leonard Gill, his father, gave premises in the parishes of Norton and Sheffield, and added in augmentation thereof a rentcharge of five marks. Endowment augmented by Nicholas Stone, by will dated 1676; William Scriven, by will dated 1724; Storie Wingfield, by will dated 1725; Richard Bagshaw, by a codicil to will dated 1775; Robert Newton, by will dated 1784; and Isaac Shepherd, by will dated 1811. Sir Francis Chantrey, by will, gave 50*l.* per annum after the death of his widow (not yet happened). Deeds in church.

School Property.—About three acres of land, several rentcharges, and a sum in consols. Present annual income, from endowment, 65*l.*; whole applied to

school. Upon the death of widow of Sir Francis Chantrey a sum of 50*l.* per annum will be applicable to education of 10 poor boys.

Site good, but no playground. Buildings require some small repairs.

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching of so many children born in the parish as rents will maintain (Leonard Gill's Gift). For the free teaching of five more poor children born and inhabiting within the parish, especially of children of such poor folks inhabiting within the parish who shall be born unable to pay for their teaching and instructing (Edward Gill's Gift). For teaching six poor children of the parish that should not be pensioners, to be nominated by his trustees (Scriven's Gift). For teaching 10 poor boys of the parish until 14, to be chosen by the assistant minister and churchwardens (Wingfield's Gift). For teaching two poor boys (Bagshaw's Gift). For instructing six poor children of Greenhill, in parish of Norton (Shepherd's Gift). Education of 10 poor boys (Chantrey's Gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—As well reading of English and writing, as also grammar and other rudiments and accidences belonging to same (Edward Gill's Gift). Called a free grammar school (in Wingfield's will). Reading English (Bagshaw's Gift). Reading and writing (Newton's Gift).

Government and Masters.—Sole trustee Francis Westby Bagshawe, Esq., as representative of founder, appoints masters.

Practice is to appoint members of Church of England to be masters. No restriction upon other employment of masters.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Elementary.

Masters.—Head master does not derive any income from school. Total income of under master from endowment 60*l.*, from fees 12*l.*

Day Scholars.—70 boys and girls, (in 1867, 49 boys and 19 girls,) children of farmers, artizans, and labourers. Half between 10 and 14 years old, from distances under two miles; 18 on foundation pay small fees. Majority attend Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Religious instruction in Scriptures and Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers and singing. Instruction in usual elementary subjects.

School occasionally examined by trustee and curate. A few books given as prizes by the trustee.

Punishments: tasks and rarely slight corporal punishment.

School time 45 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week.

TRUSTEES, &C. (1867).

Trustee:

F. W. Bagshawe, Esq., The Oaks, near Sheffield.

Head Master:

Rev. A. D. Bagshawe, M.A. (is Curate of Shirland, Derbyshire, where he resides).

Acting Master:

J. Birtles.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

REPTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

Sir John Porte by will (1556) gave lands in trust (amongst other uses) to support a well learned and graduate master freely to keep a Grammar school in Etwall or Repton, and an usher associate with the said master, at certain salaries (20*l.* and 10*l.*), and to build a schoolhouse with lodgings for the masters.

By letters patent of 19 James I. (1621), reciting that a free school had been built under the above will at Repton, and that the value of the lands was then increased, it was granted, amongst other things, that there should be for ever in Repton one Free Grammar school for the instruction of youth in grammar and other learning; that the usher associate with the master should be B.A. at the least of Oxford or Cambridge; that there should be an additional usher to teach reading, writing, ciphering, and accounts; that there should be four poor scholars, sons of poor men unable to maintain their children to learning, such scholars to receive 5*l.* a year; and that the buildings should be kept in repair out of the produce of the estates.

By an Act of Parliament of 1824 the objects of the charity were further modified and extended in the following particulars concerning the school. Instead of four poor scholars there were to be eight. Exhibitions tenable by them alone at any college of Oxford or Cambridge were to be founded, and surplus revenues were to be applied under direction of the Court of Chancery.

In 1832 the then governors ordered that the freedom of the school should be limited to children of persons residing in Etwall or Repton, being of 10 years of age, and able to read and write; and that history, geography, and other general learning should be taught in addition to the classics and the rudiments of mathematics.

The government of the school is in the hands of the master of the hospital, the three oldest almsmen, and the three foundation masters of the school; who were incorporated by the letters patent of 1621. Three descendants of the founder are called governors, but are in fact hereditary visitors.

Of the total annual income of the charity (about 2,400*l.*) about 1,250*l.* is applied to the school.

The founder's intentions, as modified and extended by the letters patent of 1621 and the Act of 1824, are substantially executed, except in two points,—gratuitous education and the appointment of the poor scholars.

The founder's unusual expression, "freely to keep a grammar school," is not open to the doubt which attaches to the more common expression "libera schola," and it seems clear that his expressed meaning was that the instruction should be free to all comers. In fact, all inhabitants of Etwall and Repton claim free tuition for their sons under the orders of 1832. It would seem that, independently of the orders, they have the right only

so far as it is possessed by inhabitants of all other places in England at least, and that if strangers are properly made to pay, they also should pay. The question is important; on the one hand, because it may be expected that many strangers will settle in Etwall and Repton for the benefit of the free education; on the other, because the inhabitants would be excluded by the imposition of any large fee. A proposed compromise is mentioned below.

Next, the poor scholars seem to have been intended by the letters patent to be really poor. In fact, sons of gentlemen who, though they may not be of large means, are still able to maintain their children to learning, are appointed in four out of eight turns. The other four turns have been temporarily surrendered by their patrons, and are at present given by open competition.

Almost from the time of its foundation this school appears to have been less a day school than a considerable public school for boarders, the sons of gentlemen. There are at present but 26 day boys (called home boarders) to 180 boarders including the eight foundation scholars. The boarders belong entirely to the upper classes; come about 10, and remain till 18 or 19, receiving in that time the full benefits of the education. The day boys are of all classes in the two villages. With some exceptions they do not remain beyond 15, or care to exhaust the instruction.

The total number of 206 boys is worked in 10 classes, the largest of which contains 24, and the smallest 15 boys. Six of the classes, containing 111 boys, form the upper school. All the boys have to learn Latin, mathematics, arithmetic, history, geography, and English writing. All, except the lowest class, which consists exclusively of day boys, and except a few who are specially exempted, have to learn Greek. Latin, Greek, and mathematics are the principal subjects. French, drawing, and music are optional, and extra fees are charged for them. About three fourths of the school learn French, about a half music, less than a fourth drawing. No German is taught, nor any physical science. Although the French is nominally optional, it is said and in part learnt in the regular school hours. In a few special cases extra lessons in mathematics for an extra fee are allowed to be substituted for Greek.

The instruction given is, in all the subjects which were tested, excepting ancient history, excellent of its kind; and the excellence is not confined to the case of a few boys, but generally speaking uniform throughout the classes. During the time of inspection two principal classical University prizes at Cambridge (the Porson and the Members' Latin Prose prizes) were gained by former scholars.

The discipline and moral tone appeared to be equally high.

Athletic sports of all kinds are encouraged, and there is a rifle corps and a swimming class.

The buildings are handsome and convenient, but not extensive enough for the present numbers. Only one of the four boarding houses is the property of the school. Two were built by and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

belong to the present head master; and one, the property of the principal landowner, is occupied without a lease. There is a very good cricket ground and a gymnasium.

With a view to the improvement of the school the masters desire that all the eight foundation scholarships should be given by open competition, and that the two exhibitions which are at present confined to the eight scholars should be open to the whole school. These changes would probably remedy a certain want of competition and energy which are perceptible in some of the school work. Nor would they be any further departure from the intent of the letters patent (the founder's intention not being here in question) than the present system, which confines the benefits to a few, and those not always the most in need.

It is also desired that the governing body should be changed by the substitution of county gentlemen for the three old almsmen, who are at best only harmless through being outnumbered. An extension of the area from which the governors are to be drawn seems proper to be made, to correspond with the growth of the area from which the scholars come. The alternatives at present are, government by the master of the hospital and the almsmen, or government by the master of the hospital and the masters of the school. The first would probably be disastrous; the second is practically nugatory, the control being in the hands of those who are to be controlled.

Hardly less important changes desired are those which regard the freedom of the school. It is wished, firstly, that the privilege possessed by the inhabitants of Etwall and Repton should be so restricted as not to include the children of parents who may be expected to settle with large families in the privileged parishes merely for the sake of the free education. Such an immigration would, it is feared, needlessly overburden the resources of the school. It would seem that the proposed change, so far as it would tend to prevent or even to limit the congregation of parents with sons going as day boys to the school, is needless or even objectionable, but that it would be good so far as it would tend merely to secure fair payment by such strangers. Secondly, it is wished that for the present freedom of the Grammar school possessed by the inhabitants, a separate subsidiary school should be substituted, in which the village boys should receive a more national or commercial education partly at the cost of the charity, and also some such classical training as would fit them to proceed up into the grammar school should they wish and be fit to do so. The reasons given are partly in the interests of the villages, partly in that of the boarding school. It is said that the day boys do not mix well with the gentlemen boarders, and so miss a benefit of education, and that they interfere with the work and lower the respectability of the boarding school. In fact it appears that these day boys attend with great regularity, and value highly the Grammar school education, and that they frequently rise high and receive much benefit. For instance, in the last few years two day boys, brothers, have been captains of the school. It would

seem that the proposed change would be good, provided the new school were made chiefly preparatory to the Grammar school, and every facility given to the promising boys to rise into it.

Twice already the experiment has been tried; once under the present head master, and once under his predecessor. In both cases it ultimately failed; partly, it is said, through the fault of the masters appointed; but partly because there was no power to force the day boys into the lower school by requiring fees from them in the higher.

The whole charity has lately been the subject of an inquiry by Inspector under the Charity Commission. He reported in effect, so far as regards the school:—

1. That 380*l.* yearly should be added to the educational share of the charity funds.
2. That (in the opinion of the Inspector) the word "poor" as applied to the four poor scholars in the letters patent of 1621, "has a relative meaning, and must be interpreted "with reference to the nature of the learning to be im- "parted, and may well comprehend gentlemen of narrow "means, poor for their station in life, and unable without "the assistance of the charity to 'train their children to "learning,' that is, to give them the education suited to "their stations."
3. "That the number of scholars receiving a gratuitous educa- "tion and living with their parents should be limited, as "the number of foundation scholars is already limited; "that the number fixed should be sufficiently large to "include all boys who on a liberal computation are likely "to derive benefit from a classical education within the "boundaries to which the advantage of the charity is to "extend; that the admission of these scholars should be "the reward of merit, and decided by competition; and "that all boys should be eligible between the ages of 10 "and 15, whose parents (or natural guardians, if orphans,) "should have resided not less than four years within the "parishes of Repton, Etwall, Newton, Solney, Willington, "Eggington, Twyford, and Findern;" and that small exhibitions tenable within the school should be provided for the most deserving of these boys.
4. That a lower school should be established in Repton, and a similar one in Etwall, in which boys of those places and their neighbourhoods, of the age of eight and upwards, should be taught Latin, arithmetic, and the usual branches of a general education, at fees not exceeding 3*l.* a year, by a master, under the direction of the head master of the Grammar school; such schools to serve either as a preparation for the Grammar school or as places of complete education, according to the wants of each boy; and that small exhibitions to cover the cost of books should be given for merit within these schools.
5. That the court of management should be at once abolished,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

and the government of the charity and management of the estates entrusted to the hereditary governors, and a sufficient number of gentlemen from the neighbourhood associated with them, and that arrangements should, if possible, be made with the hereditary governors for the transfer by them to the new governors of the patronage of the head mastership of the Grammar school, and to him of that of the under masterships.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 2. A.D. 1837. And 14th Report of (present) Charity Commissioners, A.D. 1866. See also evidence of Rev. Dr. Pears, Head Master, Vol. IV., p. 437.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir John Port, 9 March 1556, who gave all his lands in Mosely, Abraham, and Brockhurst in Lancashire, and a farm called Marsden Grange, for a hospital at Etwall, and a school at Etwall or Repton. The charity was incorporated, and (by an arrangement then made with Sir John Harpur, descendant of testator's nephew) the rectory of Willington, with the tithes and some land there, were added to the endowment by letters patent of King James I., 20 June 1621. Parts of the lands have been sold under the authority of two private Acts of Parliament, 5 Geo. IV. c. 38., and 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 21., and the proceeds invested in the purchase of lands within 30 miles of Derby (first Act), and within 15 miles of Repton (second Act). Advowson of Willington ordered to be sold by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 99. Deeds in corporation chest at Repton.

Property of Charity.—1,435 a. 1 r. 19 ps. of land, all in Derbyshire. Present income 2,400*l.* gross, 2,100*l.* net. Applied to school 1,250*l.* Remainder of income applied to Etwall Hospital. Eight poor scholars receive board and instruction gratuitously, and are alone eligible for two exhibitions of 50*l.* for three years at Oxford or Cambridge. Four of poor scholars elected, by consent of present patrons, by competition; rest nominated by governors and heir of Sir John Harpur, in turns. An increase expected from the falling in of leases.

Buildings and site good, but too small. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders. From 1855 to 1869, 24,000*l.* has been spent chiefly by the masters, in erecting boarding houses and class-rooms, &c.

Objects of Trust.—Six of the poorest of Etwall parish to have weekly 20*d.* apiece and lodgings. Maintenance of a priest, well learned, and graduate, freely to keep a grammar school in Etwall or in Repton, and also to say a mass or minister divine service at the altar in the testator's chapel there, or in Repton Church. An almshouse and schoolhouse, with lodgings for master and usher, to be built. [The yearly rent of the estate in 1563 was 71*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The charges specified came to 26*l.* for the poor men and 30*l.* for the schoolmaster and usher.] (Founder's Will). For the maintenance of poor people, and for the instruction and education of youth. The hospital and school to consist of one master, one schoolmaster, two ushers, twelve poor men, and four poor scholars (Letters Patent). Poor scholars to be sons of poor men not able to maintain their children to learning (Schedule to Letters Patent). Number of poor men raised to 16, and of poor scholars to 8 (Act 1824). The children only of persons resident, for any period whatever, within the parishes of Etwall or Repton to be taught free of expense (Ordinance of Governors, 1832). Governors, with consent of Charity Commissioners, may make regulations respecting free admission (Act 1867).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other learning. One of the ushers to teach reading, writing, cyphering, and accounts (Letters Patent).

Government and Masters.—Act of Parliament 30 & 31 Vict. c. 99., and ordinances from time to time made under that Act by trustees. The old corporation now dissolved, and the legal estate of lands vested in official trustee. Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Chesterfield, and Sir Robert Gerard, hereditary governors, (being descendants of founder's daughters,) to appoint head master and two ushers. The said governors and the heir of Sir John Harpur to appoint the 16 almsmen and 8 poor scholars as heretofore. The management and control of the hospital and school vested in board of trustees, consisting of the three hereditary governors, the heir of Sir John Harpur, and the master of the hospital, ex officio, and seven others resident within twenty miles of the schoolhouse at Repton, three being named by the hereditary governors and the rest by the Charity Commissioners.

The mastership of the hospital to cease after the present holder. The trustees to have power, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners, to frame ordinances for all matters connected with the trust (Act 1867).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Masters may take boarders. Total income of head master from endowment 360*l.*, from fees 350*l.*, from boarders (estimating a profit of 25*l.* on each) 1,500*l.*, besides house; of first usher from endowment 180*l.*, from fees 150*l.*, from boarders 600*l.*; of second usher from endowment 150*l.*, from fees 40*l.*, from boarders 150*l.*; of writing master, 30*l.* from endowment. Assistants appointed and paid by head master. Salaries from 200*l.* down to 180*l.*

Day Scholars.—31,* residents in Etwall or Repton, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, and from within one mile; pay nothing. One lesson on Sundays.

Boarders.—162; 61 in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 70 guineas. Extra subjects:—French, 1*l.* 10*s.*; drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*; pianoforte, 6*l.* 6*s.*; private tuition (mathematics), 9*l.*; library, 6*s.*; drilling, 7*s.* School bills, highest 113*l.*; average 91*l.*; lowest 83*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, nearly 520 feet per boy. Hours, 7½ A.M., 9¼ to 10¼ P.M. Head master's permission necessary for a boarding-house.

Foundation scholars, eight in number, boarded and instructed free of charge.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

Schools classified separately for classics (including French, history and geography), and mathematics. School course occasionally modified to suit particular cases. Scripture lessonson Sunday and Monday morning. Bible read daily in each form. School opened with prayers taken from the Prayer Book and second lesson for the day.

Promotions partly by half year's work, and partly by examination.

Examination twice a year by masters; that of sixth form once a year by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

Punishments:—Extra work, lines, caning and expulsion; last two by head master only; caning privately.

Playground about four acres, open to boarders only. Large barn is used as gymnasium. Rifle corps, and drilling for young or delicate boys. Athletic sports encouraged by prizes.

On average of last five years 10 boys per year have gone direct to University. [In May 1867 there were at Oxford 20 undergraduates who had been boarders, and 1 day scholar; at Cambridge, 28 who had been boarders].

School-time 38 weeks per annum. Study about 30 hours per week, besides time for evening preparation. Play-time 30 hours in summer, and 18 in winter per week.

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* No. of day scholars now, 1869, is 17, which is about the average of the last 15 years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Account of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the YEAR ending MICHAELMAS, 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	1,153	5	1
Rents	2,391	6	0
"Other Monies"	2	15	10
	£3,547	6	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Master of Etwall Hospital	180	0	0
Masters' salaries	720	0	0
Poor scholars	360	0	0
Two exhibitioners	100	0	0
Examiner	10	0	0
Playground	6	0	0
Rent of master's house	30	0	0
Taxes (Repton)	7	18	2½
Sums under 1*l.*	0	12	10
Insurance and auditor	29	5	0
Almsmen	499	4	0
Porter and nurse	39	0	0
Hospital surgeon	12	12	0
Tradesmen's bills	241	16	6
Instalment and interest	29	5	0
Balance	1,281	13	4½
	£3,547	6	11

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1869.)

Hereditary Governors:
Countess of Loudon, Donnington Park.
The Earl of Chesterfield, Bretby Park.
Sir Robert Gerard, Bart., Garswood, Warrington.

Heir of Sir J. Harpur:
Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart.

Master of Hospital:
Rev. D. Cochrane, M.A.

Nominated by Hereditary Governors:
J. Story, Esq., Lockington, Derby.
(Vacant)
Colonel Wilmot, M.P., V.C., Chaddesden, Derby.

Nominated by Charity Commissioners:
Lord Vernon, Sudbury.
Lord Scarsdale, Kedleston.
W. Mundy, Esq., Markeaton.
T. W. Evans, Esq., Allestree, all near Derby.

Head Master:
Rev. S. A. Pears, D.D.

Other Foundation Masters:
Rev. G. M. Messiter, M.A.
Rev. G. P. Clarke, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	House Agent -	Repton	All within ½ mile except three, of whom one lives 3½ miles. Two live one mile from School.
„ „ - 2	Gentleman -	Do.	
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 4	Builder - -	Do.	
„ „ - 5	Draper - -	Do.	
„ „ - 6	No occupation -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 8	Grocer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 9	Glazier - -	Do.	
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	No occupation -	Repton	
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Etwall	
„ „ - 3	Dissenting Minister	Repton	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 5	Labourer -	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Tailor - -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Blacksmith -	Do.	
„ „ - 8	Carpenter -	Do.	
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 10	Draper - -	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Barrister -	Weymouth.	All board with Masters.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	Clifton.	
„ „ - 3	Landowner -	Lutterworth.	
„ „ - 4	Clergyman -	Wormhill.	
„ „ - 5	Gentleman -	Petersfield.	
„ „ - 6	Clergyman -	Witney.	
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Delamere, (Cheshire.)	
„ „ - 8	Do. - -	Maldon.	
„ „ - 9	Merchant - -	Manchester.	
„ „ - 10	Clergyman -	Bedford.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Physician -	York.	
„ „ - 2	Solicitor - -	Beverley.	
„ „ - 3	Manufacturer -	Stroud.	
„ „ - 4	Merchant - -	Liverpool.	
„ „ - 5	Clergyman -	Durham.	
„ „ - 6	Gentleman -	Galloway.	
„ „ - 7	Barrister -	Weymouth.	
„ „ - 8	Gentleman -	Hawick.	
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Edinburgh.	
„ „ - 10	Manufacturer -	Wakefield.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the One third Year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hour.		hours.				
Religious Knowledge.	208	10	—	23	17	2	1	—	2	Pastoral Epistles, and Blunt's Coincidences, pp. 1–120.	24		2
Greek	196	9	—	23	17	5	1	2½	9	Thuc. VI. 1–60; Soph. Trachiniæ; Odyss. IX. X.; Aristoph. Equites. (half).	24		5
Latin	208	10	—	23	17	5	1	3½	10	Tac. Ann. III. Cic. Epp. (15); Lucan, Phars. IV. Virg.; Hor. (portions).	24		5
French	155	6	1*l.* 10*s.*	23	17	2	1	1	3	Cornet's Richelieu, pp. 50.; A. Karr, Famille Alain, pp. 50.	24		2
Other Foreign Languages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Repetitions in Virgil, Cicero, Thucyd. Euripides, A. Karr.	—		—
							h. m.						
*Arithmetic	208	10	—	25	14½	5	1 10	—	6	Colenso's Arithmetic (last half).			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	108	6	—	8	17½	5	1 10	—	6	Algebra (Todhunter); Analytical Conics; Analytical Trigonometry.	17	16¼ Years.	5
History	208	10	—	23	17	2	1	—	2†	Mod. Europe, A.D. 490–800; Rome, A.U.C. 649–721.	24		2
Geography	208	10	—	23	17	Incidental.				- - - -	24		1
English Grammar.	All learn, in daily study of Greek and Latin.												
English Literature.	All learn by continual reference.												
English Composition.	208	10	—	20	17	—	—	1	—	English Theme weekly	—		—
Music	100	—	10*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	About 100 always learn part singing; 25 learn pianoforte, paying 6*l.* 6*s.*			
Drawing	45	3	4*l.* 4*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Drawing is entirely from objects.			

* The higher Mathematical Divisions do Arithmetic only occasionally.

† Besides Greek, Latin, and French *historians* read in School, and besides holiday tasks.

INSTRUCTION. (1864.)

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the One third Year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the One third Year ended Christmas 1864.
hour. 1	—	hours. 2	‡ Leviticus; Numbers; Acts 25-27.	13	yrs. 13·1	2	hour. 1	—	hours. 2	Leviticus; Numbers (Matt. XX. XXI. by rote).
1	3	9	Æschylus, S. C. T. 1-800; Demosth. Aphob. pp. 35; Iliad. V. 1-404.	None.						
1	4	10	Virg. Æn. VII. 1-817; Liv. XXIII. 1-30.	13	13·1	9	1	3	9	Valpy's Delectus, 4-30; Ellis' Exercises, 6-49: Accidence and Syntax.
1	1	3	Cinq Mars, pp. 44 - -							
—	—	—	Repp. Ovid, Livy, Æschylus.							
h. m. 1 10	—	6	§ Euclid I.-VI.; Quadrat. Eq. to end of Algebra, p. 1.	22	12·10	5	h. m. 1 10	—	6	Colenso, Exx. 1-19.
hour. 1	—	2	Schmidt's Rome, XL.-XLV.	13	—	3	1	—	3	Keightley Hist. Eng., Hen. IV. Rich. III.
1	—	1	Butler's, pp. 35-57 - -	13	13·1	3	1	—	3	Hughes' Mod. England and America.
—	1	—	English Theme weekly -	—	—	—	—	—	—	English Theme weekly.

‡ The 2nd Lesson for the day is read at School Prayers. A portion of Old Testament is read in each form at 1st Lesson, and these portions together form the 1st Lesson on Monday.

§ The boys are not working *together* in the Mathematical Division. These Returns give the whole area of work done in the Division.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

From June 1855 to June 1865.

1855. (*a*) Peile, T. B., Oxford, First Class B.A.
Baird, W., Scholar, Lincoln.
Walker, R., Oxford, 1st Class Math. Mod.
(*b*) Peile, T. B., East India Civil Appointments.
1856. (*a*) Walker, Oxford, 1st Class, B.A.
1857. (*a*) Mugliston, Oxford, 1st Class Moderations.
1858. Aiken, Cambridge, 1st Class Tripos.
Monkhouse, Oxford, 2nd Class B.A.
Walker, Oxford, 1st Class Phys. Science.
Mugliston, Oxford, Scholar, Wadham.
1859. Peile, J., Cambridge, Craven Scholar.
King, Cambridge, 2nd Class Classical Tripos.
(*b*) King, Cambridge, East India Civil Appointment.
Salt, Oxford, Scholar, Oriel.
1860. (*a*) Peile, T., Cambridge, Senior Classic.
Peile, T., Cambridge, 1st Chancellor's Medal.
Smith, Oxford, Exhibition, University College.
1861. Thornewill, Oxford, 2nd Class Moderations.
Smith, Oxford, 1st Class Moderations.
(*b*) Daniel, East India Civil Appointment.
(Five or six admissions to Woolwich not registered).
1862. (*a*) Salt, Oxford, 2nd Class Moderations.
Wyatt, Oxford, 2nd Class Moderations.
Pitman, Oxford, Scholar, Exeter.
(*b*) Tawney, Oxford, East India Civil Appointment.
Kinsey, Oxford, do. do.
1863. (*a*) Sanday, Oxford, Scholar, Corpus Christi College.
Sandys, Cambridge, Scholar, St. John's.
Fanshawe, Cambridge, Scholar, Corpus Christi College.
Young, Cambridge, 2nd Class Theological Tripos.
Thornewill, Oxford, 2nd Class Phys. Science.
Smith, Oxford, 2nd Class B.A.
Sanday, Oxford, 1st Class Moderations.
Baynes, Oxford, 1st Class Moderations.
Ram, Oxford, 2nd Class Moderations.
(*b*) Pears, East India Civil Appointment.
1864. (*a*) Sandys, Cambridge, Senior Ball Scholar.
Marshall, Cambridge, Scholar, Trinity College.
Wilson, Oxford, 2nd Class Moderations.
Archibald, Oxford, 1st Class Mod. (Mathematics.)
Archibald, Oxford, Fellow, St. John's.
Thornton, Cambridge, Scholar, Jesus.
Salt, Oxford, 2nd Class B.A.
(*b*) Smith, Oxford, East India Civil Appointment.
1865. (*a*) Marshall, Cambridge, 2nd Class Classical Tripos.
Fanshawe, Cambridge, Members' Prize (1st).
Sandys, Cambridge, Medal Greek Ode.
Sandys, Cambridge, Porson Prize.
Fox, Oxford, Student, Christ Church.
Rodgers, Oxford, Scholar, Brasenose College.
Townsend, Cambridge, M. Scholar, Trinity.
Sanday, Oxford, 1st Class, B.A., Classics.

RISLEY (*Par. Wilne*) FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The endowment of the Risley grammar school is comparatively large, being over 400*l.* a year, in addition to three schoolrooms and houses for the head master and under master, and apartments for a mistress. The main foundation is late (1718), and the founder intended a less classical education than is usually directed by older endowments. Children of inhabitants of Risley and eight adjoining hamlets were to be instructed in reading, writing, accounts, and so much of trigonometry "as relates to the me- "chanical and useful parts of mathematics, by which means the "children might be the easier taught what religion is, as well as "instructed in those arts and sciences which would conduce to "their more comfortable subsistence, and render them more "useful in their several stations in the world." The head master (who must be at the least an orthodox clergyman) was further to teach "grammar and the classics to such as are qualified and desirous to learn the same." The doctrines of the Church of England were to be taught, and the instruction was to be free of all charge.

Notwithstanding the generally practical nature of the education intended, and the amount of the endowment, the school has long, if not always, failed to rise even to the prescribed height of instruction; and the attendance of scholars has been comparatively small, whilst other day schools and private schools have sprung up in the hamlets to intercept the supply. At present about 65 boys are taught, certainly not better than in National schools, Bible history, writing (indifferently), reading (well), spelling (well), arithmetic (indifferently), and geography (well). Four boys know a little Latin; but no Euclid, or algebra, or trigonometry are learnt, notwithstanding their prominence in the founder's scheme. About 15 girls also receive instruction. The boys are chiefly the sons of labourers and mechanics, but with some intermixture of a slightly higher grade.

The chief fault is that the charity is too large and the qualification required for the master too high for the locality. The position of the head master, and the presence of a classical element, have been excuses for not making the school a thorough one of a secondary or a national type, while good classical teaching has not been demanded by the inhabitants. A further cause of the present particular inefficiency is that a gentleman for many years held the appointment of head master, and drew the pay without performing in person the principal duties of his office, which were left to a deputy, who seems to have paid himself chiefly by private boarders. This state of things lasted till Midsummer 1865. Also for (it is said) three years a new scheme has been in preparation in Chancery, the pendency of which at present prevents the appointment of another head master, and leaves nearly 70

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

boys to be managed and taught by one English master at 100*l.* a year, aided only by a monitor of 13, at a salary of 5*l.*

The supply of children is said to be at present kept down by an increased demand for labour on farms and railways, and in furnaces, starch and lace works; and, for the most part, the scholars leave at an early age.

All local speculation as to possible improvements is suspended through expectation of the new scheme, which, however, was thought to be unlikely to introduce any radical changes.

The buildings are good, except that there are no class rooms. The Latin school, the English school, and the girls' school are in separate houses. Not more than eight boarders could be accommodated by the headmaster, a number too small to be profitable except at very high rates. The playground is bad, but might easily be enlarged from school land adjoining.

It is unlikely from the nature of the locality that there can ever be a good school at Risley on the present plan. It would certainly be an improvement if the head master were no longer required to be a clergyman or a graduate; and if the school were changed into a secondary school, with a provision for a little Latin and for more advanced English and mathematics. A part of the funds would suffice for the payment of masters, and the remainder might be applied in aid of the day schools in the interested hamlets, or to exhibitions for the support of the most promising boys at higher schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 223. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Catherine Willoughby erected a chapel at Risley, and left 100*l.* for purchasing an annuity towards a stipend for a minister and schoolmaster. Sir Henry Willoughby augmented the endowment, by deed, 10th October 1645. Elizabeth Gray, grand-daughter and part heir of Sir Henry Willoughby, erected a schoolhouse in Risley for a schoolmaster and usher, and by indenture, 10 March 1718, gave lands in parish of Dale, liberties of Wilsthorpe, Breaston and Ockbrook, and township of Iderichay, for the maintenance of the same, and by will, 21 June 1720, proved in 1722, gave 200*l.* to be laid out in lands for the maintenance of a schoolmistress, 100*l.* to be laid out for the maintenance of an assistant, and 100*l.* for enfranchising copyhold portion of school property and augmented former endowment, and directed the erection of a schoolhouse, with apartment for a schoolmistress. By a codicil, 2 March 1721, she gave an estate in Long Clawson and Hose in Leicestershire, to pay thereout, 40*l.* a year to curates of Risley and Breaston, and residue for the schoolmaster at Risley. Some allotments made on inclosures. Original deed lost, rest in custody of trustees.

School Property.—115a. 1r. 10p. under deed of 1718, and 130a. 3r. 27p. under codicil, besides rentcharge of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* granted by the Willoughbys, and 100*l.* consols purchased with part of the money left by E. Gray's will. (Ch. Com. Rep.) Average annual income 419*l.* gross, 387*l.* net; all of which, except 40*l.* for the curates of Breaston and Risley, is applied to school. (These curacies, in gift of Earl of Stamford, were held by the schoolmaster up to Midsummer 1865, when he resigned the mastership.)

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house will receive about eight boarders. There is also an under master's house, and two rooms for a mistress.

Objects of Trust.—For finding a minister and schoolmaster to say Divine Service in Risley Chapel, and teach children freely. (Catherine Willoughby's gift.) A schoolmaster and usher to teach children and youths whose parents are inhabitants of Risley and sons only of any of inhabitants of Breaston, Sandiacre, Dale Abbey, Stanton next Dale, Wilsthorpe, Draycott, Little Wilne, and Hopwell, not exacting anything for their pains, but which should be voluntarily given them. Children must be able to read, or be five years old. (E. Gray's Deed). Maintenance of a schoolmistress, always a single woman, to teach all the girls in Risley, and such an equal number of girls out of every town whose male children are free to be taught by her endowment as shall be appointed annually by trustees. (E. Gray's Will.) Scheme A.D. 1867 directs trustees to pay annually to incumbent for time being of Risley-cum-Breaston 40*l.* as a first charge upon Long Clawson property, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as a first charge upon remainder of charity property, and to apply residue of income towards maintenance of classical, English, and girls' schools. All boys of good character able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, entitled to admission to *upper or classical school* on payment of 8*l.* per annum, provided that so far as relates to capacity of school, preference be given to sons of inhabitants of (1) Risley, (2) Breaston, Sandiacre, Dale Abbey, Stanton next Dale, Wilsthorpe, Draycott, Little Wilden, and Hopwell. Boys from preferred places exempt from fees. No scholar may stay later than 19. All boys and girls of age of seven at least able to read, unless unfitted by sufficient cause, admissible to *English school* and *girls' school* respectively on payment (being children of inhabitants of last-mentioned places) of annual fees not exceeding 4*l.* if boys, or 2*l.* if girls. No child may stay later than 14. If an assistant mistress be appointed under scheme, all children unless unfitted, &c., of age of three, admissible to girls school, to be taught elements of reading and writing, and things usually taught in infant schools.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Head master to teach Grammar and classics to such as are qualified and desirous to learn same; under master to teach spelling, writing, arithmetic, and Church Catechism. (E. Gray's Deed.) Reading, sewing, knitting, and other business proper for girls. (E. Gray's Will.) In *upper or classical school* principles of Christian religion according to doctrines of Church of England, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature, reading, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, trigonometry, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of chemistry and physical science generally, and such other branches of education as trustees deem expedient; provided that head master may charge 2*l.* 2*s.* for French, German, or drawing. Catechism to be taught. In *English school* principles of Christian religion according to doctrines of Church of England, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, general English literature and composition, geography and land-surveying, and such other subjects as to trustees seem proper. In *girls' school*, include, in addition, to preceding subjects, plain needlework, cutting out, placing, making, and marking articles of clothing, and for domestic use, with knitting and other plain necessary and useful employment of the needle. Children must attend church. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—A new scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 8 May 1867. Trustees: the Lord of the Manor, if a male and of full age, the incumbents of Risley, Wilne, Sandiacre, and Stanton, and 12 inhabitants of Risley, Breaston, Sandiacre, Dale Abbey, Stanton next Dale, Wilsthorpe, Draycott, Little Wilne, and Hopwell. Vacancies in non-official members of board filled up by a court of competent jurisdiction. Five trustees a quorum; chairman a casting vote.

Master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, or at least an orthodox minister, and, by Gray's Deed, must read prayers in Risley chapel every day. No restriction on other employment. Under Scheme head master to be a graduate of an English university, and to be appointed by majority of lord of manor and other trustees. Other masters similarly appointed with head master's consent. Head master not removable except for urgent cause, and then only with specified formalities. All other masters hold office during trustees' pleasure. All masters must be of Church of England, but none may hold benefice with cure

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

of souls, or any appointment without trustees' consent, unless with Charity Commissioners' sanction. Scheme limits head master's salary to 150*l.* (with half fees), and that of any other master to 90*l.* Head master may not take more than 20 boarders, except with trustees' consent. All masters may, subject to conditions directed by trustees, take day boarders. Master of English school and mistress of girls' school appointed by, and hold office during pleasure of trustees. Scheme limits such master's and mistress's annual salary to 100*l.* and 50*l.* respectively, but provides that trustees may pay to any master or mistress such proportion of capitation fees or gratuities as they may think fit. Master or mistress, if removed without cause assigned, entitled to quarter's notice. Either, if aggrieved by dismissal, may appeal to Charity Commissioners.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 255*l.*, of under master 91*l.*, of monitor 5*l.*, and of mistress 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—106, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to three miles. Children from Risley attend Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must be able to read primer.

School divided into Classical and English departments. Boys of latter receive, at parent's request, three hours daily instruction in classical department. School opened and closed with prayers taken from prayer book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examinations annually by Rural Dean.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter rarely used.

Playground about half an acre. A monitor always present at games.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

TABLE B.—INSTRUCTION.

The first class contains 27 children. The second class contains 41 children of average age of 9 years, all learning arithmetic and ordinary English subjects. The third class, average age 8, learn reading and writing. All sing at morning and evening prayers, and receive religious instruction. Nine learn Latin, two of whom are doing Virgil, Nepos, Cicero *de Officiis*, Gleig's Exercises and Bland's Verse. The others do Ellis's Exercises, Henry's First Latin Book, and Latin Grammar. One boy aged 15 is doing Greek Delectus. Two learn book-keeping; three mensuration.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Lace Manufacturer	Sandiacre - -	1¾ mile.
„ „ - 2	Farmer, Maltster	Breaston - -	1½ „
„ „ - 3	Lace Maker, Gardener, and Clerk.	Stanton - -	2 miles.
„ „ - 4	Railway Carriage Maker.	Sandiacre -	1 mile.
„ „ - 5	Engineman - -	Do. - -	1½ „
„ „ - 6	Yeoman - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
„ „ - 7	Gardener - -	Do. - -	1¾ mile.
„ „ - 8	Joiner and Builder	Do. - -	1¼ „
„ „ - 9	Fire Waller at Furnace.	Do. - -	1½ „
„ „ - 10	Railway Official -	Do. - -	1½ „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Ironstone Fitter -	Do. - -	¾ „
„ „ - 2	Bricklayer -	Risley - -	1½ „
„ „ - 3	Joiner - -	Sandiacre - -	1 furlong.
„ „ - 4	Furnaceman -	Stanton (New) -	1½ mile.
„ „ - 5	Tailor - -	Sandiacre -	2¼ miles.
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Risley - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 7	Seedsman -	Sandiacre -	1¼ „
„ „ - 8	Labourer - -	- - -	1 „
„ „ - 9	Bricklayer -	- - -	1½ „
„ „ - 10	Collier - -	- - -	1½ „

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Rev. J. L. Longmire,
John Stevens, sen.,
Wm. Butt,
John Gill,
} of Sandiacre.

Rev. J. M. Freshfield,
William Doar,
} Stanton by Dale.

John Stevens, Dale Abbey.

Thos. Henry Paris, Hopwell Hall.

Wm. Paris, Ockhook.

Thos. B. Charlton, Chitwell, Notts.

Mark Baguley, Burtonjoyce, Notts.

John Stevens,
Richard Potter,
Rev. Wm. Lloyd,
} Draycott.

Rev. H. B. Hall,
Thos. Harrison,
} Risley.

John Lewis Fytche, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Risley and Breaston Thorpe Hall, near Louth, Lincoln.

Head Master:

Rev. H. B. Hall.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STAVELEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The foundation was intended to provide for the general instruction of children of inhabitants of Staveley by a learned master.

The school has only a few months been re-opened after having been closed for many years, but there are already 20 scholars, and there will probably soon be many more. They are, and it is thought (and intended) will be, of the middle classes; the poor being, to some extent, provided for by National schools, and considerable fees (4*l.* 4*s.* besides extras) being necessary to be exacted to make up for the smallness of the endowment (about 29*l.* per annum). Farmers and tradesmen are sending their sons here to be finished; and the clerks in the neighbouring iron and coal works who are now driven to use more distant schools, will probably find a convenience in this.

The progress made in a few months of work appeared to be satisfactory. English grammar, writing, and arithmetic are the favourite subjects. Latin was hardly more than threatened, and appeared not to be much in demand.

The discipline appeared to be good.

There was some disappointment that a clergyman or graduate had not been appointed to the mastership, the present master being better fitted to give commercial than classical instruction. But there appear to be no good grounds for dissatisfaction, the character of the population being taken into account.

The school room is handsome, but will probably become insufficient as the school increases. The master's house would not accommodate more than three or four boarders.

It does not appear what has been done by the patron (or principal trustee) with the income, which was accumulating during (it was said) more than 20 years of vacancy. Considerable repairs have been made, but apparently not enough to have exhausted the accumulations. Should any surplus be forthcoming it might be used for additions to the master's house or the schoolroom.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 248, A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Francis Rodes, by will, 7 June 1586, gave a rentcharge of 15*l.*, as to 8*l.* thereof for maintenance of then newly erected Grammar School, 8*l.* for two scholarships at St John's College, Cambridge, and 4*l.* for wounded soldiers from this and two other townships. In 1748, only 5*l.* appears to have been paid to the Grammar school, and nothing to the other objects. Margaret Fretcheville gave 8*l.* per annum, A.D. 1600, for schoolmaster. Robert Sitwell, by will, 20 April 1598, gave 6*l.* per annum.

By indenture, 1st November 1742, Lord James Cavendish gave a rentcharge of 5*l.*, and Rev. Francis Gisborne, (who died 1821,) gave in his lifetime 100*l.*, which was laid out in purchase of an India Bond. Deeds believed to be in custody of Duke of Devonshire.

School Property.—Present income nearly 30*l.* net, besides residence for master. No probable increase.

The school was in abeyance for about 18 years before 1865. School buildings were rebuilt in 1865, at considerable expense. Master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of the newly erected Grammar School at Netherthorpe. (Rode's Will.) A learned master for teaching children of inhabitants of parish of Stavely. (Fretcheville's Gift.) Called a Grammar School in Sitwell's Will, and a Free Grammar School in Cavendish's Deed.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—The rector and churchwardens, and three trustees, elected by them, are trustees of Lord J. Cavendish's gift. "The appointment of master is supposed to be vested alternately in the Duke of Devonshire, E. S. Pole, Esq., of Redbourn Hall, and the heir of the late Rev. C. R. Rodes, as the representatives of the three first founders of the school" (Ch. Com. Rep.) Management of school and endowment, and appointment of masters, fallen into hands of Duke of Devonshire.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Elementary school, lately re-opened.

Masters.—One, certificated. Total income from endowment 30*l.*, besides 50*l.* paid by Duke of Devonshire, school fees, and house.

Day Scholars.—20, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to four miles. Pay for general work, 4*l.* 4*s.*; drawing, 1*l.* Extra subjects, viz., French, German, and music, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None. [Two in 1867.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to work first four rules in arithmetic, and to read an easy narrative.

School classified uniformly. School course not as yet modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Bible and Scripture history. School opened with prayers.

Promotions by examination once a quarter.

Examination once a week by master. Prizes given by gentlemen at end of half-year.

Punishments: confinement, and rarely rod; latter, privately.

Playground, 30 by 20 yards.

School has been at work less than five years.

Time of study, 25 hours per week. All lessons learnt at home.

Master:—Francis A. Turner.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School. - 1	Innkeeper -	Staveley -	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Woodthorpe -	Do.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Slitting Mill, Staveley.	1 mile.
" " - 4	Do. - -	Woodthorpe -	¼ mile.
" " - 5	Grocer - -	Staveley -	Do.
" " - 6	Joiner and Builder	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Builder and Mason	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Butcher - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Private Gentleman	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Station Master -	Do. - -	1 mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Slitting Mill, Staveley.	Do.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Woodthorpe -	¼ mile.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Netherthorpe -	Near.
" " - 4	Private Gentleman	Staveley -	¼ mile.
" " - 5	Mechanic -	As above - -	Do.
" " - 6	Station Master -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Draper, &c. -	Barlboro' - -	3 miles.
" " - 8	Schoolmaster -	Staveley - -	¼ mile.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Slitting Mill, Staveley.	1 mile.
" " - 10	Innkeeper -	Staveley - -	½ mile.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
Religious Knowledge.	20	3	—	10	12 yrs.	1	½ h.	1	¼ to lesson, Chap. read every morn.	Scripture.
Latin	8	1	—	8	12	5	30 m.	5	2½ h.	Ahn's First Course.
Arithmetic	20	3	—	10	12	10	1 h.	5	10 h.	Barnard Smith's, Chamber's.
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	—	10	12	2	1 h.	—	2 h.	Lund's.
History	10	1	—	10	12	2	1 h.	.1	2 h.	Reading Lessons. Colliers'.
Geography	10	1	—	10	12	2	1 h.	—	2 h.	Reading Lessons. Chambers'.
English Grammar.	16	2	—	10	12	3	1 h.	—	3 h.	Morell's.
English Composition.	16	2	Taught with Grammar	Exercises	2 in a week.					No Text Book.
Reading	20	3	—	10	12	5	1 h.	—	5 h.	Constable's Series, VI. Book.
Writing	20	2	—	10	12	2	¼	2	1½ h.	From set Plates.
Drawing	8	2	5s	4	13	2	1 h.	—	2 h.	Baumhauer's Landscape; other kinds taught from specimens.
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Orally, &c., dictation and copying.

In second class, 6 boys of average age of 10 years; in third class, 4 boys of average age of 9 years. All learning elementary subjects only.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TIDESWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The endowment is about 300*l.* a year, of which about 230*l.* will henceforth be applicable to the salary of the master, the remainder being at present appropriated to doles to the poor, subject to the cost of repairs of the schoolhouse. The founder's statutes provide for instruction in grammar and other godly learning, free of charge by one master, to be a priest if possible, or at the least an unmarried layman. There is no limitation to the poor, or to natives or inhabitants of any particular district, or to those willing to be taught the doctrines of the Church of England. The trustees (incorporated) are the vicar, the churchwardens, and the master. Four classes were to be formed, rising from the alphabet to Latin composition and translation.

The scholars appear to correspond in class but not in numbers, and the instruction in subjects but not in quality, to what the founder expected and intended. For many years the attendance approached and sometimes exceeded a hundred, and the school appears to have had a good reputation. But in the last three years (that is, from the time of the last vacancy in the mastership,) the numbers and reputation have both declined. In February 1866 there were about 40 scholars, of whom 15 were learning Latin; in the April following there were 23 (including one boarder). The state of education is low. Of the 23 scholars five are not taught any arithmetic; and none reach decimals, Euclid, or algebra. Only five learn Latin, three French; and of the five only three, of the three none, were considered by the master to be capable of answering questions in those subjects. None knew any history, and several had never seen a map. No subject was either carried far, or accurately known, though the boys were not deficient in intelligence. The blame of this decline is variously assigned to the trustees, to the master, to the parents, to the deficiency of classics, to the excess of classics, and to the increased demand for labour. The last cause is, no doubt, important, many boys being drawn away through the improved state of the cotton trade; but that it is not the chief cause is indicated by the fact that boys (six in all in 2½ years) have been leaving this school for the National school.

The trustees are zealous, but are too much devoted to the idea of classics, and, in their conscientious respect for the founder's supposed intentions, do not assist in utilising the school for the present time. The master (appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield) is a favorite with the boys, and probably competent in most respects, but he is not on good terms with the trustees. Nor is he justified in allowing five boys to remain in complete ignorance of arithmetic, because their parents refuse to pay for books, it being practicable to teach at least the elements orally.

Taken altogether, the results are neither satisfactory in themselves nor proportionate to the income.

The chief cause appeared to be (though no one except the master admitted it) that the school falls between classics and English subjects. Parents who would probably discover the imperfection of the English education given, if it stood alone, are dazzled by the name of Latin, which is not really learnt. The master is a little set above the task of teaching sums and geography by being considered a classical master. The endowment, enough for a good English school, is insufficient to provide a good classical one, and there is no house to accommodate boarders, who might pay for variously qualified teachers. Nor does the payment to a classical master leave any surplus for providing an assistant or the necessary apparatus for teaching.

The school-rooms are sufficient, but there are no class-rooms. The playground is small (180 square yards). There is no accommodation for boarders, and only two rooms are provided for the master.

Neither the trustees nor the parents contemplate any extension or considerable alteration, except that the trustees desire to revert as much as possible to classics, and would with that object provide accommodation for boarders, if the funds allowed. A new scheme was proposed, but rejected by them. The principal obstacle to any extension is the determination of the inhabitants not to pay fees. They rest on their birthright of a free education, and carry their principle so far as to refuse (in many cases) even to provide the necessary text books. One explanation given of the migration to the National School was that books are there provided free of cost. It was generally thought that a charge of even 6*d.* a week would go far to empty the school.

The master expressed himself to be strongly in favour of fees, and of changing the school into one of a commercial type.

The funds would be sufficient, if supplemented by fees, to provide a good secondary or commercial school with exhibitions tenable by the best boys from it, at superior places of education. There is a National School receiving a grant from the Government.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 266. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Pursglove, Suffragan Bishop of Hull, and founder of the grammar school at Guisbrough in the North Riding of Yorkshire, under authority of Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, dated 18 November 1559, founded by indenture dated 18 June 1560, this school, in honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, and gave statutes for its government; the master to be paid 10*l.* a year, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be applied in repairs of school and doles to poor. He also endowed it with lands in Tideswell and Wheston, Colnworth (in Bedfordshire); and Bakewell, besides a rentcharge of 40*s.* issuing out of lands at Gedling in Nottinghamshire. Part of lands in Tideswell lost for a time, but have been recovered from Earl of Newburgh.

School Property.—The acreage of lands is stated to be 224 acres (by vicar), 300 (by head master). Charity also possesses 770*l.* in stock. A debt incurred for law costs was entirely liquidated in 1867. Gross income 299*l.* 10*s.* After deducting the general expenses of this estate, three fourths are paid to the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

master, one-fourth is expended in the needful repairs of the school premises, and after that in doles for the poor. Master's share is about 217*l.* 10*s.* a year.

Buildings and site fair. No residence for head master, except two rooms, unfit for the purpose. (In 1867 master resided in lodgings at Wormhill, three miles off.)

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school for the instruction of boys and youth. (Letters Patent.) No scholar to continue in the school over one month, except he have books requisite for his form, or else daily write his lessons with his own hand. (Founder's Statutes, A.D. 1560.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other godly learning, freely and without taking any exaction of any scholar thither resorting to learn. The first form to contain the petties, which come to learn the figures and characters of letters. (Founder's Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes framed by founder, 18 June 1560.

Governors: the teacher or master of scholar, vicar, and wardens of the school of Jesus Christ our Saviour in Tideswell, incorporated, and are the master, vicar, and churchwardens of Tideswell. Vicar and wardens, in default of appointment for 20 days by dean and chapter of Lichfield, appoint, and if master be a drunkard, dicer, carder, or negligent in teaching his scholars, or use any evil or notable crime or offence, after three admonitions, with an interval of 20 days between each, dismiss master. All members of the corporation have to take an oath on admission.

Master appointed by dean and chapter of Lichfield, must be in priest's orders, or an unmarried layman. Must give six months' notice of his intention to resign.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master takes boarders. Total income from endowment, 206*l.* 14*s.*, out of which he contributed 20*l.* to repairs, and had to pay assistant master's salary. [In 1867, no assistant master.] He had also profits of one or two boarders.

Day Scholars.—64, [22 in 1867,] chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to three miles. Pay for French, mathematics, geography, history, &c. 4*l.* 4*s.*; fires, 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two [one in 1867].

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys admitted before they know their letters.

School classified by reading chiefly. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by master, assisted by persons appointed by him. No prizes.

Punishments: caning, publicly.

Playground, 180 square yards, adjoining school,

No boy gone to any University for many years; about six annually to the National School.

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week, besides time for preparation, about 7½ hours per week.

(The Statutes require about 50 hours a week for more than 47 weeks.)

GOVERNORS, &c. (1867.)

All *ex-officio*:

The Vicar of Tideswell (Rev. Samuel Andrew, M.A.)

The two Churchwardens.

The Master of the School (John Carillon).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Blacksmith.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer.
" " - 2	Surgeon.	" " - 2	Weaver.
" " - 3	Labourer.	" " - 3	Farmer.
" " - 4	Shopman.	" " - 4	Shoemaker.
" " - 5	Miner.	" " - 5	Labourer.
" " - 6	Weaver.	" " - 6	Carpenter.
" " - 7	Publican.	" " - 7	Labourer.
" " - 8	Dressmaker.	" " - 8	Shopkeeper.
" " - 9	Drover.	" " - 9	Miller.
" " - 10	Weaver.	" " - 10	Painter.

All in parish of Tideswell, within a mile, except two, who are two miles off.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

30 boys learn religious knowledge, reading and writing; 5 Latin*; 4 French*; 20 arithmetic*; 12 history*; 6 geography*; 2 English grammar; 12 English composition.

(One guinea per quarter charged for learning any or all of the subjects marked *. Those not learning Latin are taught the subjects marked * free, with the exception of French).

Books used in the first class.—First Book of Cæsar, Guizot's William the Conqueror in French, Smith's Smaller History of England, 1066–1485, Colenso's Arithmetic, Fractions, Proportion, Colenso's Algebra, as far as simple equations, St. John's Gospel.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

In 1865 one boy passed the Oxford Middle Class Examination.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WHITTINGTON.—WEBSTER'S SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The school is now governed under a scheme allowed by the Master of the Rolls in 1857, by which 30 free children (including at least 10 girls), and other children of either sex, upon terms to be fixed by the trustees, belonging to the parish of Whittington, and being not under six years old, are to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history, and such other matters as the trustees may direct. There is a conscience clause. The annual income is about 87*l.*

No subjects other than those specified have been added by the trustees, and the school is in effect a mixed National school for one portion of Whittington. There are at present 130 children, including 44 girls. Those who are not free pay 3*d.* a week. The scholars come from seven to nine years old. They are mostly the children of miners, and leave school for labour generally before the age of 12.

One master, helped only by a sewing mistress, teaches the whole school. It necessarily follows that the instruction is imperfect, and that some subjects are omitted which ought to be taught. No child tried could answer any question in geography.

The necessity for an assistant master is fully recognised, but there are no funds to pay him. The weekly pence could not, it is thought, be increased. In a few years the income may be raised by about 20*l.* a year by sale of lands, but in the meantime nothing is likely to be done.

The schoolroom is ill ventilated, and not large enough. There are no class rooms.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 261. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Peter Webster, by will, 6 July 1674, gave 200*l.* to be laid out in land, and directed rents to be paid to a schoolmaster. He also gave a messuage, the yearly rents to be applied, 6*s.* a year for each of six poor scholars for books and shoes, and the rest in doles to poor. Joshua Webster, by will, 15 July 1696, gave to school (in case his son Peter should die without issue, which appears to have happened in or about 1750,) premises in parish of Whittington. These charities consolidated by scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 5 May 1857, which directs income of consolidated charities to be applied, first, in payment of master's salary; secondly, in providing books, fuel, and other necessaries for school; leaving surplus for other objects of Peter Webster's will, and payment of mistresses or pupil teachers.

School Property.—49a. 3r. 30p., with buildings, let for 67*l.* 12*s.*, and a mineral rent for lease of coal and ironstone (6a. 1r. 3p.) of 220*l.* a year (first payment on 24 June 1867). Also 725*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* three per cent. consols and 2,050*l.* unpaid purchase money. Total income about 155*l.* gross, 127*l.* net, besides mineral rent as above (which is treated as capital).

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Master to instruct 20 of the meanest poor men's sons that should be born in parish, without demanding any other pay of children's friends. Six poor scholars to have 6*s.* each yearly for books and shoes

(Peter Webster's Will.) For the educating 10 poor children of parish, those of the name of Webster preferentially. (Joshua Webster's Will.) Master to instruct gratuitously 30 children, 20 at least being boys born in or belonging to parish, selected by trustees, children of poor men, and of age of six years and upwards; 10 children, if of name of Webster, to have preference; also, on payment of head money, all boys and girls belonging to parish of six years old and upwards. (Scheme A.D. 1857.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues; also writing and casting accounts (Peter Webster's Will.) Learning (Joshua Webster's Will.) Reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, and such other matters as trustees direct. No scholar to be required to learn any Catechism, or other religious formulary, or attend any Sunday school or other place of worship, to which his parent, &c. shall, on religious grounds, object; but the selection of Sunday school or place of worship to be left to parent, &c. The Bible to be read to or by all whose parent, &c. does not, on religious grounds, object to Bible being so read. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Eight residents in parish or within a radius of 12 miles from church; three a quorum: chairman a casting vote; with approval of vestry, appoint and dismiss master. In case of difference between vestry and trustees, Master of the Rolls appoints or dismisses.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 60*l.*, from other sources 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—160, (in 1867, 108 boys and 52 girls,) of all ages and both sexes, from distances up to a mile and a half. 20 boys and 10 girls on foundation. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School work begins and ends with prayers. Bible read daily, but not to or by those whose parents object on religious grounds.

Playground small.

School time, 47 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Samuel Jenkinson, Farmer, Whittington.
Rev. Robt. Robinson, „
Rev. Geo. V. Wheeler, „
Fredk. Swamwick, Esq., „
Wm. Fowler, Esq., „
John Firth, Esq., Sheffield.

Master:

Mr. T. Hallows.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WIRKSWORTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The income of the school is about 340*l.* a year. The founder's object was the free education, institution, and instruction of boys in grammar and other learning, by a master sufficiently learned in the Latin tongue. But the application of the endowment has been altered by the new scheme of 1841, which, with some inconsistency, on the one hand provided that it should not be compulsory on any scholar to learn classics or mathematics; and, on the other, raised the qualifications necessary to be possessed by the master, by requiring that he shall be a graduate of one of the universities within England. There is no limitation to the children of natives or inhabitants of the district.

There is an upper and a lower school, the former of which contains 11 scholars (a larger number than has been usual), who are taught Latin, and are immediately under a head master at a minimum salary of 125*l.* and an actual salary of 135*l.*, while the latter contains 36 boys not learning classsics, who are immediately under an assistant master at 40*l.* a year. The assistant master also has the charge of the writing and arithmetic of the upper school. 18 of the scholars are on the foundation, the number being limited by the trustees. Four of these are in the upper school. They are taught free of charge, except 10*s.* a year for fires, and except the cost of the school books. Other boys pay two guineas, which go to augment the masters' salaries. The foundationers are selected by the trustees, who generally have regard to poverty, and especially to reduced circumstances. But 8 out of the 18 were sons of parents well able to pay for themselves. From two boys in the upper school, who, though poor, are not foundationers, the master takes no payment. There are no boarders.

The scholars appear to belong to the classes intended by the founder, namely, the middle and lower classes indiscriminately, and provision is made for their receiving the education which he intended, if they choose. But in fact very few claim or pursue that classical learning which seems to have been a principal object of the foundation, and the majority confine themselves to English subjects. There is a private school (the terms of which are from two to four guineas a year) in the town, kept by a former assistant master, to whom it is said children of a slightly higher average grade resort than those in the Grammar school.

The head master is a graduate of Oxford, and the assistant is certificated. The scholars appeared to be intelligent and well disciplined, especially in the upper school, which contains several boys of a higher class, such as sons of the clergymen and solicitors. The English part of the education is good, except the arithmetic, which seems to be partly sacrificed to penmanship, owing to the competition in that respect of the private school above mentioned, the master of which holds annual exhibitions of the writing and drawing of his boys, and by that means attracts parents more

capable of appreciating this than any other excellence. One boy knew a little French, four had learned the first 11 propositions of Euclid, none read algebra. The Latin was very limited. On the whole, the education seems to be suited in kind to the needs of the bulk of the scholars, though not pushed so far nor so thorough in that kind as it might be. But it is not proportionate to the endowment. The cause of this general inadequacy is not any fault in the masters, but the absence of any general demand in the locality for higher instruction. There are several families in the town and its immediate neighbourhood of a class to desire a good classical education, but it is otherwise with the great majority, who neither wish for it, nor will leave their sons long enough at school to pursue it. Few remain after the age of 13. Commercial education terminating at an early age is wanted by the greater part; classics (beyond a minimum) by not more than 8 or 10 families.

The schoolrooms would accommodate double the present numbers, but the playground is very insufficient, although there are school lands almost adjoining fit for the purpose. There is no house for a master, but there are funds accumulated under the new scheme to the amount already of nearly 1,500*l.*, which might be applied to provide one.

The trustees and the parents agreed in desiring that boarders should be taken, and in complaining against the present master for refusing to take them. But while some of the parents appeared to desire it because they believed the utility of the school would be increased as a place of classical instruction, others seemed to have no other reason that that the town and its trade would be benefited. No other change is desired by any one. The head master and others were of opinion that if the fees were raised the school would be almost emptied.

It can hardly be doubted that if this endowment did not exist all the boys except 10 of the foundationers would find as good an education as they now receive, or that the whole charitable effect at present of an income of 340*l.* is to save two guineas a year to the parents of each of 18 foundationers, eight of whom are not in a position to require such help; which is to say, that good is done, which would not otherwise be done, to the amount of 21*l.* a year; the remaining effect being some convenience to the richer parents, and to the poorer boys the possibility of learning some subjects which they do not wish to learn, and in fact do not learn.

There is in the town a National school receiving Government aid.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 9. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Agnes Fearne, by her will, dated 14 July 1574, devised certain lands for maintaining a free school and certain almspeople, such devise to take effect whenever a free school should be established and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

some person should give 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, or above, to it. Anthony Gill, by will, dated 29 Feb. 1579, directed the building of an almshouse for six poor men, with 20*l.* a year for their maintenance, and also directed the obtaining a licence for a free school, and devised for its maintenance lands yielding 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and a schoolhouse. Licence granted by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 27 Oct. 1584. Henry Gee, by will, dated 13 Feb. 1618, gave 10*l.* per annum for school and almshouse. Lands augmented, and some exchanged, under Inclosure Acts 1800 and 1807. Deeds in Wirksworth bank.

School Property.—153 acres of land, and 783*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* (in 1864) consols, being a reserve fund accumulating under direction of scheme till it reaches 1,500*l.* Annual income of entire charity, arising from rents and dividends of stock, 340*l.* gross, 322*l.* net. The scheme allots to almspeople 54*l.* 12*s.*; to master not less than 120*l.*; to assistant master not less than 40*l.*; and 30*l.* to be annually invested, together with the dividends of the stock, in consols. Actually applied to school (in 1864) in salaries to head and second master and prizes, 177*l.* Very little increase probable.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the education, institution, and instruction of boys. (Letters Patent.) No boy to be admitted who cannot read, and who is not six years of age, sons of deserving industrious persons not receiving parochial relief preferred. (Scheme A.D. 1844.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other literature. (Letters Patent.) Latin, Greek, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, mathematics, and principles of Christian religion. Neither mathematics nor classics compulsory. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established A.D. 1844, by Court of Chancery.

Six trustees, who shall be landowners and residents within wapentake of Wirksworth, self-electing, make rules, appoint, and for neglect, incapacity or improper conduct, dismiss head master.

Head master must be graduate of an English University and a member of Church of England. May not accept any engagement which in opinion of trustees is incompatible with his school duties. Assistant master appointed by head master, with confirmation of trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 130*l.*; of second master from endowment 45*l.*

Day Scholars.—48, sons of farmers, shopkeepers, and labourers, more than five-eighths between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two or three miles. 20 pay 10*s.* for fires, cleaning, &c., rest pay 2*l.*, or with classics 4*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School divided into upper and lower school; in upper school Latin is taught, in lower school a "commercial education" is given. Holy Scriptures required to be read daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

School has never been examined during present head master's incumbency. Prizes to the value of 2*l.* given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter publicly.

Playground a small yard.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ to 30 hours per week, besides time spent in writing an exercise each evening.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1864.

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	130	14	5
Arrears received	1	5	0
Rents	317	1	6
Dividends on consols (½ year on 727*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, and ½ year on 783*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*)	22	0	11
	£471	1	10

DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Repairs, insurance, &c.				3	5	0
Agent's salary				15	0	0
Invested in consols				50	6	9
Arrears due				2	10	0
Payments to almshouse				55	2	6
Ditto to school:—						
Head master	130	0	0			
Second master	45	0	0			
Prizes	2	0	0			
				177	0	0
Balance in hand				167	17	7
				471	1	10

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

40 boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, writing; 8 Latin; 3 French; 3 mathematics; 28 history; 28 geography; 25 English grammar; 8 English literature.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir Wm. Fitz Herbert, Bart., Tissington Hall.
Rev. Thos. Tunstall Smith, Vicarage, Wirksworth.
Wm. Walker, Esq. Lea Wood, near Matlock.
Alfred Arkwright, Esq., Wirksworth.
Nicholas Price Wood, Esq., Wirksworth.
Philip Hubbersty, Esq., Wirksworth.

Clerk to Trustees:

John Cruso, Esq., Leek.

Head Master:

H. Harris, M.A.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on p. 91.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Ashborne	3,501	Farming chiefly.	Solicitor to trustees.	No	Rules made 1853.	Fair	Trustees	250	230	230	Stat.
Chesterfield (1867).	9,836	Mining and agricultural.	Registry of Court of Probate.	Yes	Scheme 1843	Too small	Trustees	165	156	156	Inc.
Derby	43,091 (In 1867 52,000.)	Manufacturing and farming.	Record Office.	—	Scheme 1863	Good	Corporation and Trustees.	487. 6s. 8d.	487. 6s. 8d.	—	—
Repton	1,853	Farming	In corporation chest.	No	Varied by 5 Geo. iv. c. 38. (private).	Good, but not large engh.	Court of managers.	2,400	2,100	1,250	Inc.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Dronfield	6,013	Chiefly manufacturing and mining.	Vicarage	Yes	Rules made by heir of founder, A.D. 1847.	Bad	Governrs.	235	230	230	Inc.
Staveley	2,400	Farming and mining.	? Duke of Devonshire.	Yes	- - -	Good	Duke of Devonshire.	—	30	30	Stat.
Tideswell	3,512	Mining, manufacturing, and farming.	In school chest at school.	No	Observed in part; obsolete in part.	Fair	Trustees	293	282	153	Stat.
Wirksworth	2,592	Farming and lead mining.	Wirksworth Bank.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1844.	Good	Trustees	321	309	177	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Bakewell	2,704	Farming mining, and manufacturing.	Belvoir Castle.	—	? Obsolete	Bad	Agent of Duke of Rutland.	*See digest p.* 466.			Stat.
Buxton (1867).	1,877	Lodging-house keepers.	Charity Commissioners.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1862.	Bad	Trustees	89	85	85	Inc.

(*Continued on p.* 548.)

* Candidate must have been born in the parish of Chesterfield, and have
† Boys have preference for two exhibitions of 50*l* at Emmanuel College,
‡ The eight poor scholars are

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	£ —	None	£ —	Local	Residnce.	Trstees.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence, abs.	Nomination.	Stat.	Grammar	None
One *	11	None	—	Local	Residnce.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence, abs.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical and commercial.	None
One †	50	None	—	Trstees.	None	Trstees.	Yes	Burgesses -	Boys	Residence, pref.	Competition.	Six free scholarships.	Not prescribed.	None
‡2	100	8	340	Three hereditary.	—	Governors.	Yes	8 poor scholars from any locality.	Boys	Residence abs.	Nomination of Governors.	Stat.	Grammar	Etwall Hospital.
None	—	None	—	Ex off.	—	Masters	No	Parish -	Boys	Residence, abs.	Nomination.	Inc.	- - -	—
None	—	None	—	None	—	—	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- -	- -	—	Not prescribed.	—
None	0	None	0	Master vicar, and wardens, ex. off.	—	Trustees.	No	Unrestricted	"Scholars."	- -	- -	—	Semi-class.	Alms
—	—	—	—	Local	Landowners resident in Wapentake.	Trustees.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Sons of deserving persons not receiving parochial relief prefrd.	Trustees elect.	20 stationary.	Grammar, classics, and mathematics not compulsory on the Scholars.	Alms house
None	—	None	—	None	Residnce.	Master	No	Neighbourhood and Town.	Boys only.	Residence, abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Good learning.	None
None —	—	None	—	4 local 7 ex off.	Residnce.	Trstees.	At three mths nice.	Neighbourhood.	Both	- - -	- -	Inc.	Semi-class.	Repairing a road.

(*Continued on next page.*)

been educated at school for three years preceding day of election.
Cambridge, alternately with Ashby-de-la-Zouch School.
alone eligible for these exhibitions.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Ashborne	H.M.; under M.	Governors and assistants.	Governors and assistants.	Governors.	Governors.	M.A.	H.M. and under M.	41 D.	No change of late years.	3 or 4
Chesterfield (1867).	H.M., 2d M., usher, French M.	Trstees. with approval of Abp. of York.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Graduate	H.M.	15 B. 82 D.	Usefulness.	1 to 5
Derby	H.M. and assists.	Trstees.	Two thirds of trustees.	H.M. with approval of trstees.	By H.M.	Graduate of Eng. Univ. in holy orders.	H.M.	30 B. 91 D.	Much extended in usefulness & improved in charac.	2
Repton	H. M., 2 ushers, and assistants.	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M. and 2 ushrs.	162 B 31 D	No change.	½
Semi-classical Schools—										
Dronfield	H. M.; usher.	Heir of foundr.	Bishop	Heir of foundr.	Governors.		H.M. usher	D.	Poorer class of boys.	2 or 3
Staveley	Master	Duke of Devonshire.		—	—		H.M.	20 D. (2 B. in 1857).	No great change.	4
Tideswell	Master	Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.	Vicar and wardens, after 3 admonitions.	Master	Master	Clergyman or unmarried layman.	No suitable residence.	1 B 64 D	Lower class of scholars.	1 to 3
Wirksworth	H.M. and Assistant M.	Trustees.	Trustees. for neglect, &c.	H.M., with sanction of trustees.	H.M. at discretion.	Graduate of Eng. Univ. of Ch. of Eng.	—	48 D		2 or 3
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Bakewell	Master	Duke of Rutland.	Duke of Rutland.	Master	Master	Unmarried man	None			—
Buxton (1867).	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees with three months' notice.	?	?	Certificate from Committee of Council.	None at present.	Day boys and girls.		1

(*Continued on p.* 550.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars). Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
- -	45 A. 55 B.	—	·1	Trustees	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
70 A. 30 B.	20 A. 65 B. 15 C.	·2	·5	- -	H.M. and Second M.	—	Yes	73	62	57	(*a*) 7¾–8 (*b*) 9¼	Master and senior boy.	560	—
25 A. 75 B.	40 A. 60 B.	—	—	Only one boarding house.	H.M. alone -	—	Yes	77	62	48	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9	Prefects -	438	One
100 A.	15 A 65 B 20 C	10	Not known.	H.M.	Foundation masters and 3 assistants.	H.M.	Yes	113	91	83	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9¼ to 10¼.	Senior boy	5,200	10 class-rms.
- -	- - -	—	6 or 7	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
- -	10 A. 85 B. 5 C.	—	—	No boarding houses at present.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
Only one boarder.	5 A 30 B 65 C	—	6	No authority required.	Master -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	B C	—	—	- -	No one at present.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
- -	- - -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	6 A. 40 B. 54 C.	—	A few	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

INSTRUCTION.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Ashborne	39	33 to 30	Reading, writing, and spelling.	By classics chiefly.	By marks	Majority out of school, no sup.	40	23	14 (1867).	—	—
Chesterfield (1867).	40 to 41	27½	Reading	By classics chiefly. Mixed.	Marks and examination.	⅔ for school generally (*a*); ⅓ for boarders (*b*); ⅓ for day scholars (*c*).	77	9	25	—	—
Derby	40	30	No standard	By one subject chiefly, and others subordinately.	Marks and examination.	Boarders all under sup.; day boys under sup. or at home.	All	77	All except lower school.	—	—
Repton	38	30	Reading and writing.	Separate for classics and mathematics.	Marks and examination.	Half in school, rest out; lower boys under supervision.	208	196	155	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Dronfield	44 or 45	25 to 30	Reading	—	Proficiency	Nearly all in school.	27	No	15	—	—
Staveley	—	25	Reading, first four rules of arithmetic.	Uniform	Quarterly examination.	All at home	8 (14 in 1867).	—	(2 in 1867).	—	—
Tideswell	41	25	Not specified in Statutes.	Chiefly by reading.	By examination.	Nearly one half in school, rest at home.	5	—	4	—	—
Wirksworth	42	27½ to 30	Reading	By Latin	—	An hour's work each evening, at home.	8	—	3	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Bakewell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buxton (1867).	46	27	—	Mixed	By proficiency in arithmetic chiefly.	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 552.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn.					Instruction in Physics; Natural History and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
As a rule without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	Short sentences chiefly.	All	—	Text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	Not part of school course.
As a rule without aid.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	97	21	All three	20	3	25	25	25	Text books chiefly.
Tutor	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	All	—	All three	13	3	—	—	13	All ways except (*d*).
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V	P.	—	All three	208	108	Text books, or dictated orally.	—	—	—	—	—	Lectures in Chemistry occasionally.
	—	—	—	—		68	2	All three	8	2	—	17	—	—
Latin quite elementary.	—	—	—	—		20	—	Text books chiefly.	—	8	—	8	—	Nat. Hist. all methods.
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	20	—	Chiefly text books.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	P.	—	From exercise books.	40	3	Chiefly text books.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		129	—	Chiefly by black board.	1	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Ashborne	All	—	—	All	All	—	All	—	—	Not taught	-	-	Very seldom, by trustees.
Chesterfield (1867).	97	97	97	15	79	97	97	30	2	G.D.; P.; D.F.; and D.M.; Music not part of school work.	-	Midsummer.	Christmas, by H.M.
Derby	All	All	All	13	32	42	All	30	39	All	-	Each term	H.M. with sanction of trustees.
Repton	208	208	—	—	208	—	—	45	100	G.D. sometimes; P.; D.M.; C.; P.M.	Pianoforte	Half-yearly	Sixth form by governors.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Dronfield	47	47	68	21	47	68	68	10	—	Elementary drawing.	-	-	Once a year, H.M.
Staveley	10	10	16	—	16	20	20	8	—	All except C.	-	Once a week.	-
Tideswell	12	6	2	—	12	30	30	—	—	Not taught	-	Half-yearly	Head Master
Wirksworth	28	28	25	8	—	40	40	—	—	-	-	-	-
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Bakewell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Buxton (1867).	25	40	25	—	—	129	129	10	—	D.P.	-	-	Trustees; also Diocesan.

(*Continued on p. 554.*)

Course of Study Modified in the Case of Scholars.			Religious Instruction.								
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
No	No	No	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and under M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Vicar	For boys in town, 1.	For boys in town.
Yes	As far as possible.	Occasionally	97	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, and another prayer before and after school.	All	Clergy	Boarders catechised occasionally, Sunday lessons of all boys heard in the week.	Boarders, twice.
No	Yes	Yes	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Boarders; H.M.	Boarders	Boarders, 2.
Yes	Yes	Yes	208	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	All	H.M. and masters of boarding houses.	One	Boarders, 2
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Boys leave under 14.	None	All, 2; by rules, but disregarded.
No	No	No	20	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	—	Rector	—	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	30	Open to all	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Boys leave at an early age.	None	No attendance at Divine Service as a school.
Yes	Yes	Yes	40	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy	None	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Yes	—	129	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent	Majority attend Sunday school.	Those who attend Sunday school, 2.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. suprem over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Ashborne	Except in cases of expulsion.	Public	None	May set small tasks.	—	—	One is rented from year to year.	—	—
Chesterfield (1867).	Except in cases of expulsion.	Public	In extreme cases, caning.	General supervision.	Slight supervision.	30	2,300 sq. yds.	Close	Both
Derby	Trustees visit	Both public and private.	Corporal	Only amongst boarders.	For boarders.	26½ to 23½	About an acre.	Close	Both
Repton	Governors can interfere.	Private	Caning and expulsion.	General superintendence.	None	18 to 30	4 acres	Close	Boarders only.
Semi-classical Schools—									
Dronfield	Yes	Publicly	All	—	—	—	None	—	—
Staveley	Yes	Rare; privately.	All	No monitors	—	—	30 yds. × 20 yds.	Close	—
Tideswell	Trustees can (says vicar) cannot (says master) interfere.	Public	By head master only.	No monitors	None	—	180 squ. yards.	Close	Both
Wirksworth	H.M. cannot expel.	Public	None	No monitors	—	—	A small yard.	Close	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Bakewell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buxton (1867).	Subject to trustees' approval.	—	Only	—	—	2½	30 yds. square.	Close	—

(*Continued on p.* 556.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
No.	No	—	Yes, free	Those in use.	Generally those in use.	By trustees and H.M. conjointly.	Neitherpossible nor expedient.	Local prejudices, &c., of trustees.
No; but there is a fives court.	Occasionally.	No; except by hours.	None	English, includng. Scrptre., classics, mthmtcs., French, drawing, &c.	Arithmetic, good writing, mathematics, classics, &c.	By Schools Inquiry Commission or Universities.	Generally inexpedient.	Want of funds, and additional master; too confined schoolrms.
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Latin, drawing, modern languages &c.	Mathematics, book-keeping, English, &c.	By H.M.	Expedient after fifteen.	Very few.
Yes	Rifle corps	Yes	Yes, on payment of 6*s.* per annum.	Classics and mathematics.	Generally those in use.	Not objected to.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Right of inhabitants to gratuitous education, without any limit of number or term of residence.
None	No	—	There is a house.	Reading, &c., drawing, surveying.	Reading, &c., drawing, surveying.	By patron	—	—
No	No	—	One is being formed.	Reading, &c., Latin, surveying.	Reading, &c., Latin, land surveying.	By masters of middle schools.	Possible, not expedient.	Boys come as to a finishing school.
No	No	No	None	Reading, &c., with geogby., history, and music.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	By Charity Commissioners.	Expedient; possible or not according to circumstances.	Want of books, school apparatus, &c.; poverty of parents.
No	No	—	No	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Writing and commercial arithmetic.	By trustees and master, if at all.	—	Early age at which boys leave.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Drilling	—	—	Religious knwldge., reading, grammar, &c.	Religious knowledge, reading, &c.	—	—	Irregular attendance of scholars.

Name and Situation of Grammar Schools.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Non-classical and Elementary School—cont. Chapel-en-le-Frith.*	4,264	- - -	In the Parish Chest.	On propr. applicatin.	- - -	Very good.	- -	—	—	—	—
Glossop - -	19,126	(*See Digest., p.* 495.)	—	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
Hayfield - -	2,156	Agricultural and manufacturing.	Not known -	—	Scheme of County Court, A.D. 1860.	Good	Trustees	26	26	26	—
Mellor - -	1,733	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	Treasurer -	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees	25	25	25	Stat.
Norton -	2,318	Agricultural and manufacturing.	Church -	Yes	- - -	Fair	F. W. Bagshawe esq., chiefly rent-charges.	64	55	55	Inc.
Risley - -	203	No particular class predominates.	With Trustees.	No	- - -	Good	Trustees	419	387	347	Stat.
Whittington -	2,864	Chiefly mining.	- - -	—	Scheme, A.D. 1857.	Good	Trustees	—	—	—	Stat.

* Income of this charity paid to schoolmaster of National

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex. Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
—	£ —	—	£ —	—	—	—	—	Parish	—	—	—	—	—	Alms.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
None	—	None	—	3 ex off. rest local.	—	Trstees.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Residence.	Master	Yes	Chapelry	Both	—	—	Stat.	—	None
None	0	None	0	One hereditary.	—	—	—	Parish	—	—	Nominated by trustee and vicar.	—	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	3 ex. off. rest local.	Residence.	Trustees.	No	Neighbourhood.	Both	Residence and ability to read abs.	Claim	Stat.	Class	Augmentation of curacy, &c.
None	0	None	0	Local	Residence.	Trustees.	No	Parish	Boys	Ten children of name of Webster pref.	—	—	Semi-class	Alms, &c.

(*Continued on next page.*)

School for teaching 19 poor children gratuitously.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Chapel-en-le-Frith.	- - -	By trstees.	By managing trustees.	- -	- -	- - -	—	- -	- - -	—
Glossop -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- - -	—	155 D, besides girls and infants.	- -	1
Hayfield - -	Master and mist.	Trstees.	- - - -	- -	- -	- - -	None	D. (42 boys 29 girls.)	- -	2
Mellor - -	Master	Majrity. of trustees.	Majority of trustees.	- -	- -	- - -	None	D	Improved	—
Norton -	H.M., Under M.	Representative of founder.	- - -	Representative of founder.	- -	- - -	None	70 D boys and girls.	- -	2
Risley - -	H.M., Under M., and mistress.	Trustees.	Trustees -	Trustees.	Trustees.	Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M, and under M.	106 D	Usefulness.	1 to 3
Whittington -	Master -	Trustees, with approvl. of Vestry.	Trustees, with consent of Vestry.	- -	- -	- - -	None	160 D boys and girls.	- -	1½

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding house.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	100 C.	—	·4	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
None. -	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	45 B. 55 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined. Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
				INSTRUCTION							
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Chapel-en-le-Frith.	- -	—	- - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Glossop - -	48	27½	Nothing -	In conformity with "Revised Code."	Examination -	All at home -	2	—	—	—	—
Hayfield - -	48	27½	Nothing -	By reading and arithmetic.	By examination.	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Mellor - -	50	28⅓	No standard -	Separate -	By merit -	Some home lessons.	—	—	—	—	—
Norton - -	45	27½	- - -	- - -	These combined.	(*c*) Spelling, geography, grammar, tables, Church Catechism.	—	—	—	—	—
Risley - -	44	30	Able to read primer.	By leading group of subjects.	By proficiency	- - -	9	1	—	—	—
Whittington -	47	27½	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. .	147	—	Chiefly text books and orally.	2	2	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	All	—	Text books generally.	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	All three .	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	31	—	(*a*), (*b*) .	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	68	3	All three .	2	3	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	All three .	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont., Chapel-en-le-Frith.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Glossop - -	18	41	41	—	18	147	147	18	—	D.F.; P.M. - -	- - -	- - -	Annually, Government.
Hayfield - -	All	All	All	—	—	All	All	—	All	P.M. and T.M. -	- - -	- - -	Annually, Government. (Not now, 1867.)
Mellor - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D.M. and C. -	- - -	Half-yearly	- -
Norton -	19	6	7	—	—	70	56	—	8	P.M.; T.M. -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Risley - -	68	68	68	68	68	106	106	—	27	P.M. - - -	- - -	- - -	Once a year; by bishop.
Whittington -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	—
No -	No - -	No - -	147	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayers for Nat. Schools before and after school.	—	Clergyman -	- - -	—
No -	No - -	No - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Clergyman -	None -	None.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	—	Not connected with any.	—	None used -	—	- - -	None -	None.
- -	- - -	- - -	45	Ch. of Eng.	Under M.	Prayers for Nat. Schools before and after school.	All -	Vicar and Curate.	Most attend Sunday school.	Those who attend Sunday school.
Yes -	Yes -	No - -	106	- -	Both masters.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy -	None -	None.
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	- - -	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Disciplin	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Chapel-en-le-Frith.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glossop	Trustees can interfere.	Publicly	Caning	May detain idle scholars.	—	—	23 yds. × 16 yds.	Close	—
Hayfield	Clergyman can interfere.	Public		No monitors	—	—	70 sq. yards.	Close	—
Mellor	Yes			No monitors	—	—	None	—	—
Norton	Under Master has management.	Occasionally used.	None		—	—	None	—	—
Risley	Yes	Seldom used.	Caning	General supervision.	—	—	About half an acre.	Close	—
Whittington		Publicly			—	—	Small	Close	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No	Drilling	—	To those who attend Sunday school.	Scripture, reading, &c., geography.	Scripture, reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Government and trustees as at present.	Inexpedient	None worth mentioning.
No	No	—	Yes, on monthly payment.	Arithmetic and writing.	Arithmetic and writing.	Expedient	Possible and expedient.	Interference of parents.
		—		Reading, &c., English grammar.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar.	Not expedient.	Possible and expedient.	—
		—		Elementary subjects, religious knowledge.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.			Indifferent attendance of foundation scholars.
No	No	—	Yes	Reading, &c., land surveying, Fnch. & German.	Generally the same.	By H.M., with approval of trustees.	Scarcely possible.	Want of books and apparatus.
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DERBYSHIRE.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note, page 113.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
ALLESTREE (*see* DARLEY ABBEY).	529	- - -	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	No -	1*d.*	Labouring classes.	—	—
ASHBORNE:—Spalden's School)	3,501	Nicholas Spalden.	1710	23	23	—	Yes (both).	None -	Labourers and mechanics.	—	—
ASHFORD - -	829	William Harris and others.	1631	10	10	—	Yes -	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Farm labourers and marble masons.	24	—
ASHOVER HILL -	2,351	S. Sleigh -	1684	28	28	—	No -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Farmers, miners, labourers & quarrymen.	41	9
BAKEWELL:— Hague's School -	2,704	Mary Hague -	1715	½ (as returned in 1827). Property sold with consent of Charity							
BARLOW, GREAT -	682	T. and S. Stephenson.	1781	11	5	—	—	—	- - -	5	—
BASLOW - - -	785	Unknown -	Unknown.	1	15	—	Yes -	(1*s.* a quarter and 1*s.* ent.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	23	7
BEIGHTON -	1,284	J. Newbold - 1699 J. Jessop - 1768		5 (as returned in 1827. No endowed schools in parish (return by							
BONSALL - -	1,290	W. and E. Cragge. 1704 Eliz. Turnor 1763		122	131	—	Yes -	1*d.* (rdng.), 1*d.* (wtng.)	Miners -	70	—
BOWDEN EDGE -	1,279	W. Bagshaw and another.	1749	5	5	—	Yes -	None -	Labourers -	20	29

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number in (1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	1 L., 1 E.A.	None	Seven	Trustees	Certificated	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	Four Boys M.B.	None	Rector, churchwardens, and 4 others.	Rector	Neither	No	Master; wife teaches needlework.
Commissioners, and interest of proceeds transferred to National School (return by vicar in 1867).										
—	—	—	—			Minister and churchwardens.		Neither.		
—	—	—	—	Three Boys M.B.	None	Two churchwardens and 4 overseers.	Inhabitants in vestry.	Neither	No	One.
vicar in 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Master only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mistress.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
BRADWELL	1,304	E. Marshall	1765	3	—	—	No	None	Miners and farmers.	—	—
BRAMPTON	4,927	Unknown	Unknown.	—	9	—	Yes	3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, quarrymen, &c.	42	
BREADSALL	592	Rev. John Clayton.	1745	10	10	—	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Persons receiving weekly wages, &c.	44	
CARSINGTON	269	Temperance Gell.	1722	—	—	—	Yes (mist.)	None	Miners and farm labourers.	9	9
CASTLETON: Boys' National School.	771	Edward Bennett.	1720	9 (mixed charity)	10	—	No	2*d.* and 4*d.*	Mining and farming.	41	—
Girls' National School.		Richard Bagshaw.	1749	—	10	—	No			14	38
CHADDESDEN	465	R. Walker	1705	2	2	—	—	None	- - -	2	—
CHELMORTON	229	W. Brocklehurst.	1818	10	10	—	Yes	None	Farmers and labourers.	5	
CHESTERFIELD: Clarke's School	9,836	C. Clarke	1690	79 (as returned in 1827). Amalgamated with Grammar School un							
CHINLEY	1,229	T. Moult and another.	—	1*	1	—	Yes	4*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*	Farmers and quarrymen.	40 about	
CHURCH BROUGHTON.	651	Appropriation of waste.	1773	30	30	—	No	2*d.* (20 free).	Agricultural labourers.	—	—

* Bequest of 4*l.* 16*s.* per annum by Mr. Lingard recently disputed.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Parishioners in vestry.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Two.
9	9	—	—	None	None	—	—	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	2 A.	None	Nine	Vicar	Prob. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None				Mist. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
Chancery Scheme about 1845 (Return 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	? Any	Ratepayers.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CLAY CROSS	4,922	—— Maynard and others.	1790	16	16	—	Yes	1*d.* to 4*d.*	Farmers, colliers, labourers, &c.	64	59
CLOWN	704	Charles Baselline	1730	30	20	—	No (let)	3*d.* (14 free.)	Agricultural labourers.	31	23
DARLEY: Boys' School.	1,574	Rev. B. Lawrence and others.	1867	20	20	—	Yes	1*d.* to 4*d.*	Agricultural labrrs., flax dressers, &c.	35 or 40	—
Girls' School.			1828	20	20	—	Yes			20	50
DARLEY ABBEY	967	Walter Evans	1839	298*	235	—	No	1*d.*	Working classes.	96	122
DENBY	1,338	Jane Massey	1728	47	44	—	Yes	3*d.* and 6*d.* (25 free.)	Miners	36	17
DERWENT	165	R. Turie J. Eyre	1720 1772	12†	12	—	Yes	4*d.* and 6*d.*	Agriculture mainly.	20	15
DORE	610	Rev. R. Turie	1720	34	(as returned in 1827). No further information.						
DUFFIELD	2,639	William Gilbert. Joseph Webster.	1565 1684	196 (mixed charity)	95	—	Yes	1*d.* (30)	Frameworkers, quarrymen, and labourers.	57	—
ECKINGTON	6,064	Thomas Camm	1702	118	118	—	Yes	1*d.*	Colliers, artizans, and labourers.	125	—
EDALE	386	Rev. R. Turie Elizabeth Bowdon.	1720 1819	23	23	—	No	5*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.	Agricultural	28	24

* Three schools at Derby, two at Little Eaton, and one at Little Chester, assisted out of Charity, besides schools at Allestree and Darley Abbey.
† Usual sum will be 16*l.* 16*s.*

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.) Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mist. assisted by a girl.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rectors of Clown Staveley and Burlborough.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
								Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Three mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Two
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Nat. Soc.)	Managers	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	4 F., 1 E.A., 5 M.B.	None	Twenty-four.	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Two and 5 mons.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast.; mist. for needlework.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
ETWALL	626	Unknown	—	4	(Rentcharge.)		Return in 1827.		Endowment lost (return in		
EYAM	1,172	T. Middleton / Rev. Dr. Finch	1745 / 1760	13	12	—	Yes	2*d.*	Miners and shoemakers.	36	24
FAIRFIELD	1,075	Anthony Swann.	1741	78	55*	—	No	1*d.* to 4*d.*	Various	(Register lost.)	
FERNILEE	767	Thomas Ouffe	1629	35	28	—	No	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Mining and manufacturers.	40	10
FINDER	399	John Allsopp	1714	48	48	—	No	—	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	37	25
GLOSSOP: Hague's School.	19,126	Joseph Hague	1779	39	—	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Factory operatives and labourers.	38	36
HALLAM, WEST	559	Rev. John Scargill.	1662	233	95	110	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Miners and agricultural labourers.	97	85
HARTINGTON UPPER QUARTER.	1,190	Duke of Devonshire.	—	32	32	—	Yes	1*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	25	15
HARTSHORN	1,541	Rev. Wm Dethick.	1624	77†			No	—	Farmers, shopkeepers, colliers, labourers, &c.	—	—
HAYFIELD:	2,156	Not known / J. Hague	Not known / 1781	16	(as returned in 1827).		This school is now *apparently* amalga-				

* Less than usual. † As returned in 1827. No return (as to income) in 1868.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.),						
1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector	Managers	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	Boys M. B.	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
66	—	—	—	None	Two (by distinct charity).	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast., mist. and three monitors.
—	—	—	—	Boys M. B.	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	8 boys M. B.	None	Rector.		Neither	No	Mast.

mated with the Grammar school. (See page).

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
HEAGE - -	2,286	George Storer	1705	38	30	—	No -	1*d.* -	Miners and labourers.	18	12
HILTON - -	719	Arthur and Thos. Harrison.	1655	37	34	3	Yes -	None	Labourers -	23	13
HOLMESFIELD -	529	Robert Mower	1719	20	20	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 5*d.*, 7*d.*	Farmers and agricultural labourers.	45	35
HOPE - -	398	T. Stevenson -	1665	8	8	—	No -	None	Labouring people.	4	3
KILLAMARSH -	1,053	Rev. R. Turie and others.	1720	14	6*	—	No -	3*d.* to 1*s.*	Majority coal miners.	72	32
		Margaret and Mary Pole.	1753	28	28						
KIRK LANGLEY -	648	John and Isabella Bailey. F. Bailey -	1752 1768	20	20	—	Yes -	3*d.* and 2*d.* (12 free.)	Labourers -	38	32
KNIVETON -	315	John Hurd -	1715	9	9	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Agriculture generally.	17	15
LONGFORD -	500	Dame K. Coke	1688	32	32	—	Yes -	4*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	33	24
GREAT LONGSTONE.	633	Unknown -	—	15	15	—	Yes -	1*s.* to 2*d.*	Farmers, miners, and labourers.	49	24
MATLOCK -	4,252	George Spateman. Anthony Woolley.	1647 1668	36	34	—	No -	1*d.* -	Miners, &c.	48	20

* Remainder of income of Turie's trust expended in interest and repayment of debt.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or National Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither (trained.)	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four (acting.)	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L, 3 boys M.B.	None	Eight	Incumbent. Trustees.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	8 boys M.B.	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Managers	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L, 6 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Five.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Rector	Mast. cert.	No	Two.

Name. and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Not applied to Education.	Not applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weely Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
MELBOURNE: National School	1,621	- - - -	—	25	25	—	Yes -	None	Labouring classes.	12	—
MONYASH -	460	Subscription -	1749	19	17	—	Yes -	1*d.* (20.)	Farmers and labourers.	66	51
MOSBOROUGH (par. Eckington).	—	Joseph Stones	1680	25	24	—	Yes -	None	Colliers chiefly	17	3
MUGGINTON -	261	Rev. S. Pole - / Frances Pole	1746 / 1751	36	36	—	Yes -	8*d.* and 2*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	36	—
NEWBOLD WITH DUNSTON.	2,362	George Milnes	1794	28	23	—	Yes -	3*d.* (10 to 20 free)	Agriculture, coal, &c.	90	60
NEW MILLS S. GEORGE.	4,822	M. Trickett - / R. Bowden -	1712 / 1730	9½ / 1½	(as returned in 1827).		No endowed school (return in 1868).				
NORBURY -	476	Thomas Williams.	1687	18	18	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	36	44
OUTSEATS -	251	Benjamin Ashton.	1718 and 1725	11	11	—	No -	None	Labourers -	2 in Nat. Sch.	4
QUARNDON -	496	Sir John Curzon.	1725	30	30	—	Yes -	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Chiefly labourers and small tradespeople.	35	—
RADBOURNE -	225	A. Pole -	1746 about	22	22	—	—	—	- - -		

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar	Nat. School committee.	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 9 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Off. trustee (Ch. com.)	Management committee.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and p. teacher.
—	—	—	—	1 girl E.A., 1 boy M.B.	None	Rector		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Owner of donor's estate		Cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
RIDGWAY, S. JOHN	1,745	Inclosure Act	1795	4½	(Value of land occupied by master.)				Return in 1827; no further return.		
SHIRLAND -	1,048	Parishioners -	—	27	25	2	Yes -	1*d.* -	Labourers, miners, &c.	22 on foundation.	1
SHOTTLE AND POSTERN.	427	Ralph Dowley	1745	8	8	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.* 4*d.*, (some free.)	Agriculture -	17	8
SMALLEY -	721	John and Sam. Richardson.	1712	123	66	34†	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Various -	62	—
SPONDON -	1,523	Thomas Gilbert. Dean Stanhope.	1657 1727	16	16	—	Yes -	None	Labourers and artisans.	4	—
STAINSBY (par. Ault-Hucknall).	686	T. Whitehead	1729	40	40	—	Yes -	6*d.* and 2*d.*	Small farmers or farm labourers.	45	—
STONEY MIDDLETON.	608	Robert Turie -	1720	3	3	—	No -	2*d.* -	- - -	23	21
SUTTON CUM DUCKMANTON.	507	Appropriation of land by lord and freeholders.	—	59	70	8	No -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	40	22
SUTTON ON THE HILL.	545	A. Jacson -	1722	20	20	—	No -	1*d.* -	Labourers -	18	12
SWANWICK (par. Alfreton).	—	Elizabeth Turner.	1740	50	50	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly miners	38	2

† Twenty-eight boys receive, in addition to gratuitous instruction, 6*s.* each a quarter.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L_2), French (F.), Euclid *or* Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
ther information.										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	3 E.A., 3 M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Vicar	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., sewing mist., assist., and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	D. of Devonshire.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Inc. of Derwent.	Incumbent.	Mast. cert.	Yes	One mast.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 1 boy M.B	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. and monitor.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
TADDINGTON WITH PRIESTCLIFFE.	507	Rev. Roger Wilkson.	1714	76	60	—	Yes	None	Farmers and farm labourers.	30	—
White's School	„	M. White	1798	15	15	—	Yes	None	Labourers	2	10
TEMPLE NORMANTON.	130	John Clarke	1720	4	4	—	Yes	None	Labourers, miners.	1	3
TICKNALL	1,068	Dame C. Harpur.	1744	28	28	—	Yes	1*d.* to 2*d.*	Labourers chiefly.	72	—
TOTLEY	396	Rev. R. Turie	1720	12	12	—	Yes	1*d.* (23 free).	Agricultural labourers.	20	20
WALTON-UPON-TRENT.	430	Mrs. Levett and Mrs. Bailey.	1760	27	27	—	Yes	1*d.* or 2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	26	39
WINSTER	971	Thomas Eyre Rob. Moore	1717 1718	25	25	—	No	None	Chiefly miners	14	16
YOULGREAVE	3,738	Subscription	1762	7 (Mixed charity).	4*	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 6*d.*	Lead miners, farmers and agricultural labourers.	75	57

* Spent in books.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Certificated	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Incumbent.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B.	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mistress not certificated.	No	Mistress assisted by sister.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Incumbent.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	? None	Clergyman.	Master certificated.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar.		Master certificated.	No	Two.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ECKINGTON.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—September A.D. 1842.

Constitution.—Conducted by members of the Society of Jesus (Prospectus).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To educate (*a*) sons of professional men who cannot afford to pay a high pension for a child, (*b*) members of large families, and (*c*) to give a taste for a higher education than mere reading, writing, and arithmetic to sons of tradespeople and smaller merchants. Age of admission from 7 to 14 (Prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, English, French, geography, ancient and modern history, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. Drawing, music, fencing, dancing, and gymnastics extras (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—[No further information.]

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Ten, exclusive of extra masters. Head master, B.A., London. No emoluments beyond food and clothing.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—115 (average). Three meals a day; meat once. Terms, six months in advance, 35*l.* in four lower classes, 40*l.* in fifth. Drilling, 6*s.* Gymnastics, 1*l.* Library, 4*s.* Use of school books, 1*l.* Entrance money 2*l.* School bills: highest, 62*l.*; average, 39*l.*; lowest, 38*l.* Rise 5½ or 6 a.m.; retire 8¾ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have some acquaintance with reading, writing, and, if possible, arithmetic.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics. School course modified to suit special cases, especially those of boys intended for certain lines of life, or who show particular aptitude for certain studies. Lower classes have catechetical instruction daily, all classes once a week: doctrinal or moral discourse given twice weekly; Bible history learnt in fourth class, New Testament in last class. School work begins and ends with Lord's Prayer, *Ave Maria*, *Gloria*, and *Veni Creator*. All boys must also be present at morning prayers and mass at six o'clock.

Promotions by examination, and separate for classics and mathematics.

Examination four times a year by prefect of studies annually appointed for that purpose. Rewards consist of feasts, extra half-holidays, books, medals, and badges of distinction.

Punishments: tasks, walking in silence, and ferula made of leather. Person who orders a punishment never allowed to inflict it. Corporal punishment privately. Expulsion by head master only.

Playground two or three acres, besides cricket field of ten acres. Drilling taught to all. Boys not allowed to walk out unaccompanied by a superior.

Most boys leave at about fifteen or sixteen years of age.

School open about 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 24 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is 18 hours a week. Playtime at least 36 hours per week.

Head Master:
Rev. Thomas Williams, B.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				H.		H.			Y.							Y.					
Religious Knowledge.	22	—	2	½	—	1	One half Douay Catechism, and Explanation.							One half Douay Catechism and Explanation.	—		6				The number of lessons in each subject varies with the proficiency or backwardness of the boys. The class is meant principally to prepare children for beginning a grammar school education.
Greek	16	—	6	¾	—	4½	One Book of Xenophon's Cyropædia. Alvarez, Prosody,							One book Xenophon's Anabasis.							
Latin	22	—	6	¾	—	4½	Livy, One Book; Ovid, Excerpta.							One book Cæsar's Gallic War; half De Senectute.	—	—	Grammar to Irreg. verbs.				
French	22	—	6	½	—	3	Grammar and Themes; and two books Telemaque.							French Grammar and Dialogues.	—	—	Grammar to Irreg. Verbs.				
German	1	—	2	½	—	1	Ollendorff, 60 Exercises			Same as in Class I.								Same as in Class I.			
Arithmetic	22	—	6	½	—	3	Cornwell and Fitch's to Cube Root.							Sullivan's Arithmetic	26	9½	Four First Rules.				
Mensuration and Surveying.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	21	14½												
Mathematics, pure.	22	—	6	½	—	3	Algebra to the end of Simple Equations; I. Book Euclid.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	22	—	3	H. ¾	—	H. 2¼	England, Lingard to Henry VIII.			Same as in Class I.				Rome, Arnold's	—	—	Catechism History.	Same as in Class I.			Same as above.
Geography	22	—	1	½	—	½	Asia, America, Ancient Greece.							Russia, Italy	—	—	Outlines				
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . .							. . . .	—	—	Lennie ½				
English Literature.	22	—	3	¾	—	2¼	Extracts from Poets Analysed, &c.														
English Composition.	22	—	1	written in study time & in free time			Essays on Historical subjects.							Narratives	—	—	Writing from dictation.				
Reading	22	—	2	½	—	1	Any standard author							Any standard author, and Smart's Exercises.	—	—	Simple books as in Class I.				
Writing	22	—	6	½	—	3	Chappell's Copy books used.							As in Class I.	—	—					
Music	7	—	2	½	—	1	Piano, singing, wind instruments.														
Drawing	9	—	3	1	—	3															
Other Subjects	12	—	1	1	—																

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Artist - -	London.
" " - 2	Gentleman - - -	Dundalk.
" " - 3	Banker - - -	Richmond (Yorkshire).
" " - 4	Bookseller - - -	London.
" " - 5	Broker (cotton) - -	Liverpool.
" " - 6	Man in business - -	Liverpool.
" " - 7	Doctor - - -	London.
" " - 8	Merchant - - -	Manchester.
" " - 9	Agent - - -	North Wales.
" " - 10	Lawyer - - -	Tunbridge Wells.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Provision Merchant -	London.
" " - 2	Optician - - -	London.
" " - 3	Merchant - - -	St. Lucia.
" " - 4	Hotel Keeper - - -	London.
" " - 5	Widow Lady - -	Bath.
" " - 6	Widow Lady - - -	London.
" " - 7	Artist - - -	London.
" " - 8	Railway Superintendent	Southampton.
" " - 9	Gentleman - - -	London.
" " - 10	Corn Factor - - -	Ireland.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Some few pass on to Stonyhurst College, where, as a rule, they are leading boys in classes higher than any we have. A very few have gone to the London University, and have gained good places after three years of study at Stonyhurst.

TRENT COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—Opened in April 1868.

Constitution.—Funds required as capital for purchase of land and erection of buildings raised in shares after ordinary manner of a joint stock company. with limited liability. Nothing eleemosynary in character of undertaking, and for this reason no donations requested towards completion of promoters' objects. It is hoped, however, that there will always be a surplus at directors' disposal, from which liberal rewards in the shape of scholarships and exhibitions may be given from year to year to deserving students. In the power of any shareholder, under certain simple conditions, to exchange his shares for the right of nomination to a scholarship, which will defray part of school expenses of his nominee.

College situated nearly two miles from Trent junction between Derby and Nottingham, 120 miles from London, and in direct railway communication with Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Leicester, Stafford, and Lincoln. (Prospectus).

Buildings adapted to their purpose, and can accommodate 250 boys. Comprise chapel, two large schoolrooms, dining hall, seven large dormitories, class rooms, &c. Head master's house communicates with rest of school, and other masters have rooms so situated that they can be present in dormitories at any time when necessary. Twelve acres of playground with bathing place; and infirmary, with separate wards for infectious diseases (Prospectus).

Exhibitions.—Of 5*l.* or 10*l.* a year will be given to boys who have not been less than two years in school, Directors propose to set apart 100*l.* for this purpose, to be given to deserving boys in June 1870, and at least as much in each subsequent year (Prospectus). Boys not prepared for the universities.

Objects.—To give to middle classes a sound education on public school system at a moderate cost. Each boy must be nominated either by a shareholder (in which case no entrance fee is required), or by board of directors. Boys admitted between ages of 8 and 13, and kept until 17 (Prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Include thorough English education in all its branches; Latin, French, geography, history, mathematics, vocal music and drawing as taught in schools of art. Boys in two upper forms have option of learning Greek or German. Lectures to be given in natural history, chemistry, &c. Younger boys carefully instructed in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Religious instruction in accordance with Holy Scriptures and doctrines of Church of England, as set forth in Thirty-nine Articles (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Patrons: two bishops, seven other noblemen, and a baronet. Directors: a nobleman and 14 other gentlemen resident in neighbourhood. Council of reference: present head master of Repton school and three other clergymen. Discipline entirely in hands of masters (Prospectus).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1869.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head, second, and three assistants in upper school, all graduates of Oxford or Cambridge. French master. Four masters in lower school holding Government certificates.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—210.

Terms, 10*l.* a quarter in advance. College caps 5*s.* half-yearly. Entrance fee 3*l.* No bills sent home (Prospectus).

Head Master:
Rev. Thos. Ford Fenn, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
Second Master:
C. M. Tripp, Esq., B.A., Exeter College, Oxford.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

LINCOLN.

SCHOOL FOR MIDDLE CLASS GIRLS.

[Insufficient Information.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.,
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

(*a*) the total number;
(*b*) the amount of each;
(*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
(*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

(*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
(*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
(*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
(*d*) the studies;
(*e*) the discipline;
(*f*) the payments by the boys;
(*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

(*a*) for the education of boys only;
or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boy allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmeti or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?

42. Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?

43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?

45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?

46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

47. What prayers are used?

48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?

50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?

55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?

56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?

57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?

60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?

61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?

62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?

63. Do you believe that they would?

64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?

66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?

68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?

69. How large is it?

70. How far is it from the School?

71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?

72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?

73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?

75. Do any of the masters join in the games?

76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?

38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?

41. How often is the School examined?

42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?

43. In what subjects?

44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?

46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?

47. What provision is made for religious instruction?

48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?

49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

50. What prayers are used?

51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?

52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?

53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?

58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?

59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed.

61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTER OR MISTRESSES OF PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. XVII.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869

PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the North-western Division as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in the county of Chester (except Chester Cathedral School) are by R. S. Wright, Esq.; those on schools in Lancashire are by J. Bryce, Esq.; and that on Chester Cathedral School by H. M. Bompas, Esq.; Cheshire (with Bedfordshire and Derbyshire) also forms the subject of a summary minute by Mr. Wright which will be found in vol. viii., pp. 657–676. Mr. Bryce's general report on Lancashire is published in vol. ix., pp. 425–790.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of Endowed Schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary Schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to ensure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft in 1867 and 1868 to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification, but, as in former volumes, these Tables being intended as a record of the replies received, no corrections from other sources have been

introduced into them, nor has any attempt been made to bring the statements they contain into strict conformity with statements made elsewhere in the volume. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present conditions of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time. The accounts of Proprietary Schools have been in most cases corrected for the year 1868 by their respective authorities.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c., for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

November, 1869.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Introductory Summary - - - - - 1

I. ENDOWED SCHOOLS :—

Tables giving a conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County comprised in the North-Western Division - 3

COUNTY OF CHESTER :—

Endowed Grammar Schools :

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.

The Schools are—

ACTON - - - - - - - 15
AUDLEM - - - - - - - 18
BUNBURY - - - - - - - 21
BURTON - - - - - - - 28
CHESTER - - - - - - 30
CONGLETON - - - - - - 35
DARESBURY - - - - - - 38
FRODSHAM - - - - - - 40
HALTON - - - - - - - 42
KNUTSFORD - - - - - - 46
LYMM - - - - - - - 49
MACCLESFIELD - - - - - 53
MALPAS - - - - - - 64
MARPLE - - - - - - - 66
MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE - - - 68
NANTWICH - - - - - - 73
OVER :—Darnhall Free School - - - 77
SANDBACH - - - - - - 80
STOCKPORT - - - - - - 86
TARVIN
(1.) Grammar School - - - - 91
(2.) Hargrave Grammar School - - - 93
WALLASEY - - - - - - 96
WEAVERHAM - - - - - - 98
WEST KIRBY :—Caldey Grange School - - 101
WITTON - - - - - - - 104

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - 111

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"), Tabular Digest - - - 143

COUNTY OF LANCASTER :—

Endowed Grammar Schools :

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.

The Schools are—

ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD - - - - 157
ASPULL - - - - - - - 161
BISPHAM (par. Croston) - - - - - 162
BISPHAM - - - - - - - 167
BLACKBURN - - - - - - 170
BLACKROD - - - - - - 177

	PAGE
BLEASDALE	181
BOLTON-LE-MOORS	182
BOLTON-LE-SANDS	190
BRETHERTON	194
BROUGHTON (par. Preston)	196
BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS	198
BURNLEY	200
BURTONWOOD	204
BURY	207
CARTMEL	217
CHORLEY	222
CLAYTON-LE-WOODS	225
CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK	226
CLITHEROE	227
COCKERHAM	233
COLNE	235
COLTON:—Finsthwaite School	239
GREAT CROSBY	240
DALTON-IN-FURNESS:—	
(1.) Free School	247
(2.) Kirkby Ireleth School	247
ECCLESTON	248
GREAT ECCLESTON	
(1.) Copp Free School	250
(2.) Lane Head Free School	251
FARNWORTH	252
GOOSNARGH	256
HALSALL	259
HALTON:—Aughton Grammar School	260
HAWKSHEAD	262
HESKIN	269
KIRKHAM	272
KIRKLAND	281
LANCASTER:—	
(1.) Grammar School	282
(2.) Friends' School	294
LATHOM:—Newburgh School	297
LEA	299
LEIGH	301
LEYLAND	307
LOWICK	310
LOWTON	311
MANCHESTER	313
GREAT MARTON	333
MIDDLETON	336
NEWCHURCH IN ROSSENDALE	343
NORTH MEOLS	348
OLDHAM	349
ORMSKIRK	352
PENWORTHAM	357
PILKINGTON:—Stand Grammar School	365
PRESCOT	567
PREESALL-WITH-HACKENSALL	371
PRESTON	373
RIVINGTON	382
ROCHDALE	390
ST. MICHAELS ON WYRE	397
STALMINE:—Pilling Lower End School	398
STANDISH	400
TARLETON	402
TUNSTAL	405
ULVERSTON	407
UPHOLLAND	410

PAGE.

URSWICK - - - - - - 415
WARRINGTON - - - - - - 417
WARTON - - - - - - 427
WHALLEY - - - - - - 430
WIDNES - - - - - - 436
WIGAN - - - - - - 440
WINWICK - - - - - - 448
WRAY WITH BOTTON - - - - 451
OVER WYERSDALE:—Abbeystead Free School - - 453

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - 457

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"), Tabular Digest - - - 539

II. PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS:—

Boys:—

COUNTY OF CHESTER:—

BIRKENHEAD - - - - - 567

COUNTY OF LANCASTER:—

BOLTON:—Church of England Educational Institution - 572
LIVERPOOL:—
The College - - - - - 574
Royal Institution School - - - - 588
The Institute - - - - - 591
MANCHESTER:—
Mechanics' Institution Commercial and Scientific Day School for Boys - - - - - 601
ROSSALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL - - - 603
SALFORD:—Catholic Grammar School - - - 609
STONYHURST COLLEGE - - - - - 610
ULVERSTON:—Proprietary School - - - 619

Girls:—

LIVERPOOL:—17 and 19, Bedford Street North - - 620
Blackburne House - - - 621
MANCHESTER (HULME):—Proprietary School for Girls (Roman Catholic) - - - - - 625

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

The North-Western Division includes two counties—Cheshire and Lancashire,—having an urban population of 1,962,759 inhabitants, making with the surrounding population a total for the division of 2,934,868. It contains three towns having each a population of nearly 100,000 or upwards, and fourteen others having above 20,000, 29 towns with from 20,000 to 5,000 inhabitants each, and 17 towns with fewer than 5,000; 63 towns in all.

Of these 63 towns, 32 with a united population of 768,945 (of which 443,938 belong to the borough of Liverpool) have no grammar school endowments. There remain 41 towns, making, together with 64 other places not reckoned as towns, 95 places having such endowments.

The gross annual income of these foundations has been computed in Vol. I. at 16,126*l.*, of which Manchester School has nearly 3,000*l.* Some of these foundations embrace other charitable objects besides grammar schools.

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connexion with the estates and school buildings, is estimated at 12,465*l.*, besides 905*l.* for exhibitions not included in the general foundations, making a total of 13,370*l.*

This amount is distributed among the two counties as follows:—

County.	Gross Income of Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar Schools Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.
	£	£	£
Chester - - - - -	4,017	3,314	0
Lancaster - - - - -	12,109	9,151	905

There are 17 classical schools with 1,437 scholars, 31 semi-classical with 1,615 scholars, 17 non-classical with 1,113 scholars. There are 34 elementary; the income of one is paid over to parish schools, and two are in abeyance. The total number of scholars in these schools excluding the elementary is returned as 4,165. Of the 17 classical schools which have, including exhibitions, 13,370*l.* a year net, only six (five of which are in Lancashire) retain their scholars long enough to rank in the first grade.

There are no endowed schools for the secondary instruction of girls in this division.

Further, there are in this division 209 endowments wholly or partly applied to the primary instruction of the poor which in some cases are of considerable value. Of these may be specially mentioned here—in Cheshire: Seamons Moss school at Dunham Massey (gross income 151*l.*); Allports school at Malpas (118*l.*). In Lancashire, the Girls Charity school at Blackburn (187*l.*); Hultons school at Bolton le Moors (180*l.*); the Free English school at Castleton (110*l.*); Chipping (221*l.*); Farnworth and Kearsley (337*l.*); Leyland (Golden Hill) (282*l.*); Hunter Street school at Liverpool (180*l.*); Lytham (374*l.*); Chetham's Hospital (3,073*l.*), and Hinde's school (123*l.*), at Manchester; Newton-with-Scales (541*l.*); Henshaw's Blue school at Oldham (2,187*l.*); Ribby-with-Wrea (195*l.*); the Blue Coat School at Warrington (1,229*l.*); Windle (St. Helens) (839*l.*).

The aggregate gross annual income of these 209 foundations amounts to more than 14,700*l.*, and the net annual sum applied to education (apart from board, clothing, &c. of scholars) may be computed at 8,000*l.*

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this division may therefore be set down at over 21,000*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys).

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped--

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

COUNTIES OF CHESTER AND LANCASTER.

POPULATION - - 2,934,868.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with hose in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

COUNTY OF **CHESTER.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schoools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										
Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£						
Stockport - -	54,681	278	—	179	20	115	51	53	—
Macclesfield (Grammar School.) -	36,101	800	—	47	43	47	21	21	—
Chester - -	31,110	280 †	—	54	3	31	18	30	—
Sandbach	3,252	215	—	83	?	?	—	—	—
Audlem - -	2,287	40	—	11	6	11	3	11	—

SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.								
Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages	Natural Science.
		£	£					
Congleton -	12,344	23	—	59	32	—	13	—
Nantwich -	6,225	21	—	25	17	—	16	—
Bunbury -	4,727	50	—	108	12	8	—	—
Lymm - -	3,769	115	—	14	6	4	6	—
Witton -	3,677	337	—	45	13	10	7	—
Nether Knutsford.	3,485	29	—	18	15	6	6	—
Mottram - -	3,406	84	—	39	7	10	—	—
Acton - -	3,125	10	—	40	5	12	8	7
Weaverham -	2,782	48	—	54	7	8	—	—
Halton - -	1,505	37	—	88	20	—	15	—

Remaining Towns:—	
Birkenhead -	51,649
Stalybridge -	24,921
Dukinfield -	15,024
Hyde - -	13,722
*Runcorn -	10,434
Crewe -	8,159
Altrincham -	6,628
Bollington -	3,845
Middlewich -	3,146
New Brighton -	2,404

† Amount spent by Dean and Chapter.

Schools in abeyance:— } Marple, in parish of Stockport, and Tarvin, endowed with 3*l.* 10*s.* and 20*l.* a year respectively.

* Some Runcorn boys go to Halton School.

Population, 505,428.

the kind of instruction given.

course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Macclesfield (Modern School.)	36,101	400	—	101	25	21	51
Over (Darnhall.)	3,454	91	—	60†	—	—	—
Tarvin (Hargrave.)	3,319	47	—	120	—	—	—
West Kirby -	2,059	66	—	65	—	—	—
Frodsham -	1,869	47	—	120	—	—	—
Wallasey -	1,415	146	—	95	—	—	—
Malpas - -	1,037	25	—	30	—	—	—
Burton - -	425	46	—	66	—	—	—
Daresbury -	136	53	—	72	—	—	—

† Besides girls.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—**Sixty-two Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Dunham Massey: *Seamon's Moss School*	151 (Mixed Charity.)	89	50	—
Malpas: *Allports School* -	118	118	150	145

And *sixty* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

County of **CHESTER.**—

TABLE II. **Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Macclesfield - (Grammar School.)	Classical -	A.B.	8	39	Acton - -	Semi-Classical.	B.	—	40
					Bunbury -	Semi-Classical.	A.B.C.	6	102
					Congleton -	Semi-Classical.	A.B.	—	59
					Halton - -	Semi-Classical.	B.C.	—	97
					Macclesfield - (Modern School.)	Non-Classical.	B.C.	—	107
					Mottram -	Semi-Classical.	B.C.	2	37
					Nantwich -	Semi-Classical.	A.B.	2	23
					Sandbach -	Classical	? A.B.	47	36
					Stockport -	Classical	A.B.C.	7	172
					Witton - -	Semi-Classical.	A.B.	—	45

continued.

age up to which they retain their scholars. whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole centage not being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Audlem -	Classical -	A.B.	—	11
Burton - -	Non-Classical.	B.C.	—	66
Chester - -	Classical -	A.B.C.	2	52
Daresbury -	Non-Classical.	C.	—	72
Frodsham -	Non-Classical.	C.	—	120
West Kirby -	Non-Classical.	C.	—	65
Nether Knutsford.	Semi-Classical.	A.B.C.	—	18
Lymm - -	Semi-Classical.	A.B.	3	11
Malpas - -	Non-Classical.	B.	—	30
Over - (Darnhall.)	Non-Classical.	C.	—	60
Tarvin - - (Hargrave.)	Non-Classical.	B.C.	—	100*
Wallasey -	Non-Classical.	C.	—	95
Weaverham -	Semi-Classical.	B.C.	—	54

* Exclusive of girls.

COUNTY OF **LANCASTER.**—

TABLE I.—Endowed grammmar and other secondary schools classified according to the

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular

By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.

By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their

The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.											SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.								
Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning						Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.				School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£										£	£					
Manchester -	338,722	2480	595	252	220	252	252	252	—										
Preston - -	82,985	55	40	110	22	104	30	55	—										
Bolton - -	70,395	349	125	67	9	50	14	16	—										
Blackburn -	63,126	110	—	90	9	70	21	8	—										
Wigan - -	37,658	222	—	68	17	31	—	29	7		Rochdale - -	38,114	26	—	40	20	10	8	—
Bury - -	37,563	539	—	119	15	89	24	63	—										
Warrington -	26,431	373	—	50	15	55	21	38	25		Burnley - -	28,700	240	—	53	?	—	12	—
											Chorley - -	15,013	10	—	28	—	11	—	—
Lancaster - -	14,487	29	105	158	85	149	104	101	—		Lancaster (Friends' Sch.)	14,487	46	—	38	20	1	2	38
											Pilkington -	12,303	35	—	19	?	—	—	—
											Leigh - -	10,621	25	—	59	14	13	7	35
											Ashton in Makerfield.	10,181	43	—	52	6	—	2	—
Middleton -	9,876	67	43	37	—	34	12	—	37										
Farnworth -	8,720	14	—	31	20	30	20	20	10										
Clitheroe - -	7,000	284	65	54	16	54	14	12	—										
											Ulverston -	6,630	35	—	82	20	32	—	—
											Ormskirk -	6,426	72	—	78	36	10	8	—
											Colne - -	6,315	19	—	33	11	9	5	19
											Prescot - -	6,066	130	—	97	?	—	—	—
											Cartmel - -	5,108	80	—	28	23	12	13	12
											Widnes - -	4,803	50	—	53	35	12	10	—
											Great Crosby -	3,794	379	—	65	65	30	9	—
											Upholland -	3,463	74	—	23	12	8	6	—
											Kirkham - -	3,380	453	—	108	26	42	—	98
											Newchurch -	3,115	48	—	40	18	6	—	—
Hawkshead -	2,081	224	—	18	8	18	8	—	—										

Population, 2,429,440.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin..
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Oldham - -	72,333	31	—	39	—	—	—
North Meols -	14,661	17	—	—	—	—	—
(Prescot) Eccleston	11,640	38	—	68	—	—	—
Standish - -	10,410	80	—	93	4	6	—
Aspull - -	4,290	15	—	?	—	—	—
Leyland - -	3,755	28	—	48	—	—	—
Lathom (Newburgh).	3,385	31	—	82	—	—	—
Cockerham - -	2,922	11	—	154	—	—	—
Blackrod - -	2,911	254	65	58	2	—	9
Dalton in Furness	2,812	130 ?	—	—	—	—	—
„ (Kirkby Ireleth)	„	20	—	—	—	—	—
Lowton - -	2,384	12	—	84	—	—	—
Warton - -	2,161	50	—	36	—	—	—
Tarleton - -	1,987	29	—	69	2	—	—
Colton (Finsthwaite).	1,794	8	—	—	11	—	—
Bolton le Sands -	1,713	43	—	48	—	—	—
Gt. Marton -	1,691	55	—	63	—	—	—
Goosnargh -	1,307	60	—	74	—	—	—
Halsall - -	1,204	13	—	—	—	—	—

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls:—**

None.

b.—**One hundred and forty-seven Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Blackburn: *Girls' Charity School.*	187	50	—	59
Bolton-le-Moors: *Hulton's School*	180	180	132	47
Castleton: *Free English School.*	110	102	—	—
Chipping - -	221 (Mixed Charity).	59	—	—
Farnworth with Kearsley.	337	*See Tab. Digest p.* 546.		
Leyland (Golden Hill).	282 (Mixed Charity).	227	55	35
Liverpool: *Hunter Street School.*	180	—	—	—
Lytham - -	374	214	104	85
Manchester: *Chetham's Hospital.*	3,073	103	—	—
Hinde's School -	123	52	60	
Newton with Scales.	541	?	19	7
Oldham: *Henshaw's School*	2,187	?	—	—
Ribby-with-Wrea	195	96	42	24
Warrington: *Blue Coat School*	1,229	200	24	16
Windle (St. Helen's).	839	745	380	180
			134 (infants).	

And *one hundred and thirty-two* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF **LANCASTER.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.											SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.							
Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
												£	£					
										Whalley -	806	35	—	32	20	14	11	22
										Hutton -	461	370	—	83	8	—	1	—
										Winwick with Hulme.	451	34	—	29	?	—	—	—
										Rivington -	369	281	—	153	—	15	—	—

Remaining Towns:—	
Liverpool - - -	443,938
Salford - - -	102,449
Ashton-under-Lyne -	34,886
St. Helen's - - -	18,396
Over Darwen - -	14,327
Accrington - - -	13,872
Heywood - - -	12,824
Todmorden - - -	11,797
Bacup - - - -	10,935
Southport - - -	8,940
Hindley - - -	8,477
Haslingden - - -	6,929
Droylsden - - -	5,980
Newton-in-Makerfield	5,909
Padiham - - -	5,675
Tyldesly - - -	3,950
Fleetwood on Wyre -	3,834
Blackpool - - -	3,506
Much Woolton - -	3,296
Gt. Harwood - -	3,294
Church - - -	3,000
Atherton - - -	2,692
Lytham - - -	2,556

Extinct School:—Hoghton in the parish of Leyland, with 26*l.* a year (in 1826).

Population, 2,429,440.—*continued.*

kind of instruction given.—*continued.*

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Non-classical Schools. Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
West Broughton	1,183	6	—	54	—	—	—
Urswick	1,080	15	—	94	—	—	27
Burtonwood	990	—	—	49	—	—	—
Lea	911	80	—	27	—	—	—
Preesall	812	13	—	—	—	—	—
Tunstall	803	28	—	35	—	—	—
Wray with Botton	797	42	—	70	—	—	—
Bretherton	775	106	—	28	—	—	—
(Preston) Broughton.	709	106	—	61	—	—	—
Clayton-le-Woods	705	9	—	—	—	—	—
(St. Michael-on-Wyre) Rawcliffe.	682	7	—	52	—	—	—
Halton with Aughton.	670	78	—	14	—	—	—
Gt. Eccleston	641	45	—	—	—	—	—
„ Lane Head	„	5	—	—	—	—	—
Over Wyersdale	524	110	—	78	—	—	—
Stalmine	471	94	—	51	—	—	—
Lowick	468	6	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton with Salwick.	447	13	—	23	—	—	—
Heskin	439	45	—	72	—	—	—
Bispham with Norbreck.	437	70	—	77	—	—	—
Kirkland	388	24	—	37	—	—	—
Bleasdale	372	22	—	—	—	—	—
(Croston) Bispham	277	121	—	77	—	—	—

COUNTY OF **LANCASTER.**—

TABLE. II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Clitheroe -	Classical	A.B.	33	39	Blackburn -	Classical	A.B.	13	83
Lancaster -	Classical	A.B.	74	84	Blackrod -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	58
Manchester -	Classical	A.B.	252		Bolton - -	Classical	A.B.	—	67
Rochdale -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	38	6	Burnley - -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	—	53
Warrington -	Classical	A.B.	3	47	Bury - -	Classical	A.B.	6	115
					Cartmel -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	12	16
					Chorley - -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	—	28
					Gt. Crosby -	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	—	65
					Colne - -	Semi-clas.	B.C.	—	36
					Hawkshead -	Classical	A.B.	11	6
					Kirkham -	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	9	99
					Lancaster (The Friends' School).	Semi-clas.	A.B.	—	38
					Leigh - -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	1	58
					Middleton -	Classical	A.B.C.	—	37
					Newchurch -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	8	38
					Oldham -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	39
					Ormskirk -	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	3	75
					Pilkington -	Semi-clas.	?	9	10
					Preston - -	Classical	A.B.	12	98
					Ulverston -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	—	82
					Whalley -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	26	6
					Widnes -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	10	43
					Wigan - -	Classical	A.B.	—	48
					Winwick with Hulme.	Semi-clas.	A.B.	23	6

Population, 2,429,440.—*continued.*

age up to which they retain their scholars.

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Ashton in Makerfield.	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	—	52
Aspull - -	Non-clas.	Elementary.		
Bispham with Norbeck.	Non-clas.	B.C.	2	75
Bispham -	Non-clas.	B.C.	5	72
Bleasdale -	Non-clas.	National School under Government Inspection.		
Bolton-le-Sands	Non-clas.	A.B.C.	—	39
Bretherton -	Non-clas.	Mixed Parochial School.		
West Broughton.	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	54
Burton Wood	Non-clas.	C.	—	33
Clayton-le-Woods.	Non-clas.	Mixed infant School.		
Clifton with Salwick.	Non-clas.	Mixed National School.		
Cockerham -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	154
Colton (Finsthwaite).	Non-clas.	Mixed dame's School.		
Dalton-in-Furness.	Non-clas.	Mixed National School.		
„ (Kirkby Ireleth).	Non-clas.	—	—	—
Gt. Eccleston	Non-clas.	Elementary Village School.		
„ Lane Head.	Non-clas.	Elementary Village School.		
Farnworth -	Classical	A.B.C.	—	31
Goosnargh -	Non-clas.	—	—	76
Halsall - -	Non-clas.	Income paid to National Sch.		
Halton with Aughton.	Non-clas.	B.	—	10
Heskin -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	72
Hutton -	Semi-clas.	B.C.	—	83
Kirkland -	Non-clas.	B.C.	Mixed School.	
Lathom Newburgh.	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	82
Lea - -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	16
Leyland - -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	48
Lowick - -	Non-clas.	Under Governmt. Inspection.		
Lowton - -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	34
Gt. Marton -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	63
North Meols -	Non-clas.	National School.		
Preesall -	Non-clas.	—	—	—
Prescot - -	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	—	84
(Prescot) Eccleston.	Non-clas.	—	—	—
(Preston) Broughton.	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	30
Rivington -	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	16	137
(St. Michael-on-Wyre) Rawcliffe	Non-clas.	Mixed School under Government Inspection.		
Stalmine -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	51
Standish -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	93
Tarleton -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	69
Tunstal - -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	35
Upholland -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	6	17
Urswick -	Non-clas.	A.B.C.	—	94
Warton - -	Non-clas.	—	—	36
Wray with Botton.	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	70
Wyersdale -	Non-clas.	B.	6	72

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ACTON.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE endowment (the net annual value of which, including a good house and garden, is about 30*l.*) was provided by subscription, in 1662. The master was to be a university man, "graduate or other," and was to teach Latin and Greek.

After many years of neglect the school was re-opened as a commercial school, in 1864, under a master who had for many years been master of the National school. There are now 42 boys on the books, the sons, almost without exception, of farmers. Inhabitants of the township pay 3*l.* a year up to the age of 12, and four guineas afterwards; strangers, four guineas, irrespective of age. French is taught by a French master for an extra fee of four guineas. Books are not provided by the charity. The scholars remain till 14 or 15. There has been one of 19.

The subjects professed are Latin, Greek, French, English, drawing, Euclid, algebra, mensuration, book-keeping, English history, and geography. But in fact at the time of inspection, this programme was imperfectly carried out. Only 7 boys had advanced beyond reading, writing, and simple division. Greek and drawing are not taught, and the Latin, algebra, and history, are all nominal. The reading, the spelling, and the arithmetic, so far as it went, are good, and the discipline appeared to be satisfactory.

The school-room is good, but small. It would not accommodate above 60 boys at most. There is a good house for the master, but almost no playground.

Taken altogether, the present results cannot be called proportionate to the opportunities afforded by a population of more than 4,000, including many farmers, by a good situation, and by the willingness of the parents to let their children stay till 14 or 15. The master's excuse is, that the school has been so short a time in work.

It is desired and desirable that there should be a periodical examination by examiners, independent of the master and trustees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The consolidation of this school with the National school of the township is desired by some of the trustees and neighbouring landowners, but objected to by the farmers, who desire an exclusive education for their sons.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 621, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By voluntary contributions of inhabitants, 26 May 1662. Deeds in custody of the vicar.

School Property.—Consists of dwellings and land in the parish of Acton. Present annual income 12*l.* gross, 10*l.* net. Whole applied to school.

Buildings and site not very well adapted to their purpose. House for master.

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster, a University man, a graduate or other, to have use of the schoolhouse for himself and scholars, including foreigners, and other children whose parents and friends had not contributed. (Agreement by donors and contributors.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Stated to be Latin, Greek, etc., etc.

Government and Masters.—Vicar and churchwardens *ex officio*, and six others (full number by deed 10), either natives or inhabitants of parish, appoint, and, for any just cause, neglect, or misdemeanor, with three months' notice, remove, master. Vacancies in the trust filled by election of continuing trustees.

Master required by deed to be a University man. Present master is not so. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Whole income of charity managed and received by master.

Day Scholars.—From distances up to four miles. [In Dec. 1867, 46 in number, of whom more than half above 12 years of age, 9 above 14 years.) Fee for inhabitants of township 3*l.* a year, up to 12 years of age, four guineas afterwards. Strangers four guineas at all ages. French, extra four guineas.

Boarders.—[In Dec. 1867, 8 in number, chiefly between 10 and 12 years of age.] All in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Hours 6 AM., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No fixed standard as to knowledge of boys on admission.

School classified separately for every subject or group of subjects. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotion partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once in course of many years by a clergyman of parish. Prizes given for proficiency, good conduct, and general merit.

Punishments; impositions, detention, and corporal punishment; the last publicly and by head master only.

Playground, about half an acre. Master always present at bathing, skating, etc. Drilling taught as part of system.

School had been closed for three years before present master's appointment a year ago.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week, besides time for preparation of one fourth of lessons.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Vicar and the Churchwardens of Acton, *ex-officio.*
John Tollemache, Esq., Peckforton Castle.
Wilbraham Tollemache, Esq., Dorfold Hall.
J. G. Garnell, Esq., Stoke.
Francis Massie, Esq.
Colonel William Tomkinson, Willington Hall, Kelsal, near Chester.
Lieut-Colonel Edward Tomkinson. Rease Heath, Nantwich.

Head Master:

William Allen.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AUDLEM.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE original object of the various founders (1642–1653), was the maintenance in Audlem, of a school, with an unmarried graduate master, for the instruction of English and Latin, of sons of inhabitants of Audlem, freely, and of a limitable number of strangers. In 1655, the surviving founders and the then feoffees made orders under which the school has ever since been governed, and which directed amongst other things that the master should know and teach Greek and Latin, and that all the youth of Audlem parish should be free.

The government of the school is double. Nine trustees, vacancies in whose number are to be filled up by election by the parishioners, and who are in fact county gentlemen, are receivers of a part of the income, and owners of the school premises, and have a veto on the appointment of the master; while the actual management of the school and the choice of the master, as well as the management of a part of the property, belong to six feoffees who are elected annually at Easter, by the parishioners, and who are in practice tradesmen and professional men of the town.

The annual income is only 40*l.*, but there is a large and handsome schoolroom and a good master's house capable of receiving about 20 boarders. These buildings are old but in substantial repair. There is no playground, but a part of a large garden which surrounds the school might be appropriated for the purpose.

The school as a grammar school is said to have been formerly considerable, but has now for many years been in abeyance. The late vicar procured himself to be appointed master, and changed it into a National school. On his death, early in 1865, the feoffees, thinking that the founders' intentions were not being carried out, and that there was room for a higher education, determined to re-constitute it as a grammar school, gave notice to the National schoolmaster to quit with his boys, and with the consent of the trustees appointed as master a graduate in orders, one out of 24 candidates similarly qualified. He will re-open the school after Midsummer 1866.

There can be no doubt but that this restoration will be beneficial. The inhabitants, by re-electing the same feoffees, have approved their action, and there is abundant material for such a school in the large neighbouring population.

The action of the feoffees is in some respects incomplete. They have not obtained any new scheme, and the new master is probably practically irremovable by them, no proceedings having been commenced within the time limited by the Grammar Schools Act, 1840. Nothing has been decided as to fees, or as to the admission of deserving poor boys.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 625, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Gammull, 23 Jan. 1642, who gave 500*l.*, and by Ralph Bolton, who by deed, 27 Feb. 1648, gave a yearly sum of 20*l.* Site for school purchased in 1653. Deeds in church.

School Property.—Whole applied to school. Consists of an annual payment of 20*l.* (Bolton's gift) by Merchant Taylors Company, and another annual payment of 20*l.*, payable out of an estate called Brown's Bank, besides school premises and residence for master.

Buildings and site adapted to their present purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach freely the youth of the parish of Audlem (Gammull's will). A free school. Master not to admit above 30 scholars, not the children of inhabitants, without the consent, in writing, of at least five trustees (Bolton's gift.) School to be free to all children of parish (feoffees' rules, A.D. 1655).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues (Gammull's will).

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by founders and feoffees, A.D. 1655. School, with consent of trustees and feoffees, placed under Government inspection, A.D. 1856.

Trustees under Gammull's will, two noblemen and four other laymen. Feoffees of the school, to whom the general control is entrusted, six annually chosen by vestry on Easter Tuesday; appoint master, with approval of trustees.

Master required by Bolton's deed to be a University man, and a single person; by rules of 1655, to be learned in Greek and Latin, wedded or single, and to have no other employment which may hinder his keeping the school.

State of School in January 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master is B.A. in Holy Orders.

Day Scholars.—11, of whom nine under 14 years of age, sons of gentlemen and farmers. Pay for tuition (inclusive) eight guineas per annum. Ten free scholarships for sons of residents. [In Feb. 1869, 16 boys, of whom one free, one half free.]

Boarders.—None. Charge would be 40 to 60 guineas.

INSTRUCTION.

Number of boys learning		Greek - -	6
,,	,,	Latin - -	11
,,	,,	algebra and Euclid	3
,,	,,	French - -	11
,,	,,	German - -	3
,,	,,	drawing - -	7
,,	,,	vocal music -	10

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Right Hon. Viscount Combermere, Combermere Abbey.
Right Hon. Earl Kilmorey.
Richard Corbet, Esq., Adderley Hall, Shropshire.
Major Samuel Cross Starkey, J.P., Wrenbury, Cheshire.
Richard Boote, Esq., Hankelow, Nantwich.
Josiah Perrin, Esq., Wharton, Winsford, Cheshire.

Feoffees:

William Baker, Esq., Audlem.
R. B. Bellyse, Esq., Surgeon, Audlem.
F. C. H. Bellyse, Esq., Solicitor, Audlem.
C. L. Lisle, Esq., Audlem.
William Garrett, Esq., Audlem.
Mr. J. Goulbourn, Farmer, Wilshlay, Nantwich.

Clerk to Trustees;

George Baker, Esq., Solicitor, Audlem.

Head Master:

Rev. George Whitelaw, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BUNBURY.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE foundation (which was confirmed by Royal Letters Patent in 1594) was for the maintenance of a free grammar school in Bunbury, with one master and one usher. By subsequent statutes of the founder the school was to be free (excepting certain entrance fees), especially for children of Bunbury, then for other parts of Cheshire, and then for all others, so far as convenience would allow. Girls were to be admitted, but to be few, and not to remain beyond nine years of age at most. The instruction was to be classical and was intended to include Greek. The income of the masters together was to be 30*l.* This is now increased to about fifty by the rent of some land and cottages, but will not be materially increased until the year 2,093, when a lease of the rectory and tithes will fall in, a portion of the income of which will be applicable to the school. In the meantime the lessees are bound to repair the school and the old houses of the masters. There has been no new scheme, but the founder empowered visitors, to be appointed annually by the governors and patrons, to alter the rules.

The intentions of the founder are substantially executed, but two changes have been made which are probably not within the powers of alteration given by him, namely that girls are excluded and that the offices of master and usher are amalgamated.

The school is a National school rising into a middle class school. It is under government inspection and receives a grant. There is one master, trained and certificated, assisted by two pupil teachers. A drawing master attends once a week, and is paid partly by subscriptions from parents willing to contribute, partly by the master. There are about 110 boys (including six boarders), chiefly the sons of farmers and farm labourers, a few of professional men and merchants; they come about nine and stay till about 14. Three had reached 15 and one 16. They pay from 2*d.* a week to 15*s.* a quarter, according to the occupation and means of the parents. Books are provided by the school. Those paying only 2*d.* are nearly half the whole number. Some of the day-boys come from a distance of three or four miles. All boys are required to attend on Sundays a place of worship selected by their parents. The majority are Dissenters, but no objection is ever made to the divinity taught in the school.

The course of instruction comprises reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, divinity, vocal music, and drawing for the whole school, geography and English composition for the two highest classes (46 boys), English history and mensuration for the highest class (23 boys), and Latin, book-keeping, Euclid and algebra for that portion of the highest class which is willing to learn them.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

At the time of inspection only two could attempt algebra and only six answered in the rudiments of Latin.

This course appears limited, and the numbers attempting the higher subjects small. But it is doubtful if more could be done. The boys leave early and for the most part come in a state of complete ignorance, and their parents have little educational ambition for them. Some parents lately sent in a protest against their sons being taught Latin.

The instruction which time and the parents permit is not only thorough, but so given as to call out the intelligence of the boys in an unusual degree. There were few failures in any subject professed, the questions were well understood, and the answers given with readiness and well expressed. In drawing the school has been very successful at the examinations of the School of Art.

Perhaps the greatest results are in the discipline. There was no disorder or copying, the various social ranks work well together, and the general tone is that of the better bred.

Some special instruction is given for particular professions. It does not however extend further than the addition, during the last few months, of book-keeping, for those who are to go into offices, and more mensuration and surveying for those who are to be farmers.

On the whole the good done is fully in proportion to the endowment, and the education is suited to the needs of the scholars. A farmer's son gets all which he demands, and a boy who is to proceed further gets a good grounding in English and arithmetic.

The school house is ill-looking outside and not well situated, but internally is convenient (except that there are no class rooms), light, and well ventilated. A new house has been built by voluntary contributions for the master, at the distance of about a half a mile. It is thought desirable that the school should be removed to the same place.

It has lately been attempted by the visitor to collect the boys on Sundays for a Sunday school. The master's opinion, apparently well founded, is that compulsion of this kind would be very injurious to a school composed chiefly of Dissenters.

It is thought that an annual examination by an examiner to be appointed by a university would tend to raise the character of the school. Further than this no changes appear to be desired. It is believed to be impracticable to require the boys to know anything before admission.

The weak point of the school is that very much depends on the particular master. So highly artificial a combination of classes requires, for some years at least, a master of exceptional powers. Nor is the school entirely self-supporting, about 30*l.* a year being raised by subscriptions, besides a grant from the Committee of Council on Education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. 193, A.D. 1823 and xxxi, 598, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 2 Jan. 1594. Endowed by Thomas Aldersey with the Rectory of Bunbury, and tithes of corn, grass, and hay, and also the small tithes and tithes of wool and lamb within Bunbury, Alpeckam, Beston, Tarnton, Calvely, Wardell, Tirleston, Haughton, Spurstall, Petferton, Bowesley, and Ridley, besides other property in Bunbury settled for support of schoolmaster and usher, preacher, and vicar or curate. Deeds in custody of the Governors, the master and wardens of the Haberdashers Company; not accessible to public.

Charity Property.—Consists of a fixed annual rentcharge of 130*l.* besides about 20*l.* arising from rents. Net annual income applied to school, 50*l.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Master's house a new one, built by subscription, contains but four bed rooms.

Objects of Trust.—For establishing a Free Grammar School, to consist of master and usher, and for maintaining a preacher and curate, and for the relief of the poor in the parish of Bunbury. For the education and the instruction of boys and youths in grammar (Letters Patent). School to be free for all children, especially for such as are born within the parish of Bunbury, and then for others born within the county palatine of Chester, provided that the number exceed not the convenient ability of their teachers for their profitable instruction of them, the determination of which to be referred to the master for the time being.

Number of female children to be but few, and none to continue above the age of nine, nor longer than they may learn to read English; an admission fee of 12*d.*, or for poorer sort 4*d.* (Founder's Statutes.) A few boys, the children of poor widows, or of parents whose circumstances render them quite unable to pay the lowest fee, to be admitted free, at the discretion of the visitor. (Scheme, A.D. 1856.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent). Scripture, reading, writing, grammar, history, geography, Latin, music, agricultural chemistry, book-keeping, arithmetic, mensuration, land-surveying, algebra, mechanics, and geometry (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established, with sanction of Haberdashers Company and Charity Commissioners, 4 Feb. 1856.

Governors; the master and four wardens of the Haberdashers Company, and the preacher and schoolmaster of Bunbury. The master and wardens of Haberdashers Company appoint master, who is required by scheme to be certificated.

No restriction upon other employment of master.

School to be visited once a year by men appointed by the Governors, with power to alter rules. Preacher to examine the school twice a year, and report to Governors, if necessary (Founder's Statutes).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.— Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master takes six boarders. Total income, from endowment 20*l.* from salary (raised by subscription, school pence, &c.) 100*l.*, from Government grant 30*l.*, from annual payment in place of two cottages, 10*l.*, besides house, and profits of boarders. Assisted by two pupil teachers and one paid monitor.

Day Scholars.—102, chiefly under 14 years old, from distances up to four or five miles; pay for general work (including stationery, &c.) 3*l.*, 2*l.*, 1*l.* 4*s.*, 16*s.*, or 12*s.* or 2*d.* per week according to station of parent. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 25*l.* to 27*l.* School bills, highest 33*l.*; average 30*l*; lowest 27*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 399 feet per boy. Two boys in each bed. Hours 6 to 7½ A.M., 8 to 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School classified by reading, writing, and arithmetic chiefly. School course modified, in case of boys about to leave, to suit their subsequent career. Religious instruction to all. No objection made to Church Catechism by non-conformists. School opened and closed with prayers and singing.

Promotion by proficiency.

Examination by visitor, Government inspector, and masters. Prizes given by master, gentlemen in neighbourhood, and others.

Punishments: loss of marks and recreation, and rarely caning; all by master only.

Playground, an acre and a half, in which are circular swing, parallel bars, &c. Boys allowed to walk in country by themselves.

No boy gone to any University during the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum; study, 25 hours per week, besides time for preparation of one-fourth of lessons.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for year ending Dec. 1865.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Annual subscriptions			30 0 0	Master's salary	100	0	0
Endowment:				Master, for certificate (class 1., div. 1.)	30	0	0
Head master's salary	19 11 8			Master, in lieu of cottages	10	0	0
Usher's	9 15 10			Master's salary from endowment	19	11	8
Rents of houses	19 9 0			Pupil teachers and monitors	46	10	0
Rents of fields	2 0 0			Books, &c.	6	9	10
	50	16	6	Glazier, &c., &c.	5	13	1
Unknown donor's charity	11	11		Coal, cleaning, light, repairs, taxes, &c.	5	13	6½
Committee of Council's grant	33	12	0	Balance in hand	18	10	9½
School pence	127	2	6				
Sale of books	6	0					
	242	8	11		242	8	11

Governors of the charity:

The master and four wardens of the Haberdashers Company, and the preacher and the schoolmaster of Bunbury, incorporated as Governors.

Clerk to Governors:

J. Curtis, Esq., clerk to the Haberdashers Company.

Head Master:

William Bayley (certificated).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Bunbury -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Small Shopkeeper	Do. - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 4	Labourer - -	Tilstone -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Peckforton -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 6	Small Shopkeeper	Bunbury -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Haughton -	2¼ miles.
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon - -	Bunbury -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 9	Shoemaker -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Calveley -	3 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Bunbury -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	150 ,,
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Huckster - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Labourer - -	Do. - -	150 yards.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Tilstone -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 7	Railway Labourer	Bunbury -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Peckforton -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 9	Butcher - -	Bunbury -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Clergyman in Holy Orders (Rector of Bunbury).	Do. - -	300 yards.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Manager in Office	Birkenhead -	Head Master.
,, ,, - 2	Attorney's Clerk -	Welshpool -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Hotel Proprietor -	Whitchurch, Salop	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Broker - -	Birkenhead -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Cheese Factor and Farmer.	Whitchurch -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Gentleman -	Haughton, near Bunbury.	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.*	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hour		hours			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	111	5	—	23	14·0	5	¼	1	3½	1 Samuel; Acts, VIII.—XIII. (inclusive); the two sacraments.	23	12·0	5
							min.						
Latin	12	2	—	4	14·1	7	20	5	4½	Eton Gram., Irregular verbs; Three Concords and Nominum Constructio; Henry's 1st Latin Book, Ex., 58–70; Woodford's Epitome of Cæsar, I.—XXIII.	8	13·0	7
							hour						
Arithmetic	111	5	—	23	14·0	9	½	1	5	Decimals. Profit and Loss. Stocks (Colenso).	23	12·0	10
Book-keeping	16	1	—	16	13·8	2	¾	—	1½	Invoices (Foreign and Inland) and Receipts.			
Mensuration and Surveying.	23	1	—	23	14·0	1	¾	1	2	Circle. Fields of four and more sides (Nesbit).			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	1	—	8	13·9	2	¾	2	3	Algebra. Simple Equations (Colenso), (Euclid) Book I. (1–10) (Potts).			
History	23	1	—	23	14·0	2	¾	1	2	Reign of Elizabeth (Goldsmith).			
Geography	46	2	—	23	14·0	2	¾	1	3	Denmark and Germany with maps (Cornwell).	23	12·0	2
English Grammar.	46	2	—	23	14·0	2	¾	1	2	Syntax and Paraphrasing.	23	12·0	2
English Composition.	46	2	—	23	14·0	2	¾	—	1½	" " " " "	23	12·0	2
Reading	111	5	—	23	14·0	7	¾	1	6	Goldsmith's Hist. (Eliz.) Bk., IV. S.P.C.K.	23	12·0	8
Writing	111	5	—	23	14·0	2	½	—	1	Copy Books.	23	12·0	4
Music	111	1	—	111	11·3	1	¾	—	¼				
Drawing	111	5	—	8	13·6	1	1¼	—	1¼	2nd Grade Freehand.	9	12·6	1

The "Exercises per week" form the home lessons, and are included in the "aggregate

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
½	1	3½	1 Samuel, Acts, VIII.–XIII. The two sacraments.	22	8·1	5	½	—	2½	Life of Moses. Lord's Prayer. Apostles' Creed.
min.										
20	5	4½	Declension of nouns subst.							
hrs.										
½	2	6	Simple Proportion and Practice.	22	8·1	8	½	8	4½	Notation, Addition, and Subtraction.
½	2	3	Physical Features of Eng. and Political Geog. of six Northern Counties.							
¾	2	3	To parse a simple sentence -							
¾	—	1½								
¾	1	7	Book III., S.P.C.K.	22	8·1	10	¾	3	9	Book I., S.P.C.K.
¾	1	5	- - - - -	22	8·1	10	¾	2	8½	
1½	—	1½	1st Grade Model.	68	9·2	1	1½	—	1½	Freehand on slates, from copy on black board.

of time per week given to each Subject."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE SCHOOL, BURTON.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THREE bishops concurred in the foundation of this school; a bishop is the visitor, and five clergymen are the trustees. The trustees fill up vacancies in their own number, and always select clergymen, although not directed by the founders so to restrict their choice.

Boys of the town of Burton whose parents should, by the trustees, be adjudged unable to pay for their children's learning, were to be taught free of charge; strangers the master might charge as he should please. The subjects of instruction were to be English, Latin, writing, and arithmetic.

The income is about 45*l.* a year, with a master's house of five rooms. The schoolroom is not large enough, even with a class-room which has lately been added.

The school is at present managed as a mixed National school under inspection, with one trained and certificated master. 37 boys and 25 girls, the children of farm labourers and small farmers, are on the books; but the attendance is very irregular, owing to the demand for the children's services at home. About half are mere infants, who should be in a dame's school; few remain beyond the age of 12.

The fees are unnecessarily low. Inhabitants pay 2*s.* a year, and a few shillings more the first year. Strangers, if sons of farmers, pay 30*s.*; if of labourers, 10*s.* An additional shilling a year is received from all boys for firing and lesson books. Even if the trustees are obliged to adjudge all inhabitants to be unable to pay a fair sum for their children's learning, there seems to be no reason why the master should not be allowed, within larger limits, to make his own terms with strangers, as the founders directed.

No Latin is demanded or taught. The reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic are good. The discipline appeared to be very good. The boys seemed intelligent, and capable of being carried much further in their education could they be kept at school.

The sole effect of the endowment at present is to supersede a grant for a National school.

It does not appear that this school could support itself, in its present situation, as a classical, or even as a middle-class, school. The population within a radius of two miles does not exceed 500, and there are few substantial farmers; but Neston, at a distance of about three miles, has a population of about 3,000, and a middle-class school in a situation intermediate between the two places might be for the advantage of both.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 468, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, by deed 27 June 1724, who gave 200*l.* for building a school house. Deed in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Consists of a farm producing 38*l.* per annum and 258*l.* consols. Present annual income 46*l.* Whole paid to master, no probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For children of the several persons dwelling and legally settled within the manor of Burton. Master to instruct all such boys of the town of Burton whose parents should, by the trustees, be adjudged unable to pay for their children's learning in English, Latin, writing, and arithmetic, until they should attain the age of 18, and such boys as learned English only till they should attain the age of 14, without any payment or reward except free gifts. Any number of children of any other town, without prejudice to Burton children, admissible for such payment as should be agreed upon. (Foundation Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, writing and arithmetic. (Foundation Deed.)

Government and Masters.—Vicars of Burton and Great Neston ex-officio, and three others, majority appoint and for neglect, improper behaviour, or immorality proved before the ordinary, dismiss master. Master to give a bond in penalty of 400*l.* for compliance. Vacancies among non-official trustees filled by election by continuing trustees.

Master must be of Church of England, and licensed by Bishop.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 46*l.*, from fees 20*l.*, besides house.

Day Scholars.—66 boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to two miles; pay, foundationers 2*s.*, non-foundationers 1*l.* 10*s.* for general work. Fires 1*s.* Non-foundationers pay 10*s.* for extra subjects. Attend and go to church on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission are not required to know anything.

School classified in accordance with requirements of Committee of Council. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction given by clergyman and master. School opened and closed with prayers, and reading daily psalms.

Promotion by general proficiency.

Examination once a year by Government inspector. No prizes.

Punishments: no fixed ones: corporal punishment publicly.

Playground, two yards, 30 yards × 13 yards, and 28 yards × 7 yards.

School time, 45 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week, nearly all lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Rev. M. Coxon, Rector of Heswall, Chester.
Rev. R. Richardson, Capenhurst, Chester.
Rev. R. Congreve, Upton, Chester.
Rev. R. W. Gleadowe, Vicarage, Neston, Chester. } Ex-officio.
Rev. C. S. Upperton, Burton, Chester. }

Master:

Mr. Charles Edward Cullum (certificated).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

THIS cathedral was founded by Henry VIII., and the school was part of the original foundation. Provision was made for the payment of fixed stipends to the master and under master, and for scholars at the school and at the universities. The intention appears to have been that the school should have formed a principal part of the foundation, the salary of the master being about equal to that of one of the canons. The statutable allowances to the school being fixed, the payments became small compared with those made to other members of the cathedral body. The payments now made, though greatly in excess of those named in the original statutes, are far less in proportion than was originally intended, and consist of 150*l.* to the head master, 50*l.* to the second master, and a small payment to each of 24 boys who are on the foundation. The choristers are not as formerly taught in the school, their duties at the cathedral being found to interfere with their attendance there, but are taught by a separate master.

The only school buildings are a large room with a stone floor, forming, it is believed, the old refectory of the foundation in which the school is held. It is a good room, but the desks are old, and it would seem to be more adapted for other purposes. The school itself is entirely a day school, the boys mostly the sons of tradesmen in the city. Almost all the boys learn Latin, the examination by which boys are chosen on to the foundation including Latin; only seven learn Greek. French and drawing are taught to about half the boys. The payment by those not on the foundation is two guineas a quarter. The boys appeared to be well taught, and the school a good one of its class, the number of boys being 70.

Chester is a centre for a large district, including North Wales, and Manchester and Liverpool, and being a quiet town seems to be a peculiarly suitable place for schools, and either a really first class classical school, or a good middle class boarding school would probably be well supported and of great use. It is therefore a pity that the intentions of the founder should not be carried out, and the school have a share in the cathedral property more in accordance with those intentions.

By 29 & 30 Vict., c. 111, s. 18, it is provided that when the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are in receipt of any monies arising from estates that have belonged to any Dean or Chapter, or any major or minor corporation of any cathedral or collegiate church, they may make such provision as to them shall seem needful for the maintenance of any existing school in connexion with the cathedral or collegiate church.

It appears from the 19th Report of the Commissioners that a committee has been appointed to consider the nature of such claims, and the advisability of so using the funds at their disposal,

and until that committee has reported it is impossible to judge whether they are likely to aid in reestablishing the school at Chester Cathedral on a more satisfactory footing.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(End. Gr. Ret. 10.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By King Henry VIII., A.D. 1541, as part of Cathedral foundation. Charters have been lost.

School Property.—Statutable stipend of head master 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; of under master 8*l.* including allowance for commons and gowns. Twenty-four scholars receive 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, besides gratuitous education. Present value of portion of Cathedral income applied to school 280*l.* Two statutable exhibitions at Oxford and two at Cambridge, each of annual value of 5*l.* until B.A., 6*l.* until M.A., and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* afterwards, have long since ceased to be paid.

School-room has stone floor, and is consequently very cold in winter; sufficiently large, but class rooms needed. No residences for masters; no playground.

Objects of Trust.—24 grammar scholars, to be poor friendless boys with some capacity for learning, able to read and write, and moderately acquainted with rudiments of grammar, to be maintained at cost of Church until they have acquired some knowledge of Latin grammar, and can speak Latin and write Greek. For this purpose four years to be allowed, or, with approval of dean and head master, five. None to be eligible under nine or above fifteen years of age. (Statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek. (Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes bear date 4 June 1544.

Governors, dean and chapter, ex officio, appoint head master, and, for idleness, negligence, or incapacity, remove him.

Head master must be a Latin and Greek scholar. Statutes provide for an under-master, but none is appointed.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. By age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from dean and chapter, 200*l.*; from fees 126*l.*; from profits of boarders 10*l.*; for French 50*l.* Out of this head master pays and maintains two assistants at a cost of 140*l.*, and rents a house at about 50 guineas. Assistants appointed by him.

Day Scholars.—52, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to a mile, a few from neighbouring villages. Pay for French, 2*l.* 2*s.* Drawing, 1*l.* General work, non-foundationers, under 13, 8*l.* 8*s.*; above 13, 10*l.* 10*s.* Foundationers attend Cathedral twice on Sundays.

Boarders.—Two, in head master's house, one paid 45*l.* the other 50*l.* Three meals a day with supper if asked for; meat once or twice. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1,096 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently and write from dictation.

School classified by Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction almost daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency in Latin.

Examination half-yearly by head master. Prizes given by bishop, dean, canons, and head master.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishments; the last by head master only, and generally before the school.

No playground or library.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for writing exercises and preparation of all lessons but translation.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and Precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	54	3											
Greek - -	3*	—	—	3		6	20 m.	3	2 h.	Portions of Greek Testament, Xenophon's Anabasis.			
Latin - -	51	6	—	6	14 years.	6	1 h.	5	9 h.	Virgil, Books 3 and 4, and Cæsar, Books 3 and 4.	15	13 years.	6
French - -	30	3	2 Gui. per Ann.	6		6	½ h.	3	4 h.	Guizot's Guillaume le Conquérant; Havet's Complete French Class Book; Harris's Idiomatic Phrases in French and English.	11		6
Arithmetic -	54	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	6 h.	Harris's Graduated Exercises in Arithmetic and Mensuration.	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	26												
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	11†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso's and Todhunter's Algebra.			
History - -	54	3	—	—	—	2	½ h.	—	1 h.	Ross's English History; Roman History; French History.			
Geography -	54	3	—	—	—	2	½ h.	—	1 h.	Mackay's Geography -	—	—	—
English Grammar.	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - - -			
English Literature.	A passage of Poetry learnt every week.									Harris's Exercises in English Grammar and Composition.			
English Composition.	54												
Reading - -	54												
Writing - -	54												
Drawing -	45	—	£1 per ann.	—	—	1	2 h.	—	2 h.	Not arranged in Classes for Drawing.			

* Nine boys learning Greek, June 1865. † Algebra.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
1 h.	5	9 h.	Cæsar, Book 1, and Smith's Principia Latina, Part 2.	11	10 years.	6	1 h.	5	9 h.	Smith's Principia Latina, Part 1.
½ h.	3	4 h.	Havet's Complete French Class Book; Harris's Idiomatic Phrases.	13		6	½ h.	3	4 h.	Hall's First French Book.
—	—	—	See First Class - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	See First Class.
—	—	—	See First Class - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	See First Class.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Accountant.
" " - 2	Joiner.
" " - 3	Newspaper Editor.
" " - 4	Head Master of School.
" " - 5	Accountant.
" " - 6	Hairdresser.
" " - 7	Butcher.
" " - 8	Silversmith.
" " - 9	Collector of Customs.
" " - 10	Clerk to Board of Guardians.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Joiner.
" " - 2	Clerk.
" " - 3	Dealer in China.
" " - 4	Clerk.
" " - 5	Brush Manufacturer.
" " - 6	Woollen Draper.
" " - 7	Solicitor's Clerk.
" " - 8	Collector of Taxes.
" " - 9	Coal Merchant.
" " - 10	Commercial Traveller.

From distances varying from 200 yards to a mile.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Only one boy proceeded to University (Cambridge), and he was compelled by ill health to leave immediately after passing previous examination.
(*b*) One for Military Store Department (Woolwich); one for the Customs; one obtained a Commission in an Infantry Regiment now in New Zealand.
(*c*) Nine have passed Oxford Middle Class Examination.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CONGLETON.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

No record exists of the founder's intention. The right of government was in dispute between the corporation and the trustees of the municipal charities, until the year 1848, when a compromise of their claims was imposed by a decree in Chancery. By this decree the school is declared to be a municipal charity; the trustees of the municipal charities are to appoint a fit person, being a clergyman of the Church of England, to be master, on the nomination of the corporation. The corporation is to repair the school-house and the master's house, and to continue to pay the master the customary salary of 16*l.*, "in addition to the other emoluments heretofore belonging to and enjoyed by the head master." These last words appear to refer to a charge of 1*l.* per annum, issuing from a corn mill, and to a field in the master's occupation, worth about 6*l.* per annum. There are no other funds.

The head master educates without any assistant about 48 boys, sons of professional men, manufacturers, and tradesmen, in reading (well), writing (well), arithmetic (imperfectly), geography (imperfectly), English history (imperfectly), and the rudiments of Latin, for fees of four guineas a year (not including books), and as many (at present eight) in French as are willing to pay for it another four guineas. Greek is professed to be taught to three boys. Three scholars are free. There are no boarders. The scholars come at ages varying from six to ten, sometimes unable to read, and seldom remain for more than two years, after which business calls them away. Their attendance is regular, and their discipline and demeanour are good. A deficiency both in the extent and in the accuracy of their information appeared to be attributable partly to their short stay in the school, and partly to the want of an assistant master. Without some assistance it is hardly possible for the master to teach subjects so various to so many boys, themselves of many varieties of age and progress. An assistant might be provided for the lower subjects by raising the fee to five guineas, an increase which the master thought hazardous, but which the parents consulted for the most part thought might safely be required.

The school-room is sufficient in size, but it is not well ventilated, and the desks are ill arranged. There is no class room. The playground is small and inconvenient, and a playing field is much desired. The master's house would not accommodate above six boarders, though in former times it is said to have received 21. Its situation, between a churchyard and cemetery, is bad.

There are in the town three schools of the National type, and this school by offering an education in some respects more liberal

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

than that which they give, appears to produce results which justifies its maintenance, and is at least proportionate to the endowment.

Periodical examination by independent examiners is much to be desired, but there are at present no funds for the purpose.

There seems to be no reason (apart from the decree of 1848) why the master should be necessarily a clergyman. In the old accounts of the corporation only two clergymen appear as masters, and the recent restriction will probably be injurious in the case of so small an endowment.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 686, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown, but repairs of school house in 1553 stated to be on record. Robert Hulme, by will, 5 August 1708, gave 20*l.* to corporation, to be laid out in a rentcharge for use of schoolmaster, Corporation, A.D. 1736, purchased residence for master. Samuel Malbon, in pursuance of will of Thomas Malbon, conveyed by deed, 29 August 1778, a field in Congleton for reparation of two tombs in churchyard, and directed surplus rents to be paid to schoolmaster.

School Property.—Annual income 23*l.*, of which 16*l.* is a salary paid by corporation (who also repair master's house and school), 6*l.* rent of a field of one acre, and 1*l.* rentcharge (Hulme's).

Site bad, having cemetery above and churchyard below; only one side on which there are not graves.

Objects of Trust.—Stated to be for the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach Latin and Greek to sons of burgesses of Congleton free.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek. In Hulme's will "grammar."

Government and Masters.—Governors, the municipal charities trustees, who appoint head master, on nomination of corporation.

Master to be a clergyman of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master M.A. of Cambridge. Annual income from endowment 23*l.*; from fees in 1864, 168*l.*, besides house. No assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—40 to 45; 32 between 10 and 14 years old; sons of professional men, silk throwsters, shopkeepers, &c.; from distances up to four miles Pay for general work 4*l.* 4*s.* a year. French (those who can afford to pay) 4*l.* 4*s.* a year. Fires 1*s.* per quarter. Drilling 24*s.* a year. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None; owing to proximity of burying grounds.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to read, and to be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

School variously classified according to subject. Religious instruction in Scripture history twice and Church Catechism one day in the week. School opened with prayers and reading New Testament.

Promotions by proficiency as well as by examination at the end of the year.

Examination once a year by examiners chosen by head master. Prizes given by head master.

Punishments: writing out lines, learning by heart, an corporal punishment; the last publicly.

Playground very small.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years. Boys leave at an early age to go to business.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in winter and 35 in summer per week; besides time for preparation, which is expected to occupy them for two hours every evening.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Head gardener to G. C. Ackers, Esquire.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Master of Post Office.
		„ „ - 2	Millowner.
		„ „ - 3	Do.
„ „ - 2	Cotton Spinner.	„ „ - 4	Assistant Manager, Bank.
„ „ - 3	Surgeon.		
„ „ - 4	Gentleman Farmer.	„ „ - 5	Solicitor.
„ „ - 5	Wood Turner.	„ „ - 6	Millowner.
„ „ - 6	Millowner.	„ „ - 7	Shopkeeper.
„ „ - 7	Silk throwster.	„ „ - 8	Butcher.
„ „ - 8	Millowner.	„ „ - 9	Surgeon and M.D.
„ „ - 9	Mineowner.	„ „ - 10	Linendraper.
„ „ - 10	Independent.		

TABLE B—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of boys learning		Religious Knowledge -	40
„	„	Greek - - -	3
„	„	Latin - - -	32
„	„	French - - - -	13
„	„	History - -	40
„	„	Geography -	40
„	„	English Grammar -	40
„	„	Reading - - -	45
„	„	Writing - -	45

Trustees:
The trustees of Congleton Municipal Charities.

Head Master:
Rev. William Bevern Grix, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DARESBURY, RUNCORN.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE endowment appears to have been given for the instruction in grammar, school poetry, and other learning, of children of Daresbury and the adjacent townships. The master was to be M.A. or B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge. The net income is 53*l.* a year.

This is in fact a National school, there being no other in the township. The master has no degree; and nothing is taught but reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. It has only lately been re-opened, having been in abeyance under the late master.

Fifty-four names are on the books; about 45 attend. The fees are 2*d.* a week for children of labourers, 4*d.* for those of farmers. Formerly girls attended, but there are none now. There are no free scholars.

The progress made in the year, since re-organization, in reading and arithmetic, is satisfactory.

The schoolroom is small and inconvenient. The master's house is a cottage formed by partitioning off a part of the schoolroom. There is no plaground. No land could be obtained for a larger building or a playground.

There seems to be little hope that this school can be made anything more than a National school. There are few farmers and fewer tradesmen in the neighbourhood, and the distances are long. As a National school it might be made useful if land could be obtained for a better building.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi., 747, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Richard Rider and others, A.D. 1600, who contributed 160*l.*, to be let out on security to respectable inhabitants, for keeping a schoolmaster. Funds invested in purchase of land in 1739. Foundation deed lost, but a printed copy in existence, only existing muniment, (being the deed under which the trust estate is held,) not accessible to public.

School Property.—Consists of land (12a. 2r. 31p.) in the townships of Newton and Moor. Present annual income 54*l.*, besides a customary payment of 4*l.* per annum out of the church rate. No probable increase.

Buildings insufficient. Site good. Master's residence a cottage not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free Grammar School. For the better education of the children of the inhabitants of the townships of Daresbury, Preston, Newton, Kekwich, Moor, Hatton, Acton Grange, Over Walton, and Nether Walton, and of such foreigners as had contributed to foundation of school (deed of foundation).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar school, poetry, and other earning (foundation deed).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, chapelwardens, ex officio, and nine others; majority appoint master. Vacancies in non-official trustees filled by election by continuing trustees.

Master must be M.A. or B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—A temporary master succeeded late head master on his death, Christmas 1864, at a salary of 60*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—On books 94. Boys and girls from distances up to three miles, children of small farmers paying 4*d.* a week, and farm labourers paying 2*d.* a week; do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children not required to know anything on admission.

School classified uniformly. Religious instruction on one day in each week. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination.

Punishments: Lessons after school and corporal punishments; the latter publicly.

No playground.

School time, 48 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation.

Incumbent complains that he has no *locus standi* in regard to school, and that Sunday school is not in union with the weekly school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., Norton Priory.
Rev. Richard Greenall, of Stretton, Rural Dean.
Rev. W. H. Spencer, Perpetual Curate of Daresbury.
Gilbert Greenall, Esq., M.P., Walton Hall.
E. I. Buxton, Esq., Daresbury Hall.
Rev. George Heron, Moore Hall.
Nathaniel Dennis Milner, Esq., Moore House.
William Charles Jones, Esq., The Elms.
Fitzherbert Widdrington, Esq., Newton Bank.
Ex-officio:
The Churchwardens for the time being of the Chapelry of Daresbury.

Master (temporary):
Charles Boardman.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FRODSHAM.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THERE is no record of the founder's intentions, except the name of free grammar school. There is no scheme or other written constitution. The income is about 47*l.* a year.

In fact the school is a superior National school, under inspection. It is attended by about 120 boys, chiefly the sons of farmers, farm labourers, and small tradesmen. The fees paid are 2*d.* and 6*d.* a week for the poorer and richer respectively. There are no free scholars. Dissenters are admitted on equal terms. The majority of the boys stay till 13, some till 15.

A head master and an assistant master, both trained and certificated, with one pupil teacher, give instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and history, geography, and to a few boys in mensuration.

No difference is made between the 2*d.* and the 6*d.* boys as regards instruction, but the latter sit apart from the former during the other than oral lessons, on a platform about a foot higher than the rest of the room. This privilege is found to be sufficient to induce the payment of 6*d.* by those who can afford it. All play together. The boys paying 6*d.* stay on the average a year longer than the others, and advance further.

The instruction given is unusually good in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, but the history and geography are very limited.

No desire was expressed for any extension of the scheme of instruction, but the results can hardly be considered proportionate to the materials and opportunities until provision is made for the addition of Latin or some modern language, as well as of some mathematics beyond arithmetic. Formerly Latin and even Greek appear to have been taught.

The master's house and the schoolroom are good, the latter being sufficient for 150 scholars. The playground is insufficient.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 422. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. First known record is in a vestry order of 1604. William Trafford by his will, 20 Aug. 1640, gave two several sums of 100*l.* to buy lands, one half of profits to be bestowed for pious uses within parish of Frodsham. Thomas Moor by will, 15 July 1726, gave 5*l.*, the interest to be paid to an under master (if any.) Endowment augmented by John Bushell in 1642.

School Property.—Total annual income 47*l.* Buildings and site adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Original unknown.
Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown.
Government and Masters.—Vicar or curate and churchwardens ex officio and sixteen other feoffees. Appoint master. Vacancies among the feoffees filled by election at annual meeting.

State of School.

An elementary school under Government inspection, attended by about 103 boys, on an average, out of 146 on the books.

LIST OF FEOFFEES, &c. (1867.)

Feoffees:

Vicar or his Curate and Churchwardens, ex-officio.
J. H. Hayes, Esq., Frodsham.
W. Hayes, Esq., Frodsham.
J. R. Pickering, Esq., Frodsham.
E. A. Wright, Esq., Frodsham.
Captain Hitchen, Newton.
Mr. T. Cooper, Overton.
Rev. E. Wolfden, Alvanley.
Mr. J. Nixon, Alvanley.
Hon. A. Lascelles, Norley.
S. Woodhouse, Esq., Norley.
Mr. R. Hall, Kingsley.
Mr. Hall, Kingsley.
Mr. J. Jones, Helsby.
S. Burgess, Esq., Helsby.
Captain Heron, Manley.
Mr. W. Upton, Frodsham.
Mr. J. Rigby, Overton.
Mr. R. Ashton, Five Crosses.

Master:

John Pollard (certificated.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Grammar School, Halton, Runcorn.

Mr. Wright's Report.

There is no record of the founder's intentions, but the school is by reputation a grammar school and free to Halton chapelry. The income is about 40*l.* a year. There is no scheme.

Although the school serves as a National school for Halton, it receives its character from scholars the sons of mechanics, tradesmen, and clerks, of Runcorn, who demand and can pay for a better sort of education.

There is a trained and certificated master, a trained assistant master, and a pupil teacher. H. M. Inspector of Schools inspects and reports annually.

There are 100 scholars on the books, and the average attendance reaches 95. They come as early as six and stay till about 15. Three are free, in regard of a small sum left for the purpose. For the rest there are two classes of payments; the children of poorer parents pay 3*d.* a week; the richer pay 7*s.* 6*d.* quarterly for elementary instruction, or 10*s.* 6*d.* if they choose to learn Latin, or 15*s.* if French is added. The last two sums are increased to 15*s.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* for boys not belonging to Halton. There is no difficulty in assigning the boys to their proper class, shopkeepers, clerks, mechanics, and farmers forming the one, and agricultural labourers, who would not be willing to make quarterly payments, the other; all pay in addition for books and firing. Besides the ordinary English subjects, Latin, French, and drawing are taught. The instruction is suited to the needs of the scholars and is uniformly good, though not far advanced in any subject. The discipline is satisfactory. The results on the whole are proportionate to the endowment.

There is some conflict of opinion with regard to the school. It is complained that the master lays himself out for the Runcorn boys, who not only fall under the higher class of fees, but even under this class pay more as strangers, and takes no pains to collect the threepenny scholars of Halton. It would seem, however, that the school does good in proportion as it attracts boys who are willing to receive and pay for the higher education, that so far as it is thus made a middle class school, it supplies a want which would not otherwise be met in the neighbourhood, and that the want of a national education for Halton should be met, not by keeping down the grammar school, but rather by enlarging its sphere. The boys who pay most form (without any undue preference within the school) the great majority of the highest class, stay longer than the others and learn more.

The school room is good, but there is no class room, and the master's house is small and does not adjoin the school. It was suggested and it seems to be desirable that with funds to be raised if power could be obtained) by sale of school lands, there should

be provided a residence and additional rooms in which an elementary or even a National school might be worked in connexion with the grammar school and as preparatory to it.

It is thought that the fees for the richer class of boys, and especially for strangers, might safely be raised. Should this be found practicable and could a good house be provided, a master might at another time be obtained who would be competent to carry the instruction still higher than it is carried at present. There seems to be no doubt that there would be some candidates for an advanced education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 748. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. No deeds in existence. Reputed purchase of school lands in 1748.

School Property.—Consists of about 10 acres of land, producing about 25*l.* annually, a turnpike bond, one third of rent of Bolton's field, besides house for master and garden, and an annual sum of 2*l.* arising from an investment authorized by Charity Commissioners. Present annual income about 37*l.*; whole paid to master. Value of turnpike bond decreasing.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders, and by far too small for a family.

Objects of Trust.—Unknown.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown.

Government and Masters.—Three gentlemen act as trustees, one being the incumbent of Halton ex officio. Appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical, under Government inspection. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 37*l.*, besides fees for instruction and house and premises. Assisted by pupil teacher and assistant.

Day Scholars.—88, chiefly under 10 years old from distances up to three miles. Three free boys; rest pay for general work, sons of labourers 3*d.* per week, of farmers and tradesmen 30*s.* per annum. Latin and French 10*s.* each per annum extra for Halton boys; for others 15*s.* each (1867); fires 1*s.*; books 15*s.*; free boys 8*s.* Dinner with master 6*d.* per day. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction during one hour daily. School opened and closed with a prayer; no set form used.

Promotion by half-year's work, and separate for each subject.

Examination once a year by Government inspector.

Corporal punishment inflicted publicly by master with leathern strap.

Playground half an acre.

No boy gone to any University during the last five years.

School time 46 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week, besides time for preparation.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Trustees (1865):
Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., Norton Priory.
Rev. John Barclay, M.A., Vicar of Runcorn.
Rev. James Cox, M.A., Incumbent of Halton (ex-officio).

Head Master:
William Macintosh (certificated).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Widow (poor).
" " - 2	Do.	" " - 2	Gamekeeper.
" " - 3	Tailor.	" " - 3	Widow (poor).
" " - 4	Widow (poor).	" " - 4	Labourer.
" " - 5	Tanner.	" " - 5	Porter.
" " - 6	Butcher	" " - 6	Labourer.
" " - 7	Widow (poor).	" " - 7	Do.
" " - 8	Brewer.	" " - 8	Do.
" " - 9	Labourer.	" " - 9	Do.
" " - 10	Clerk.	" " - 10	Foreman in Tanyard

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	97	3	—	21	12	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	4	The Authorized Version	40	9	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	4	Authorized Version	28	7	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	4	Authorized version.
Latin	20	3	5*s.*	6	11	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	Hall's Second Latin Course.	11	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	Hall's First Latin Course.							
French	15	3	5*s.*	6	11	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	Hall's First French Course.	9	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	Hall's First French Course.							
Arithmetic	97	4	—	21	12	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	Davis's Arithmetic, Part II.	40	9	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	Davis's Arithmetic, Part I.	28	7	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	Lessons from black board.
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	1	—	2	14	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	Chambers's Practical Geometry.														
Natural History.	21	1	—	21	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Oral Lessons.														
History	61	3	—	21	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Collier's History of England.	40	9	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Oral Lessons.							
Geography	61	3	—	21	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Anderson's Geography	40	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Oral Lessons.							
English Grammar.	61	3	—	21	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	Morell's Grammar	40	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	Morell's Elementary Grammar.							
English Composition.	21	1	—	21	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Morell's Analysis.														
Reading	97	4	—	21	12	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Graduated Series, Part V.	40	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Graduated Series, Part V.	28	7	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	Graduated Series, Part I.
Writing	97	4	—	21	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	- - - -	40	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	- - - -	28	7	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Drawing	21	1	—	21	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$															

N.B.—Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are included in Natural History.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL, KNUTSFORD.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

CUSTOM and not any recorded foundation has made this a grammar school. It is at present in a languishing state, confined to middle class (with the exception of seven free foundationers), but not entirely meeting its requirements nor commanding its whole supply of boys. There are at present only 20 scholars. A new scheme, approved by the county court in 1856, directs instruction to be given in the usual modern subjects (including French and German), and in the classics, unless in case of objection made in writing by parents or guardians.

In fact, only the rudiments of the prescribed subjects are taught, not through any inefficiency in the master, but because the boys are too few and leave at too early an age for any high standard to be reached.

The principal hindrance to the success of the school is the state and situation of the schoolhouse, a mean and inconvenient building standing amongst other poor houses in a low part of the main street of the town and destitute of master's residence, class rooms, and playground. It is not doubted that with good buildings in a proper situation the school would at once rise, there being a large and increasing demand for good education in the town and its immediate neighbourhood. Such a site is offered by a part of the school property adjoining the race-course.

The property has been much neglected. The land, which has long produced less than 30*l.* a year, is well suited for building, and might, it was confidently said, be immediately let for that purpose so as to produce at least 100*l.* a year, after reservation of enough for a new school with a house and a playground. There seems to be no reason why these improvements should be further delayed.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi., 738, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—In A.D. 1549, lands in Nether Knutsford, Sudlow, Tabley, and Over Knutsford were granted by the Crown to Sir John Leigh, upon condition, that he, his heirs and assigns, would find a schoolmaster, and pay him a stipend of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Deeds in box at school.

School Property.—By Act of Parliament, 14 Geo. 2. c. 5., an allotment of six or seven acres was made to school. Present income about 30*l.* gross, 29*l.* net. Whole paid to master. No probable increase.

Buildings and site not well adapted to their purpose. Site low and playground small. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster well and sufficiently learned for the teaching and bringing up of youth in the town of Nether Knutsford (Exchequer book vi., fol. xxv.) Six free boys to be nominated by the owner of the Norbury Booths Estate in the township of Over Knutsfrod, and three by the vicar from amongst the children of the most deserving

resident inhabitants of the township of Nether Knutsford, who shall be unable to educate their children at their own expense, between the age of eight and sixteen years. Not to be more than seven in number until endowment exceeds 30*l.*, or more than eight until it exceeds 35*l.* per annum. Subject to these provisions, all boys residing in the parish, between the ages of eight and sixteen, of good character, able to read and write, to the capacity of school to be capable of admission. (Scheme, A.D. 1856.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Original unknown. Greek and Latin grammar and classics (unless parents object in writing), English grammar, literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, writing, arithmetic, account keeping, elements of mathematics, and algebra, and such subjects of instruction as trustees direct. French and German languages, drawing and designing when funds will admit of employment of additional teacher. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by County Court, 16 Feb. 1856.

Incumbent and churchwarden and sidesman of Nether Knutsford and incumbent of Toft, ex-officio, and three other residents within seven miles of Nether Knutsford Church, trustees, three a quorum, chairman a casting vote, appoint, after default of owner of Norbury Booths for three months to do so, and, with sanction of Charity Commissioners, for sufficient cause, remove master. Assistants appointed and removed by trustees, who also have power to expel boys.

New trustees appointed by continuing trustees, on approval of Charity Commissioners.

Master must be of Church of England. No restriction upon other employment. May take 25 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income from endowment 29*l.*, and from fees 80*l.* No assistants. Trustees may claim one-fifth of fees.

Day Scholars.—18 [25 in 1867], five on foundation from distances up to two or three miles, and chiefly under 11 years old; pay 5*l.* Foundationers free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None. [Two in 1867.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write a little. In practice master never refuses admission to a boy nominated by patron.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Bible, liturgy, and Church catechism. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination.

Examination once a year by an examiner selected by trustees. Prizes given by master.

Punishments: tasks and corporal punishment, all by head master; the last publicly.

Playground 26 square yards.

No boy gone to any University during the last five years.

School time stated to be "about 53" weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION &c. OF PARENTS.

Thirteen boys returned as sons of, a tailor, saddler, farmer, farmer, mechanic, labourer, private gentleman, architect, grocer, silk manufacturer, farmer, tailor, grocer.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton, Tatton Park, Knutsford.
The Right Hon. George Warren Lord de Tabley, Tabley House, Knutsford.
Sir Harry Mainwaring, Peover Hall, Knutsford.
Rev. Henry Barnacle, Vicar, Knutsford.

Ex officio:

Rev. Augustus C. Adams, Incumbent of Toft, Knutsford.
Jonas Hewett, Esq., Knutsford (Churchwarden).
Mr. Thomas Pass, Knutsford (Sidesman).

Head Master:

Frederick F. Nicholson.

LYMM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

[Extract from letter of Rev. R. Branfoot, Rector of First Mediety of Lymm, 8th May 1867.]

The trustees of this school are of opinion that the present very limited usefulness of the foundation would be greatly extended by the erection of new and suitable buildings, with the provision of a suitable playground.

They would have no difficulty in obtaining a proper site.

The buildings ought to comprise a residence for the master, as contemplated by clause 21 in the Scheme of 1862. They ought also to comprise accommodation for a certain number of boarders. The profit arising from the latter would enable the trustees always to command the services of an university man. The master, too, would be able to have a proper staff of teachers, the benefit of which would be shared by the foundation scholars, giving them opportunities of obtaining the instruction contemplated by clause 15 of the scheme above mentioned. Lymm is a very picturesque and healthy place, and a good classical and commercial school would be a great inducement for families connected with Manchester, Liverpool, Warrington, and other large towns, to reside here, and to participate in the advantages of the foundation.

The trustees think that they see their way to the attainment of these objects, were they allowed to carry out the under-mentioned plan. They would propose to sell their school lands; for which they have every reason to believe they could obtain a price sufficient to raise their buildings, and to invest in government securities a balance, the interest on which would provide a stipend for the master, almost as large as the one now enjoyed by him.

The lands consist of about 52 acres in six distinct lots, scattered about a parish containing 4,300 square acres. They are not likely ever to command a higher rental than the present one, or to increase in value as building sites. But they might be sold at good prices as accommodation lands.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 741, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir George Warburton and William Domville, A.D. 1698, who gave about 32 acres of waste. Endowment augmented by Rev. Thomas Leigh, A.D. 1751, with rentcharge of 5*l.* payable out of lands in Statham parish, and by an acre and a half acquired under enclosure award. School also receives one moiety of rent of certain lands derived from an unknown source. Deeds in custody of treasurer.

School Property.—Consists of 41a. 3r. 14p. of land, a moiety of rents of estate of 20a. 1r. 37p., and a rentcharge of 5*l.* Total annual income 128*l.* gross, 115*l.* net.

Schoolroom good; playground insufficient; no residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For children of householders of Sir G. Warburton's manor houses of Arley Hall and Park Hall, and of parish (Foundation Deed). For all boys being children of resident inhabitants of parish, and of two manor houses of Sir G. Warburton, called Arley Hall and Park Hall, of age of seven years and upwards (Scheme A.D. 1862).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek Languages, English Grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, general history, and geography, book-keeping, land surveying, French and German languages, and such other subjects as trustees may authorize. Religious instruction (with a conscience clause) in conformity with principles and doctrines of Church of England (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commission, 10 Sept. 1862.

Trustees, rectors of two medieties of parish, heir of Sir G. Warburton, being proprietor of Arley Hall, and eight other residents in parish or within seven miles therefrom; four a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint master, and remove him for reasonable cause, or with three months notice by resolution of meeting, whereat two thirds of whole number of trustees are present; appoint annual examiner. New trustees elected by continuing trustees, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners.

Master must be of Church of England. May not hold other appointment without permission of trustees.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 110*l.*, from fees 55*l.*, besides profits of boarders. No assistant masters. Present master appointed Dec. 1865.

Day Scholars.—11, chiefly under 10 years of age, sons of persons engaged in trade or manufacture, from distances up to a mile and a half; pay 5*l.* for general work. Fires 1*s.* and drilling 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Three, all in Master's house. Four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms for board and tuition, 40 to 60 guineas. Cubical contents of bedrooms 1,052 feet per boy. Hours 7 A.M.–8 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys admitted without examination.

School classified by groups of subjects chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit wishes of parents and capacities and requirements of boys. Bible read and explained daily. Church Catechism not compulsory on boys whose parents object. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination once a year by examiner selected by trustees. Leigh's endowment (5*l.* a year) expended in prizes.

Punishments: caning and impositions, the former publicly.

Playground, small and ill-drained, 50 feet by 26. No bounds. Drilling taught as part of system.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study about 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation of two thirds of lessons. Playtime 16 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Day scholars	1	Merchant.
,,	2	Wheelwright.
,,	3	Merchant.
,,	4	Ironmonger.
,,	5	Chemical Manufacturer.
,,	6	Tanner.
,,	7	Surveyor, &c.
,,	8	Brush Manufacturer.
,,	9	Draper, &c.
,,	10	Merchant.
,,	11	Tanner.

All from Lymm, except one from a distance of 2 miles.

The three boarders are sons of a deceased gentleman, and a paper manufacturer.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the first Half-year of 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the first Half-year of 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the first Half-year of 1866.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	14	1	—	14	11	6	15	—	1½	Gospels of Saints Mark and Luke.	2nd and 3rd Classes joined with 1st in this subject.													
Greek	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	6	10	6	1								
Latin	6	2	—	4	12	15	20	3	3½	1st Book Cæsar, and Henry's Latin Exercise Book.	2	11	6	15	6	1½	Henry's Latin Exercises.							
French	6	2	—	3	12	6	20	3	2	Guillaume le Conquérant, Chaps. I. and II.	3	11	6	15	6	1½	Ahn's 1st French Course.							
Arithmetic	14	3	—	3	12	4	60	—	4	Colenso and Barnard Smith.	4	12	4	60	—	4	Colenso	7	10	6	60	—	6	Colenso.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	1	—	4	12	4	30	—	2	Colenso's Algebra and Pott's Euclid.														
History	14	2	—	7	12	2	20	—	M. 40	Ince's English History, from Alfred to Henry VIII. inclusive.	2nd Class joins 1st in these subjects							7	10	3	10	—	1½	Child's Pathway.
Geography	14	2	—	7	12	2	20	—	40	Cornwell's (whole of)								7	10	3	10	—	1½	Allen and Cornwell.
English Grammar.	14	3	—	4	12	2	20	—	40	Morell	3	12	3	10	3	30	Morell	7	10	6	10	6	2	
English Composition.	5	1	—	5	12	2	20	—	40	Hiley.														
Reading	14	2	—	7	12	2	30	—	H. 1	Gleig's History of England.	2nd Class joins 1st in this subject							7	10	10	30	—	5	Standard Reading Book.
Writing	14	2	—	7	12	2	20	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	10	20	—	3½	
Drawing	9	1	—	9	12	1	H. 2	—	2															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:

J. O. Ryder, Esq., Merchant, High Leigh, Knutsford.
S. Jackson, Esq., Merchant, Lymm.
G. C. Dewhurst, Esq., J. P., Beechwood, Lymm.
J. Barratt, Esq., Solicitor, Lymm Hall, Lymm.
John Barton, Esq., Lymm.
W. T. Fox, Esq., Lymm.
G. B. Dewhurst, Esq., Merchant, Lymm.
P. Stubs, Esq., J. P., Statham Lodge, Lymm.

Ex officio:

Rev. T. R. Branfoot, Rector of 1st Mediety of Lymm.
Rev. D. A. Beaufort, Rector of 2nd Mediety of Lymm.
R. E. Egerton Warburton, Esq., J. P., Arley Hall, Cheshire.

Clerk to Trustees:

Mr. John Holt, Lymm.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles Cotterill Ward, M.A. Cantab.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL } MACCLESFIELD.
THE MODERN FREE SCHOOL }

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

IN 1502 Sir J. Percival gave lands for a chantry and for a "free" grammar school in Macclesfield, for teaching gentlemen's sons and other good men's children of the town and country thereabouts; but this foundation appears not to have had immediate effect, probably for want of a charter, and the effective foundation must be referred to a charter which was granted by King Edward the Sixth, in the sixth year of his reign, upon the petition of the inhabitants of Macclesfield, and many others of the whole neighbouring county, for the provision and maintenance of a free grammar school, and for the education, institution, and instruction of children and youth in grammar; and which gave further lands for the support of the school, and of a master and usher therein.

There appears to be no record of the condition of the school so founded during many years; but by 1774 the inhabitants and the governors had become dissatisfied with the limitation of the instruction to grammar and classical learning, and in that year an Act was obtained which empowered the governors to provide masters, not only for the old subjects, but also for "writing, "arithmetick, geography, navigation, mathematicks, the modern "languages," and such branches of literature and education as should, in the judgment of the governors, be proper and necessary to render the foundation of the most general use and benefit, and as the revenues should admit, but so that there should still be one head master and one usher at least for grammar and classical learning.

In 1838 the scope of the foundation was further modified by an Act which directed the establishment of a second or modern school distinct from the grammar school, with proper and distinct buildings and masters, for the instruction of boys "in writing, "arithmetic, mathematics, the modern languages, and in such "other branches of education (exclusive of the learned lan-"guages)" as the governors should direct, at small charges to be fixed by them, within certain limits. The objects of the new school are also otherwise expressed to be the teaching of modern languages, and of the arts and sciences, "the cultivation of which will tend to promote the trade and commerce" of the town and its neighbourhood. The Act further modified the powers of the governors, and provided for the foundation of exhibitions from the grammar school for the sons of inhabitants of Prestbury, or if none such should prove duly qualified, then for other scholars, nominally without restriction, in either case, to day-boys.

Lastly, a new scheme, approved by the Court of Chancery in 1854, provided, amongst other things, for the extension of the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

education in the grammar school to all usual modern subjects, including "the principles of chemistry and physical science generally," in addition to classical languages and literature.

Under these authorities the two schools are now in independent operation, two thirds of the total net income of about 1200*l.* per annum being applied to the grammar school, and one third to the modern school. In the former there are 66 boys, including 13 who board with the head master; in the latter 112, of whom none are boarders. The fees are four guineas (including French) in the modern school, and in the other do not (for day-boys) exceed six guineas when extra subjects are learnt. There are no free scholars, except a few exempted by the governors on special grounds. In neither school are there any boys of that poor class for which, amongst others, the founders seem to have intended to provide. They are excluded chiefly by fees higher than those which are demanded in the National schools, but in part also by (what may be called) a customary appropriation of these schools to the middle classes. The boys in the grammar school are of a generally higher social position than those in the modern school, but there is no clear distinction, and it often happens that brothers are divided between the two. The bulk of the boys in both go early into a profession or trade without proceeding to any other place of education.

In the grammar school all the subjects prescribed by the scheme of 1854 are taught, except navigation and "the principles of chemistry and physical science generally," and except English literature. Classics still keep the chief place.

In the modern school all the subjects are taught which the Act of 1838 directs, except that the "modern languages" are represented by French alone.

Formerly boys frequently went up from the modern to the grammar school, but, from whatever cause, they now do so very rarely.

In both schools the discipline and tone are apparently good, and the education given is generally suited to the needs of the scholars, and generally good of its kind. In particular the teaching of classics and arithmetic in the grammar school appeared to be excellent, while the modern school has been favourably spoken of by examiners appointed by the University of Cambridge, and has been much distinguished in the examination in drawing of the school of art. There are more applicants for admission to the modern school than it can accommodate. On the other hand, the arithmetic of the modern school and the French and history of the grammar school were less satisfactory. Further, the number of boys who were in a position to receive the full benefit of the classical teaching in the grammar school was very small. Three were as good on the whole (better in construing, less good in composition) as the average of boys from the sixth form of public schools, but comparatively few ever reach this standard. The blame in this appears to rest entirely upon the parents, who seldom leave their sons at school beyond 15, the effect being that

the general standard of proficiency is kept down, as well as that the individuals suffer.

There is one portion of the inhabitants whose wants are not met either by the grammar school or by the modern school; namely, the large class which requires for its sons a considerable amount of Latin, and perhaps a little Greek, with an advanced and thorough preparation for professional pursuits. On the one hand, classics are expressly excluded from the modern school by the Act of 1838, probably to avoid rivalry between the two schools; and on the other, the number of masters in the grammar school is insufficient to allow of special training, or even of extension of the non-classical teaching in the case of particular boys or classes of boys beyond what the general school course provides.

How to meet this want is the principal question in the case of these schools. It cannot be met by any affiliation of one to the other, or by any combination of resources, for the two schools are a quarter of a mile apart. Nor can it easily be met by any alteration of the modern school less than a radical change of a constitution at present adapted solely for a commercial education. But it is thought that what is wanted might be given in the grammar school, if another room and an additional master could be provided. The funds which would be (at least for a time) necessary for this change are not at present forthcoming, the income being already fully exhausted; but in a few years some lands on lease will fall in at an improved value, and if the trade of the town should revive school property may readily be let for building, so as to increase the revenues by some hundreds a year. Further means might probably be safely obtained by increased fees for special instruction, but in this opinion the governors, parents, and others consulted did not generally concur.

No definite scheme has been formed for the working of the school in the event of such a change being made.

Other questions raised regarded the constitution of the governing body, and the justice of devoting part of the funds to the really poor, who cannot be said to be at present benefited in any direct way.

The governors are for the most part county gentlemen, who, however, have elected into their body some representatives of the town. But some inhabitants and members of the corporation desire to be still further represented, and aver that the change would lead to a more vigorous and practical management of the school. It would probably be sufficient to make the mayor a governor *ex officio*. It must be remembered that even three or four persons living on the spot might easily become supreme in a body, the members of which are for the most part widely scattered, and cannot often be completely assembled.

It was suggested that the presumed intention of the founders to benefit the poor might be in part met by grants from the school funds for night schools, and for the instruction given in the me-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

chanics' institute. Something might also be given in the form of small exhibitions to be held at the grammar or modern school by boys selected by competition from the National or British schools; but the governors did not think such an infusion of a lower class desirable.

The exhibitions tenable from the grammar school at the Universities are restricted by the Act of 1838 to sons of inhabitants of Prestbury, that is in effect to day-boys, being reported qualified to hold them by examiners appointed by the governors. The abolition of this restriction would be very unpopular, but appears to be desirable. At present the exhibitioners sometimes fail to pass their examinations at the Universities. The examiners, both for the exhibitions and for the prizes, should be appointed by some body such as a college or university independent both of the governors and the master.

Both the schools are handsome and convenient, but both are too small; the playground of the modern school is very insufficient, and the house of the head master of the grammar school will not accommodate above 14 boarders. It seems to be desirable that the second master of the grammar school and the master of the modern school should be allowed to take a limited number of boarders, and should have the necessary accommodation provided.

Macclesfield is specially excepted from the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 77. (Grammar Schools Act).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 518, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir John Percival, who by will, 5 Jan. 1502, premising that "in the county of Chester, and especially about the town "of Macclesfield, fast by which he was born, God, of his abundant grace, had "sent and daily did send to the inhabitants copious plenty of children, to "whose learning, bringing forth in cunning and virtue, right few teachers and "schoolmasters were in that country, whereby many children, for lack of such "teaching, fell to idleness, and lived dissolutely all their days," founded a free grammar school for gentlemen's sons and other good men's children of the town and country thereabouts, and also a chantry, and endowed them with lands of the yearly value of 10*l.*; and by letters patent of King Edward VI., 25 April 1552, who augmented and confirmed original endowment. Deeds in custody of clerk to governors.

School Property.—Average annual income for five years preceding July 1865 was 1,450*l.* gross, about 1,200*l.* net. In 1863–4 gross receipts were 1,460*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; in 1866–7 1,399*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* of net income applied to grammar school, (including three exhibitions of 50*l.* each at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham,) and one third to modern free school.

Buildings and site of both schools good. Head master's house in grammar school adapted for the reception of thirteen boarders; in modern school not adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education, institution, and instruction of children and youth in grammar (letters patent). Grammar school to be open to children of parents of all religious tenets; all boys of the age of eight years and upwards, being of good character, able to read and write to the extent and capacity of the school, to be capable of admission, subject to payment of the sums directed by scheme. No scholar to remain after 19 (Scheme, A.D. 1854).

Modern school founded for the purpose of teaching modern languages and the arts and sciences, the cultivation of which would tend to promote the trade and commerce of Macclesfield and neighbourhood (Act of Parliament, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 25.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent). Principles of the Christian religion, the Greek and Latin languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, geography, navigation, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of chemistry and physical science generally, and such other branches of education as may, in the judgment of the governors, be necessary (Scheme 1854).

In modern school; writing, arithmetic, mathematics, modern languages, and other branches of education, exclusive of the learned languages (Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 25.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme now in force approved by Court of Chancery, 10th June 1854. Modern school under Act of Parliament, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 25.

Governors of the professions, revenues, and goods of the free grammar school of King Edward VI. in Macclesfield in the county of Chester are 14 inhabitants of Prestbury division of hundred of Macclesfield, who are also governors of the modern free school, majority a quorum, senior a casting vote; on occurrence of vacancy governors meet and appoint a new governor, appoint head and all other masters; majority, for reasonable cause, and with approval of Bishop of Chester, dismiss head and second masters of grammar school. Other masters of grammar school hold office during approbation of governors. Masters of modern school dismissible for sufficient cause.

Head master of grammar school must be a clergyman and M. A. or B. C. L. of an English university. Neither he nor usher may exercise other employment. Head master may take 25 boarders. Masters of modern school prohibited from taking boarders.

Governors appoint exhibitioners on report of examiner; a day boy, if fit, is appointed, in default a boarder is eligible.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in bank	13	12	0
Rents of estates	1,399	16	3
Capitation fees	129	10	0
Balance due to bankers	171	2	9
	£1,714	1	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rent charge and quit rent	9	17	10
Poor rates	38	14	1
Board of health rates	7	4	2¾
Land, house, and assessed taxes	6	16	8¾
Income tax	15	8	8
Repairs (general)	114	15	1
Repairs (schools)	61	13	7
Board of health; making and sewering road	200	0	0
Tenant's dinners	5	12	0
Management	106	18	9
Bank interest and commission	6	7	1
St. Thomas's school	5	0	0
Grammar School:—			
Master's salaries	629	3	4
Examiner	30	10	0
Prizes, &c.	20	3	6
Exhibitions	75	0	0
Porter, cleaning, &c.	22	6	8
Coal, turf, &c.	3	14	9
Gas	1	9	11
Water	3	0	0
Share of printing, &c.	5	11	11
Modern School:—			
Master's salaries	320	0	0
Prizes, &c.	7	15	0
Maps, diagrams, chemicals, &c.	10	10	0
Share of printing, &c.	5	11	11
	£1,713	5	0
Balance in clerks' hands	0	16	0
	£1,714	1	0

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of present head master from endowment 300*l.* (no fees), besides house and profits of boarders. Usher, from endowment, 150*l.*; from one third fees 33*l.*, besides house; no boarders. Assistant master; from endowment 85*l.*, from fees 25*l.* French master, from endowment 30*l.* Present head master remains upon footing which existed previously to scheme of 1854; he may take only 20 boarders, unless he elects to come under the scheme in all respects. The scale of salaries altered by the scheme.

Day Scholars.—39 [49 in 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles; pay 2*l.* for general work. French or German 1*l.* 1*s.* each; both 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Drawing 1*l.* 10*s.* Arithmetic 10*s.* Drilling 10*s.* Stationery 12*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eight [14 in 1867], all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction (including capitation, French, German, and stationery fees,) 60 guineas. School bills, highest 79*l.*; average 76*l.*; lowest 73*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 600 feet per boy. Hours 7½ a.m., 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and to show some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified separately for classics (including history, geography, etc.), mathematics, and French. School course modified to some extent to suit particular cases, at request of parents. Lessons on religious subjects prepared on Sunday for Monday. Church Catechism not compulsory on non-conformists; but one parent for last 16 years has objected to it. School opened with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotion, either by half-year's work or examination, some regard being had to age, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination three times a year by masters, and once by an examiner selected by governors. About 15*l.*, from school funds, distributed in prizes. Small prizes at Christmas given by masters and one valuable prize by an individual governor.

Punishments; impositions, standing in middle of room, detention and caning, the last by head master only and publicly.

Playground, about five acres. Boys not allowed to walk in town without leave.

Six or seven boys gone to University during last five years.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half per day for boarders. Playtime 24 to 30 hours per week.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS. (Grammar School.)

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1. 2nd Class Moderations. 2nd Class, Final Classical School. Fellowship at Jesus.
2. Scholarship at Wadham. 2nd Class Moderations.
3. Scholarship at Brasenose. 1st Class Moderations. 2nd Final Classical School.
4. Postmastership at Merton. East India Civil Service.
5. 2nd Class Moderations.
6. Scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge.
7. 2nd Class in Modern History School.
8. Scholarship at Lincoln.
9. Scholarship at Caius College.
10. 2nd Class in Moderations.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (Grammar School).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Brewer - -	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Architect.
" " - 2	Stationer - -	" " - 2	Lady.
" " - 3	Clergyman -	" " - 3	Solicitor.
" " - 4	Lady - -	" " - 4	Gentleman.
" " - 5	Brewer - -	" " - 5	Silk Manufacturer.
" " - 6	Silk Dyer -	" " - 6	Brewer.
" " - 7	Gentleman -	" " - 7	Bank Manager.
" " - 8	Silk Manufacturer	" " - 8	Grocer.
" " - 9	Military Surgeon -	" " - 9	Draper.
" " - 10	Solicitor - -	" " - 10	Poor Relief Officer.

From distances up to three miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Burslem - -	Head Master.
" " - 2	Solicitor - -	Manchester. -	
" " - 3	Gentleman Farmer	Croxly, in Lincolnshire.	
" " - 4	Coal Mine Proprietor.	Burslem -	
" " - 5	Steward and Land Agent.	Alderley. - -	
" " - 6	Solicitor - -	London - -	
" " - 7	Lady - -	Alford, Lincolnshire.	
" " - 8	Coal Mine Proprietor.	Burslem - -	
" " - 9	Manchester Merchant.	Manchester -	
" " - 10	Solicitor - -	Stoke-upon-Trent -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Paris - -	
" " - 2	Leather Merchant -	Leek - -	
" " - 3	Solicitor - -	Burslem - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. (Macclesfield Grammar School).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of SECOND* Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		yrs.		hrs.					yrs.		min.			
Religious Knowledge	47	5	—	8	14·75	2	½	—	½	St. Matthew's Gospel. Blunt's Reformation.	4	10	3	20			Latin Grammar, Edw. VI. to end of defective verbs, large type. Latin Delectus, a few pages to illustrate the accidence. Gleig's 1st History of England to reign of Hen. VIII. Cornwell's Geography, first 20 pages. Riddle's Outlines of Scripture History, Chapters 43–50. Ramsay's Catechism, first 14 sections. McLeod's Practical Reading Book, selected passages. Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar, Howard's Lat. Exercises. Dictation. Arithmetic, Text Book, Davis. First 8 rules.
Greek	43	4	—	7	14·75	4	½	1	—	Œdipus Rex, 700 lines. Xen. Memor. two-thirds of Bk. I.	—	—	—	20	5		
Latin	47	5	—	8	14·75	4	½	4	—	Horace, Odes, Bk. 1 and 2. Æneid, 7. Sallust, Jugurtha, 20 Chapters.	4	10	12	hrs. ¾			
French	21	3	1 1	6	13·75	2	¾	2	—	Liddell's Rome, Bk. 6, 7. Student's Gibbon. From Diocletian to Arcadius Honorius.							
German	3	1	1 1	3	14	2	½	2	—					min.			
Arithmetic	47	6	0 10	8	14·75	2	1	—	—	Portions of Butler's Geography, of Madvig's and Roby's Grammar, and of Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.	6	10	9	20			
Mathematics, pure, beside preceding	21	3	—	1	16	4	1½										
History	47	5	—	8	14·75	2	½	—	—	Contanseau's Livres des versions; Lamartine's Columbus, 50 pages.	4	10	3	20			
Geography	47	5	—	8	14·75	1	½	—	—		4	10	1	20			
English Grammar	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid, Bk. 6. Todhunter's Algebra, selected examples from the whole.	4	10	2	hrs. ½			
English Composition	8	—	—	8	—	—	Occasional Essay & Verse.			Davis' Arithmetical Examples, Dictation, Reading, Writing, Miscellaneous, in Decimal Fractions, Stocks, Discount, Equation of Payments, Barter, Profit and Loss.	—	—	1	½			
Reading	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	min. 20			
Writing	39	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	6	hrs.			
Dictation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	½			
Drawing	14	—	1 10	5	14·75	2	¾										

* No First Class in Second Half-year of 1864.

State of Modern School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 150*l.*; from fees 84*l.* and house; of second master, from endowment 70*l.*; from fees 69*l.*; of assistant master, from endowment 70*l.*; no fees; of French master, from endowment 20*l.*; from fees 22*l.*; of drawing master from endowment 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—101, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two or three miles; pay 3*l.* 4*s.*; French 1*l.* 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read easy language, and add short rows of figures.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit case of boys who are intended for certain lines of life. Three hours and a half per week given to religious instruction. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotion partly by half year's work and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by Cambridge Local Examiners. 10*l.* expended by Trustees in prizes.

Punishments; detention and caning; the latter publicly and unless inflicted by head master must be reported to him.

Playground, about half an acre.

No boy gone to any University during the last five years.

School time 42 weeks per annum, Study 30 hours per week, besides an hour and a half's preparation at home daily.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (Modern School).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Saddler.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Dissenting Parson.
" " - 2	Silk Manufacturer	" " - 2	Silk Manufacturer.
" " - 3	Manager of Silk Factory.	" " - 3	Draper.
" " - 4	Tallow Chandler.	" " - 4	Druggist.
" " - 5	Joiner.	" " - 5	Farmer.
" " - 6	Silk Manufacturer.	" " - 6	Silk Manufacturer.
" " - 7	Provision Dealer.	" " - 7	Brewer.
" " - 8	Tailor and Draper.	" " - 8	Silk Manufacturer.
" " - 9	Confectioner.	" " - 9	Brushmaker.
" " - 10	Draper.	" " - 10	Painter, &c.

From distances up to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (Modern School).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIFTH Class in each Subject.							Statistics of THIRD Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWER THIRD Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	107	2	—	73	13·4	6	½	1	3½	Books of Joshua and Judges, and Gospel of St. John.	34	10·3	6	½	1	3½	Book of Genesis and the Gospel of St. Matthew.							
French	21	3	21s.	2	15·4	2	2	2	4	Edinburgh High School Grammar, 38 pages of "Alfred the Great."	11	14·7	2	2	2	4	Edinburgh High School Grammar..	8	13·8	2	2	2	4	Edinburgh High School Grammar.
Arithmetic	107	8	—	4	14·7	3	¾	2	2¼	Taught from the black board.	23	14·3	3	¾	2	2¼	Taught from the black board.	3	9·9	12	⅝	—	10	Taught from the black board.
Book-keeping	31	2	—	16	14·9	1	1½	—	1½	Taught orally, double entry.	15	14·0	1	1½	—	1½	Taught orally, Single entry.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25	2	—	9	14·1	3	¾	3	2¼	Taught orally, to Quadratic Equations.	16	14·4	3	¾	3	2¼	Taughtorally, to simple equations.							
Chemistry	51	2	—	33	14·7	2	¾	—	1½	Taught by experiments, Inorganic Analysis.	18	12·10	2	¾	—	1½	Taught by experiment, Inorganic.							
History	73	2	—	33	14·7	4	¾	3	3	Taught orally, of England.	40	12·8	4	¾	3	3	Taught orally, of England.							
Geography	107	3	—	33	14·7	4	¾	2	3	Taught orally, the World	40	12·8	4	¾	2	3	Europe	34	10·3	2	¾	—	1½	England.
English Grammar.	95	3	—	33	14·7	4	¾	1	2¾	Analysis and Parsing and Etymology of the language of Goldsmith's "Traveller."	40	12·8	4	¾	1	2¾	Analysis and Parsing of Simple Sentences.	22	10·5	4	¾	2	3	Easy parsing.
English Composition.	73	2	—	33	14·7	—	—	3	—	Lectures on History, &c., carefully written out at home.	40	12·8	—	—	3	—	As in first class.							
Reading	107	6	—	12	15·1	1	¾	—	¾	- - - -	21	13·9	1	¾	—	¾	- - - -	12	9·11	6	¾	—	4	
Writing	107	3	—	33	14·7	6	¾	—	4¾	- - - -	40	12·8	6	¾	—	4¾	- - - -	34	10·3	4	¾	—	3	
Drawing	107	5	—	16	14·8	2	1	—	2	Geometry, Model, Perspective, and Shading.	6	14·0	2	¾	—	2	Freehand, Geometry, and Shading.	25	10·6	2	1	—	2	Freehand.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (Modern School).

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

[No records previous to the year 1860.]
In 1863, five boys passed the Junior Oxford Local Examination. in the 3rd Class.
In 1864, seven boys passed same as above.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

John Dixon, Esq., Castle Park, near Congleton, Cheshire.
Rev. John Thornycroft, Thornycroft Hall, near Congleton.
John B. Glegg, Esq., Withington Hall, Chelford, near Congleton.
Rev. John Daintry, North Rode, near Congleton.
Rev. C. A. J. Smith, The Parsonage, Macclesfield.
Edward Marsland, Esq., Henbury Hall, near Macclesfield.
Rev. Stephen Lea Wilson, The Vicarage, Prestbury.
Thomas Stringer, Esq., Sycamore Hill, near Macclesfield.
The Rev. Edward Massie, The Rectory, Gawsworth.
Wm. C. Brocklehurst, Esq., Butley Hall, Prestbury.
Wm. John Legh, Esq., M.P., Lyme Hall, Lyme Handley, Stockport.
John Coutts Antrobus, Esq., Eaton Hall, near Congleton.
The Rev. Wm. Pearson, North Rode, near Congleton.

Head Master of the Grammar School:
Rev. T. B. Cornish, M.A.

Head Master of the Modern School:
Mr. John Jackson:

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MALPAS.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE school is said to have been founded by subscription in the 17th century, but there is no record of the subscribers' intentions with regard to the management or the course of instruction. The income is only 25*l.* a year and cannot increase.

About 30 children attend, of whom 6 are free by nomination; the rest pay half a guinea a quarter and find their own books. The paying boys are the sons chiefly of farmers, in some cases of shopkeepers, never of labourers. Few remain after 13.

There is one master, who has taught in the school for 40 years. He professes land-surveying, mensuration, book-keeping, arithmetic, English history, Latin, writing and reading, but at the time of inspection there were no scholars learning either of the first three subjects. One was beginning Latin grammar. The reading and writing are good; the arithmetic is not far advanced. The discipline appeared to be good.

The school is in fact merely a separate National school for farmers' sons, who find here no advantage but that of seclusion from poorer boys; but the parents appear to be well satisfied with this and to desire no change.

The premises are not well adapted for a school. They are in the middle of the town. The house of the master (who keeps the post office there) is small; the schoolroom would not well hold above 40 boys, and there is no playground but a small yard.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 577. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Probably by Lord Cholmondeley and others, about the year 1690. No documents exist.

School Property.—A salary of 25*l.* paid to master by Marquis of Cholmondeley, and charged on Old Hall-farm in Malpas.

Buildings and site pretty well adapted to their purpose. Master's residence not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—By reputation, founded as a grammar school free to children of representatives of original subscribers.

Government and Masters.—In practice Marquis of Cholmondeley nominates master, on recommendation of Rector of the Upper Mediety, Malpas. No other trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 25*l.*; from fees 50*l.*; besides house.

Day Scholars.—39; average capitation fee 2*l.* 2*s.* Six free scholars nominated by Marquis of Cholmondeley.

Boarders.—None.

Sole Trustee:

The Marquis of Cholmondeley: Cholmondeley Castle; assisted by Chancellor Thurlow, Rectory, Malpas.

Master:

C. Danily.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MARPLE, STOCKPORT.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE endowment consists of small sums under different foundations, in all at present amounting to 3*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* a year. There used to accrue further the interest of a sum of 100*l.*, but this has been lost through the default of the person with whom the principal was deposited. The first foundation appears to have contemplated the teaching of grammar, without any limitation, to inhabitants of the district, but the later ones are limited to elementary instruction of children from Marple.

The school formerly educated (in elementary subjects) from 30 to 60 scholars, but is now wholly in abeyance. The building is in a state of ruin, and there is no master. One principal cause of the decline of this school has been the rise of a good National school in the town.

The trustees desire to have the endowment applied to some other purpose, and to be relieved from a responsibility to which no usefulness is attached.

A claim is made by the Dissenters, who are numerous, to share in any future benefits of the foundation. Their claim, so far as it rests on the supposed religious views of Mr. Bradshawe, one of the founders, appears to be groundless, the Mr. Bradshawe in question (who lived about 1714) being confounded with the Bradshaw of the Commonwealth. But as some of these gentlemen express their willingness to revive the school at their own cost, on condition of being admitted to share in the management, and of a sufficient conscience clause being added to the rules, it seems clear that education would be benefited by the change.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi., 560, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original in reign of King James I. Thomas Bradshawe, by deed, 14 Feb. 1740, declared trusts of 100*l.* which he had given for the use of schoolmaster. Endowment augmented with 20*s.* per annum by George Barnes by will, 15 Nov. 1699, with 10*l.* by will of John Sydebothom, 15 Dec. 1714, and by Peter Low with 2*l.*

School Property.—Annual income about 3*l.* 12*s.*, arising from small rents charged upon lands in township. No probable increase.

Buildings old and in bad repair. Master's residence not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of children in a grammar school (original foundation). Eight poor children born and residing in Marple to be nominated by donor and his heirs, and four other poor children of Marple to be nominated by minister of Marple Chapel (Bradshawe's gift). Two poor children born and residing in township of Marple (Sydebotham's gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (original foundation), reading, writing, Church Catechism, and principles of the Christian religion (Bradshawe's gift). Reading, writing, and principles of religion gratis (Sydebotham's gift).

Government and Masters.—Four trustees; appoint master. New trustees appointed by continuing trustees.

State of School.

In abeyance.

Trustees, (1866):

Eli Rowbottom, Yeoman.
William Johnson, Esq.
James Shepley, Cotton Manufacturer.
John Rowbottom, Grocer.
} All of Marple.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MOTTRAM IN LONGDENDALE.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE income is at present about 90*l.* a year, but will soon rise to about 120*l.* The foundation appears to have been intended to provide for the maintenance of a religious, honest, and learned person as a schoolmaster in Mottram, to train up and instruct children in reading, writing, and in the Greek, Latin, and English tongues. A new scheme (1857) vested the government in five resident trustees, with power to fix the amounts of fees within certain limits (1*l.* to 3*l.*), and to admit scholars free on the ground of extreme poverty, and required the master to be a member of the Church of England.

For many years previous to the new scheme the school appears to have been made useless by the misconduct of the then head master, but under the scheme it has been revived by the trustees, and utilised as a place of somewhat higher education than that which is given in the National school. 34 boys, for the most part the sons of tradesmen and farmers, now receive instruction rising from reading and writing to English grammar and history, drawing, mensuration, a little Euclid, and a little Latin. The result appears, on the whole, to answer the founder's intention, since the labouring class is apparently excluded only by the fees which are necessary to be exacted in order to make the school of any use beyond that for which the National school can provide.

The master (who is unassisted) appears to be competent, and the discipline and instruction are good. In particular, the arithmetic and English history were much above the average. The scholars receive what they desire, and but for the early age (12 to 13) at which business generally calls them away) would receive a good education. The reports of the Government inspector have been very favourable.

There is but one room, sufficient at present, but likely to become insufficient in course of time. There is no playground, and no accommodation for boarders or the master.

The views of the trustees and parents were very diverse. The majority of those consulted (including a minority of the trustees, but that minority which has laboured most for the good of the school) were strongly in favour of the highest fees which the scheme allows, and of maintaining the restriction of the benefits of the education chiefly to the middle class of the place; and some parents averred that, if the school were opened to children of the labouring class, they would remove their sons to private schools. But the majority of the trustees, and some of the parents, declared for a reduction of the fees to the lowest amount allowed by the scheme, for the admission of more poor boys free, and for the adaptation of the instruction to a lower class.

There cannot be much doubt that the changes proposed by the latter party would be fatal to the school as a place of education

somewhat above the average range. The extended freedom would so lessen the income that a good master could not be obtained, and the result would be a second National school or a return to the former state of abeyance.

But both this and the National school would probably be improved by the annual promotion, by competition, of a limited number of boys from the lower school to be free in the higher.

In any case, the number of free boys to be admitted without competition ought to be limited. By the scheme the trustees have power to admit as many as they please, a power which may at any time be used fatally for the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi., 495, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment..—By will of Robert Garsett, 4 March 1612, who gave 100*l.* for the maintenance of a free school if any other gentleman would do the like. The other 100*l.* given by Sir Richard Wilbraham. Further endowment by Nicholas Dearnley of 30*l.*, not now traceable; also 5*l.* yearly from Robert Hyde in 1684. Deeds in a box, belonging to trustees, at vicarage.

Schoool Property.—Consists of 49a. 1r. 22p. of land in parish of Bunbury, let at 63*l.* a year, an annual charge of 5*l.* paid out of premises in the parish of Stockport, and a house in Queen Street, Manchester, let for 10*s.* a week, the origin of which endowment is uncertain. Whole income applied to school. Total in 1864, 94*l.* gross, besides 5*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* interest on money accumulated; about 89*l.* net. Value of Manchester property probably increasing.

Buildings and site good, but no residence for master or playground at present.

Objects of Trust.—A free school (Garsett's will) for the maintenance of a religious, honest, and learned schoolmaster to train up and instruct children (Decree of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1619). For all boys of the age of six years and upwards, being of good character, able to read (unless unfitted by infectious disorder or other sufficient cause), to the extent and capacity of the school, on payment. No scholar to remain after 18 (Scheme, A.D. 1857).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and the Greek, Latin, and English tongues (Decree of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1619). Principles of the Christian religion, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of natural philosophy, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, land surveying, drawing and principles of designing, reading and writing, and such other branches of education as seem expedient to trustees. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 2 Nov. 1857. Trustees, six, vicar being one ex-officio; must reside within seven miles of parish, half a quorum, chairman a casting vote; when trustees reduced to four, vacancies filled by court or authority of competent jurisdiction.

Master must be of Church of England; may not hold other employment. Appointed by heirs of Robert Garsett alternately with heirs of Sir Richard Wilbraham; after eight months' default, by vicar and churchwardens; after four more months' default, by Bishop of Chester, or, if he fail to do so within one month, by trustees. Removed by the persons, their heirs male or successors, who appointed him. No appointment or removal without sanction of Charity Commissioners.

Master may take 10, or with consent of trustees, 20 boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 60*l.*, and 10*l.* in lieu of residence, from two-thirds capitation fees 25*l.*, besides profits of boarders. No assistants.

Day Scholars.—37, chiefly under 14 years old, sons of tradesmen or overlookers, from distances up to three miles. Pay for general work, under 10, 1*l.*; above 10, 2*l.*; music, French, or German, 4*l.* 4*s.* each.

Boarders.—Two in head master's house, sons of tradesmen. Four meals a day; meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 22*l.* to 30*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom 840 feet. Hours 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. in summer, 7½ A.M. to 8½ P.M. in winter.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by reading chiefly. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture history and Church catechism, the latter not compulsory on Non-conformists. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotion partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination twice a year by trustees and by Government inspector; prizes and certificates of merit given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, suspension, and caning; the last publicly.

No playground at present. No bounds.

No boy gone to any University during the last five years.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation which is an hour and a half per day for boarders. Playtime about 10½ hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENT.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Corn Dealer and Grocer.	Mottram - -	300 yards.
„ „ - 2	Mill Manager -	Charlesworth -	2 miles.
„ „ - 3	Grocer - -	Broadbottom -	1 mile.
„ „ - 4	Engineer - -	Hyde - -	3 miles.
„ „ - 5	Builder - -	Charlesworth -	2 do.
„ „ - 6	Innkeeper - -	Woolley Bridge -	1¼ do.
„ „ - 7	Clerk - -	Hyde - -	3 do.
„ „ - 8	Innkeeper - -	Mottram - -	100 yards.
„ „ - 9	Butcher - -	Hollingworth -	1 mile.
„ „ - 10	Clogger - -	Hadfield - -	2 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Managing Mechanic	Hollingworth -	1¼ do.
„ „ - 2	Builder - -	Charlesworth -	2 do.
„ „ - 3	Mill Overlooker -	Dinting - -	2½ do.
„ „ - 4	Cotton Master -	Thorncliffe -	1¼ do.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Broadbottom -	1 do.
„ „ - 6	Grocer - -	Mottram - -	120 yards.
„ „ - 7	Labourer - -	Do. - -	50 do.
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do. do.
„ „ - 9	Cotton Master -	Chisworth -	2½ miles.
„ „ - 10	Innkeeper - -	Mottram.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H. M.			Y.		hrs.		hrs.			Y.		H.		HM.	
Religious Knowledge.	36	Altogether.		13	13·4	3	45	2	2.15	Bible,—Joshua, Judges, Samuel, St. Matthew, and Acts of the Apostles. Texts to Church Catechism.	14	10	3	45	1	2.15	Same, Church Catechism.	9	8	3	45	—	2.15	Same. Church Catechism.
Latin	7	1	—	7	—	2	45	2	1.30	Principia Latina, Part 1 to page 49.													
Arithmetic	36	3	—	15	—	3	45	2 exs. dly.	2.15	Trotter's Arithmetic, Part 2; to Decimals.	12	—	3	45	2 exs. dly.	2.15	Trotter's Arithmetic, Part 1, Compd. Rules.	9	8	8	45	2 exs. dly.	6.0	
Book-keeping	11	1	—	11	—	2	—	—	1.30	Hutton's Book-keeping.													
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	1	—	15	—	2	—	—	1.30	Nesbit's, Part 2.													
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	Euclid		—	10	—	2	—	—	1.30	Pott's, Book 1.													
	Algebra			10	—	2	—	—	1.30	Scott's Bridges, Simple Equations.													
History	13	1	—	13	—	2	—	1	1.30	Kings of England; to Henry VII.													
Geography	25	2	—	13	—	2	—	2	1.30	Glyde's Elementary	12	—	2	—	2	1.30	Same.						
English Grammar.	28	3	—	13	—	2	—	2	1.30	Morell's Gr. and Analysis	12	—	2	—	2	1.30	Grammar for beginners	3	—	2	—	2	1.30	Same.
English Composition.	25	2	—	13	—	1	—	3	45	Dictation	12	—	2	—	—	1.30								
Reading	36	3	—	13	—	3	—	—	2.15	History and Chambers 5th.	14	—	6	—	—	4.30	Constable's 3rd.	9	—	6	—	—	4.30	Constable's 1st and 2d.
Writing	36	3	—	13	—	2	—	—	1.30	Darnell's Copy Books	14	—	4	—	—	3.0	Same	9	—	5	—	—	3.45	
Music	36	Simultaneously		2	30	—	1.0			Hullah's, Book 1, Tonic-sol-fa.	—	—	2	30	—	1.0		—	—	2	30	—	1.0	
Drawing	36	36	—	13	—	2	60	—	2.0		14	—	2	60	—	2.0		9	—	2	45	—	1.30	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. W. Henry Jones (ex officio), M.A., Vicarage, Mottram.
John Hollinworth, Esq., Hollingworth.
Wm. Hill, Farmer, Broadbottom.
Geo. Dakin, Farmer, Mottram.
Thomas Tinker, Corndealer, Mottram.

Master:

George Green.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NANTWICH.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THERE is no evidence of the founders' intentions. The existing school has been formed by the consolidation of the old grammar school foundation with that of a blue-cap school. The total income from both sources is about 30*l.* Some years ago one of the trustees built a school-room, with a small class room and a master's house. These buildings are handsome, but too small, the school-room being not sufficient for more than about 35 boys, and the house not able to accommodate more than six boarders. The playground is very small.

All the subjects directed by the scheme of 1860 are professed, except drawing, singing, and natural science.

The population of the township is above 6,000, and includes many tradesmen and farmers; yet there are only 20 boys in the school. Their ages vary from 7 to 15. They pay 50*s.* a year if under 10, and 5*l.* after that age, and find their own books. Two of the trustees are entitled to nominate six free boys, but the number is seldom filled up.

The reading, writing, and spelling are good, the history and Latin small. The arithmetic does not at present reach double proportion. No boy could work a sum in practice, and none are now learning mensuration. The discipline is good. The education is suited to the needs of the boys, so far as it goes; and, considering the difficulties of the school, the progress made is, on the whole, satisfactory.

One cause of the remarkable disproportion between the numbers of the population and of the school is that the Dissenters, who are numerous, give their support almost exclusively to a private school kept by a Dissenter. The fee charged in it is, for day-boys, four guineas, besides extras. Nothing is taught or done in the grammar school of a character likely to give offence.

It is thought that the school could be increased if the school-room and the house could be enlarged, and an assistant master, or even a pupil teacher, provided. In that case the fees might be raised. There is a considerable demand in the town for Latin, as well as for good commercial instruction. The chief requisite is an enterprising master, willing and able to risk something for the chance of a future return.

It is desired, and it seems desirable, that the free nominations should be given by competition to the best boys out of the National School, and that there should be examinations by independent examiners. No further changes are desired.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep, xxxi., 644, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. Buildings erected by John and Thomas Thrush in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but now pulled down, and a new schoolhouse and master's residence erected on a different site by George Fortescue Wilbraham, Esq. The endowments of a school formerly known as the Blue Cap School are now amalgamated with those of the grammar school.

School Property.—Consists of 723*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* consols, and 73*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* reduced 3 per cents, in names of the official trustees of charitable funds, and an annual sum of 6*l.* 14*s.* or thereabouts, being four thirty-fifths of the net income arising from certain property vested in the churchwardens as part of the consolidated charities of Nantwich. Annual income 30*l.* 12*s.* gross, about 21*l.* net, after payment of rates, taxes, insurance, &c.

Buildings and site good. Master's house will receive six boarders.

Objects of Trust.—As to a small part of the endowment given by John Bromhall, for teaching poor boys to read, write, and cast accounts. (Codicil to John Bromhall's will, 3 Jan., A.D. 1731.) All boys residing in the parish of Nantwich, of the age of five years and upwards, of good character (unless unfitted by infectious disorder or other sufficient cause,) to the extent and capacity of the school, to be admitted on payment. No boy to remain after 16. Trustees may fill up number from other places. Owners of Delamere House and Crewe Hall respectively may nominate respectively four and two free boys from parish of Nantwich. (Scheme, A.D. 1860.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Original, except as to Mr. Bromhall's benefaction, unknown. Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, book-keeping, land surveying, drawing, and the principles of designing and singing, and such other branches of education, including classics and French, as to the trustees may seem expedient. (Scheme),

Government and Masters.—Scheme directed by Court of Chancery, 22 March 1860, for regulation and management of the consolidated school of the grammar and Blue Cap schools at Nantwich.

Trustees, nine, owners of Crewe Hall and Delamere House, rector and churchwardens of Nantwich ex officio, must reside within five miles of the parish; three a quorum, chairman a casting vote. Appoint and dismiss head and all other masters. When non-official trustees reduced to one, vacancies supplied by court or authority of competent jurisdiction.

Head master must be of Church of England. May not hold any office which in opinion of trustees may be liable to interfere with his school duties.

Head master allowed to take such number of boarders as trustees approve.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 30*l.*, from three-fourths capitation fees 54*l.*, besides house and profits from two boarders. No assistants.

Day Scholars.—20, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from professional, mercantile, trading, and agricultural classes, from distances up to five miles; pay for general work, under 10, 2*l.* 10*s.*; above 10, 5*l.* Books, under 10, 4*s.*; above 10, 12*s.* Fires, 2*s.* Stationery, 10*s.* Free boys receive their education gratuitously, other charges paid for them by trustees. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—Two, both in head master's house, one a weekly boarder. Terms, for the last mentioned 30 guineas, for the other 35 guineas, for board and instruction. Books, washing, and dancing, 8*l.* Highest bill, 45*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read an easy lesson.

School classified by English chiefly. School course modified at parent's desire, to suit boys subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture

history and Church Catechism, the latter not compulsory on non-conformists. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotion by half-year's work.

Examination once a year by rector and curate, appointed by trustees. Prizes for proficiency in examination, half-year's work and good conduct.

Punishments: impositions, no corporal punishment.

Playground, less than 10 yards square. Boarders walk with head master.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 25 weeks per annum. One half of lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Ex officio:

The Right Hon. Hungerford Lord Crewe, as owner of Crewe Hall.

George Fortescue Wilbraham, Esq., as owner of Delamere, Northwich, Cheshire.

Rev. Andrew Fuller Chater, as Rector of Nantwich.

The Churchwardens of Nantwich.

Thomas Williamson, Surgeon, Nantwich.

Edward Hounsum Griffiths, Bookseller, Nantwich.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thomas William Hensley, Solicitor, Nantwich.

Head Master:

Rev. James Vaughan Crispin.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon's Widow -	Nantwich -	200 yards.
" " - 2	Currier - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 3	Chemist - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Worleston -	2 miles.
" " - 5	Timber Merchant -	Nantwich - -	1 mile.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Baddiley - -	2 miles.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Worleston - -	Do.
" " - 8	Confectioner -	Nantwich -	¾ mile.
" " - 9	Coachman -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Baddiley - -	4½ miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Stapeley - -	2 miles.
" " - 2	Draper - -	Nantwich -	¾ mile.
" " - 3	Supervisor -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 4	Coach Builder -	Do. - -	¾ mile.
" " - 5	Chemist - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 6	Auctioneer -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 7	Grocer, &c. -	Do. - -	¾ mile.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	200 yards.
" " - 9	Surgeon's Widow -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Baddiley -	2 miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (NANTWICH GR. SCH.)

Subject.	Number of Boys learning each Subject in whole School.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. Average Age 13 years.		Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. Average Age 11 years.		Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. Average Age, 10 years.	
		Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	23	16	Books of Joshua and Judges. Church Catechism.	10	Books of Joshua and Judges. Church Catechism.	—	Books of Joshua and Judges. Church Catechism.
Latin - -	17	2	Virgil's Æneid, Books 1-2. Cæsar's Com., 1-3.	10	Arnold's Henry's First Latin, 1st 60 pages.	5	Latin Grammar (Eton), to end of Adjectives.
French - -	16	3	Télémaque, Books 1, 2 -	9	Christison's Recueil de Fables, 20 pages. Ahn's French (First Book), pages 40. French Verbs.	4	Ahn's First French, pages 1-20.
Arithmetic -	23	4	Irish Society's Arithmetic, Practice to Fractions. Selections from Cropley's Calculator. Selections from Colenso's Arithmetic. Mensuration.	—	Irish Society's Arithmetic, from Compound Addition to Practice.	—	First four rules, simple.
Mensuration and Surveying.	4	4					
Natural History.	—	—	Lectures, magic lantern, &c.	—	Lectures, magic lantern -	—	Lectures, magic lantern.
History - -	23	16	Lectures and reading.		Lectures and reading -		Lectures and reading.
Geography -	23	16	Lectures and reading -	—	Lectures and reading -	—	Lectures and reading.
English Grammar.	16	16	Lectures - - - -	—		—	
English Composition.	16	16					
Reading - -	23	16	Outlines of English History. Irish Society's Geography and Reader.	—	Outlines of English History. Irish Society's Geography and Reader.		
Writing - -	23	16					

THE FREE SCHOOL, DARNHALL, OVER.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE endowment, the net annual value of which is now about 100*l.*, was given for the maintenance of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress to teach the youth and children of the inhabitants of Darnhall, or its neighbourhood, the principles of the Christian religion, and the sound knowledge of reading, writing, understanding, and penning of the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, both in prose and verse. Children of the parishes of Whitegate and Over and of the township of Weaver were to be free, within such numbers as the teacher could manage. Women children were not to stay beyond the age of nine at most.

The school has long been nothing more than a parish school, and even as such is at present very inefficient, although there is an average attendance of 60 boys (out of 80 on the books) in one room, and of 30 girls (out of 50 on the books) in another. These are chiefly the children of farm labourers, but about eight boys and six girls are children of farmers or shopkeepers. They come very young, and seldom remain till 13. The fees charged are 1*d.* a week for reading, and an additional half-crown a quarter for writing. None are free. There was no subject, except spelling, in which the instruction passed the standard of even inferior National schools.

The population of the parish is large, and there are many tenant farmers. There can be no doubt that with so considerable an endowment much more might be made of the school. The schoolrooms are sufficient, though not convenient, and the master's house is good. Nothing more seems to be needed to make the mastership attractive than such an addition to the master's house as would provide for a small number of middle class boarders.

The present master has been 44 years in office, and is anxious to be pensioned off.

A new scheme has lately been approved by the Charity Commissioners, but has not yet come into operation. For the old trustees, of whom some had died and the rest refused to act, it substitutes the vicars of Whitegate and Over as *ex-officio* trustees, and three non-official persons, of whom one lives in Lincolnshire, and another, it is thought certain, will do nothing but add to the respectability of the trust. A constitution which practically leaves the power in the hands of the two vicars as *ex-officio* trustees is regarded with great dislike by the Dissenters, who are said to be a majority in the population, and may thus be prejudicial to the school.

A clause which limits the rate of head money to not above 4*d* a week in the case of children from St. Chads, Over, Whitegate, and Weaver township may be found injurious.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The removal of future masters and mistresses without cause is provided for.

Some points in the management of the trust property by former deceased trustees are subjects of great complaint, but no good seems attainable by an investigation of them at this distance of time.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 608, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 20 May 1699, Thomas Lee, who had received 200*l.* from Elizabeth Venables for that purpose, gave premises at Newton for the maintenance of a schoolmaster or mistress. Deeds ought to be in custody of owner of Darnhall Hall; not accessible to public.

School Property.—Annual income from rent of 59¼ acres, 100*l.* gross, about 90*l.* net, of which 70*l.* paid as salary of master and mistress. No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted for their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For all the children of householders and inhabitants that inhabit and dwell within parishes of Whitegate and Over, and in the township of Weever, free, provided that the number exceed not the convenient ability of the teacher for their profitable instruction, which, to determine, shall be referred to the trustees. Women children not to continue in the school above nine years, nor longer than to learn to read English. (Founder's Statutes, A.D. 1698.) Schools open to children of all resident inhabitants of St. Chads and St. John, Over, township of Darnhall, and the other portions of parish of Whitegate and township of Weaver; subject to preferential rights of above-named places, children from adjoining places admissible, Fee not exceeding 4*d.* a week may be charged, and applied by trustees for purposes of school (scheme, 1865).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, understanding and penning of the English, Latin, and Greek tongues both in prose and verse. Tully, Cæsar, &c. for prose, Terence and Virgil for verse. No matter to be taught out of any author that may hinder godliness. (Founder's Statutes.) Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, general history and geography, and other subjects of useful knowledge. Religious instruction in the Bible and principles of Christian religion (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 1st March 1865.

Vicars of Whitegate and Over *ex officio*, and three others, resident within seven miles of schoolhouse, are trustees. Vacancies supplied by election of continuing trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners. Three a quorum; chairman elected at every meeting, has a casting vote. They appoint, and for reasonable cause, or after three months' notice, remove master and mistress; other teachers, if any, appointed and removable at discretion by trustees. An annual examination by H.M. inspector or other competent person.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character—Mixed elementary.

Masters.—Master and mistress have held office more than 44 years, and desire to be superannuated. Their joint salary is 70*l.*

Day Scholars.—About 80 boys and girls, chiefly children of labourers, from distances up to four miles.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know their letters.

School course modified to suit case of boys who show aptitude for particular studies, or are intended by their parents for certain lines of life. School opened with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency, and separate for each subject.
Examination once a year by trustees.
Corporal punishment inflicted privately.
Playground half an acre.
No boy gone to any other place of education within the last five years.
School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 35 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

George Fortescue Wilbraham, Esq., Delamere House, Northwich, Cheshire.
Rev. William Whitley, Vicar of Whitegate, Northwich, Cheshire.
Rev. Nathan Jackson, Vicar of Over, near Winsford, Cheshire.
William Hosken Harper, Esq., Davenham, Cheshire.

Clerk to Trustees:

Messrs. Blake and Trafford, Northwich, Cheshire.

Master:

Richard Woodward.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SANDBACH.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE earliest endowment (1677) appears to have been by contributions for the maintenance of a school and a master for the instruction of twenty poor boys of Sandbach in reading free of cost, and of other scholars, according to their requirements, for payment. A conveyance of the school-house of 1718 mentions English, Latin, and Greek. The income of the school down to 1848 was about 80*l.* per annum; but in that year a new scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls and embodied in an Act of Parliament for the administration of the large general charities of Sandbach, provided amongst other things for the purchase of a new site, the erection of a new school with a residence, and the application of 300*l.* a year to education out of the consolidated funds. Of this 300*l.* two thirds was to be applied to the grammar school, and one third in aid of the national schools of Sandbach for boys and girls. The Act further provided, with reference to the grammar school, that it should be open to all the children of inhabitants of the parish of Sandbach between the ages of seven and eighteen, that fees not exceeding 10*s.* a quarter should be imposed, and that the head and second masters should be members of the Church of England, and should be removable by the trustees.

Under this Act a site was accordingly bought, a handsome building erected, comprising a large schoolroom, capable of accommodating about 110 boys, three good class rooms, and masters' houses with rooms for boarders, and the school re-opened under a new master, a fellow of a college at Oxford, the head master being allowed to take 30 boarders at 50*l.* a year, and the second master 20 at 30*l.*

The governing idea of the trustees and master in the management of the school so reorganized, has been to give a good and widely extended middle-class education, chiefly of a practical kind, and especially adapted to the agricultural class, which is predominant in the neighbourhood. With a view to making the education more practical, it was in 1856 determined to form a special class for natural philosophy, and in particular for agricultural chemistry, and, to provide for the necessary additional master, the fees payable by scholars, not sons of inhabitants, were ultimately raised by 5*l.* a year. The immediate effect was to drive from the school 35 such scholars, who have never returned. But as the boarders (nearly all of whom were liable to pay the increased fee) were not diminished, the pecuniary object was to a great extent secured; two additional masters have been maintained from this source, and the desired subjects are taught.

There are now 83 scholars, of whom 27 are head master's boarders, 20 second master's boarders, and the rest day-boys. Day-boys, if sons of inhabitants of the township, pay 2*l.* a year,

if sons of strangers 10*l*. None are free. Few remain beyond 15, and consequently few receive the full benefit of the education. Many not only leave early but come late, and instances occur of farmers bringing youths of 13 or 14, almost totally ignorant, to learn Latin and chemistry, and be "finished" in other subjects in a year or even in a quarter. The number of the day-boys is at present less than the average by reason of the cattle plague. There are many Dissenters in the school.

The subjects of instruction (besides the elementary subjects) are divinity, classics, mathematics, history, French, German, music, and natural science. Boys learning classics are arranged in three forms, the others in two forms called removes, the highest remove ranking next to the highest form. This arrangement lessens the apparent distinction between classical and non-classical scholars. The removes learn more mathematics or mensuration or book-keeping, or other commercial subjects, during the hours which the forms give to classics. The boys in the removes are about two fifths of the whole school. It is found that they leave school about a year earlier than the others, and whilst there do not advance so rapidly even in their own subjects, even with the additional time that they devote to them.

Surveying and drawing are in the summer taught in the fields. Half the school learn them. Music is learnt by twelve. About three fifths learn French, and one fifth German. Natural science is compulsory.

The instruction, so far as it was tested, appeared to be more wide than advanced or accurate. In Latin only four boys, in Greek only three, reached the level of the upper third in a great school, and even these were followed only at a long interval. The English history was vague, no other history is taught. Mathematics are not carried far; but in arithmetic long sums were worked with unusual rapidity and accuracy; and several boys could speak French.

Whatever the defects may be of this extended education it seems probable that one less wide would be less popular, and that the popularity which is the result of its extension saves many boys from private commercial schools, less practical and more superficial.

The trustees and the head master agree in desiring that the number of boarders should be increased in order that more masters at better salaries may be provided and exhibitions founded which might induce longer stay in the school. At present the head master's house is insufficient even for the number which he is allowed to take. There will be funds for an extension of the buildings about the year 1870, after the completion of the 20 almshouses directed by the Act of 1848 to be built.

It is thought that so much of the 100*l*. a year which by the Act is given to the National schools as belongs to boys might be used more beneficially and more in accordance with the spirit of the founders' intentions in payment of fees of deserving boys to be chosen by competition for promotion to the grammar school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The effect of the increase of fees payable by day-boys not belonging to the township to 10*l.* was, as is stated above, to drive that class from the school. The trustees agree that it is desirable to remedy this by transferring a greater part of the burden to the head master's boarders.

The head master desires that drawing, surveying, French, German, and drill should be made compulsory on all boys. The effect would be rather to lessen the labour of teaching, and it is doubtful whether in a school of this kind the boys are enabled to advance any further in some subjects by omitting others.

Under the Act of 1848, 200*l.* a year is given in doles, and 20 almshouses have to be provided and maintained, although even the present number cannot be filled It is thought that a middle class girls' school would be very useful in Sandbach, but there are no funds available for the purpose.

Some provision ought to be made for the compulsory superannuation of the present second master. He was formerly master of the National school, and is not qualified for his present position. The second master should in future be removable by the head master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 705. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir John Crewe, by deed, 22 June 1677 gave a rentcharge of 17*s.* 4*d.* issuing out of lands at Stoke upon Tern in Shropshire for benefit of schoolmaster. By deed, 10 Dec. 1718, trusts were declared of a sum of 257*l.* raised by subscription, and of schoolhouse. Charles Ward, by will, gave 200*l.* which with other sums given for school and poor was laid out in lands at Smallwood in parish of Astbury. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—About 67 acres of land. Annual income of school property 145*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Supplemented under authority of scheme with such a sum derived from certain consolidated charities as will make up incomes of head and under master to 140*l.* and 60*l.* a year respectively. No probable increase.

Buildings and site very well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of about 35 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching 20 poor boys of parish (Crewe's gift). Three boys to be named by John Jervis and his heirs, to be called Ward's scholars, to be taught and instructed until they shall be fit for one of the universities (Ward's will). School for education of boys, open to all children of inhabitants of parish, of age of seven years, not afflicted with infectious distemper. May stay until 18 (Scheme A.D. 1848).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading English only, Lord's Prayer, Creed, Ten Commandments, and Church Catechism. Nothing to hinder master from instructing any other scholars either in English, Latin, Greek, or otherwise, or taking any gratuity for so doing (Trust Deed, A.D. 1718). Course of instruction to be such as shall be approved by trustees, conjointly with head master (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by private Act of Parliament, 11 & 12 Vict. c. xi., 31 August 1848.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Trustees: 15 residents in parish or within 15 miles of boundaries thereof possessed of real property of annual value of 30*l.* above all reprizes, or clear yearly income of 200*l.*; appoint and dismiss head and under master.

Continuing trustees elect others to fill vacancies.

Foundation masters must be of Church of England.

All masters allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment, 140*l.* besides house and profits of boarders; of undermaster from endowment 60*l.* besides profits of boarders; of mathematical master and natural philosophy master 130*l.* each raised by fees. French, German, drawing, drill, and assistant classical master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—[40 in Dec. 1867, of whom 29 under 14 years of age] come from distances up to six miles. Do not attend on Sunday. Non-residents pay 2*l.* 5*s.* per quarter.

Boarders.—[54 in Dec. 1867. Four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms for board and instruction, 50*l.* in head master's, 30*l.* in under master's house. Hours 6½ a.m. 8½ to 10 p.m. Trustees' permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School variously classified according to subject Greek and Latin not compulsory. Two-fifths of whole number of boys do not learn classics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in scripture history, Greek Testament, and doctrines and articles of church. Church Catechism not compulsory on those whose parents object. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions, partly by marks and partly by examination; depend on boys' proficiency in mathematics, natural science, and modern languages as well as in classics.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET of the SANDBACH CHARITY ESTATES, for the Year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	869	16	2¼
Rents of estates	615	9	7
Garden rents for old poor house land	3	18	5
School estate (5*l.* unpaid)	140	17	4
Mine rents	1,283	12	2
Dividends	67	4	6
Interest on cash in bank (almshouses account)	6	7	10
	£2,987	6	0¼

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Specific payments, pursuant to 11th and 12th Vict.				6	13	0
Clothing and coals supplied to poor of five townships				176	18	0
Coal to 11 almspeople and bread distributed by churchwardens				29	12	6
Sandbach National Schools				100	0	0
Grammar School:—						
Masters' salaries	200	0	0			
Rent of room for day boys to dine in	5	0	0			
Do. last half of 1866	2	10	0			
Repairs	27	17	6			
Insurance	4	4	0			
Taxes	5	3	10			
				244	15	4
Repairs and improvements of charity estates				303	2	9
Almshouses account				955	4	3
Management, clerk's salary, &c.				79	12	4½
				£1,895	18	2½
Balance				1,091	7	9¾
				£2,987	6	0¼

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Examination at Christmas by masters, at Midsummer by an examiner approved by trustees or head master. Prizes given by head master and trustees.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishment; the latter privately; all by head master only. No monitorial system.

Playground five acres. Drilling for boarders three times a week. Head master's boarders always under supervision of a master. Boys not allowed to go beyond playground. A covered playroom for bad weather erected by head master. House rented by head master as a sanatorium, 300 yards from school.

Only a few boys gone to any university within the last five years.

Schooltime 42 weeks per annum. Study 36 hours in summer and 30 in winter per week, besides time for preparation, which is two hours and a half a day in head master's house. Playtime four hours and a half five days a week and whole holiday on Saturday.

Time Table.

In the highest form the school time is divided between the following subjects:

Greek, Latin, History, and Divinity	12 hours.
Mathematics, Euclid, arithmetic, &c.	11 „
Natural science	4 „

i. Every boy who learns French, German, or drawing has three hours a week allowed for each subject, exclusive of preparation.

ii. No classical lesson is given without questions being asked on ancient history and geography.

These two remarks apply to all classes.

In the next form—

Greek, Latin, history, and divinity	14 hours.
Arithmetic, &c.	10 „
Natural science	4 „
Geography	2 „

In the next form—

Latin, English, history, and divinity	17 hours.
Arithmetic	7 „
Writing, dictation, geography	7 „

In the lowest form—

Latin, history, and divinity	10 hours.
Arithmetic	12 „
Writing, spelling, dictation, and geography	10 „

In the upper remove—

Divinity, history, English	7 hours.
Arithmetic	11 „
Natural science	8 „
Writing, book-keeping, &c.	6 „

In the second remove—

Divinity, history, English	6 hours.
Arithmetic	10 „
Writing, mapping, &c.	7 „
Spelling and dictation	8 „

Ages of Boys at admission.

From January 1856 to December 1864, 318 boys were admitted into the School.

Of the age of	7	8 boys.
„	8	32 „
„	9	34 „
„	10	38 „
„	11	55 „
„	12	52 „
„	13	44 „
„	14	29 „
„	15	18 „
„	16	6 „

Average age of boys admitted each year into the school from 1856 to 1864

Under 10	9¼ boys.
From 10–14	23⅝ „
Over 14	6⅝ „

Boys are sons of clergymen, barristers, medical men, manufacturers, tradesmen, farmers, &c.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Honourable Hungerford Lord Crewe, Crewe Hall, Cheshire.
Randle Wilbraham, Esq., Rode Hall, Cheshire.
George Fortescue Wilbraham, Esq., Delamere, Cheshire.
Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart., Peover Hall, Cheshire.
George Holland Ackers, Esq., Moreton Hall, Cheshire.
George William Latham, Esq., Bradwall Hall, Cheshire.
Thomas Plant, Esq., Elworth Hall, Cheshire.
John Barrington, Esq., Kempsey Manor, Newport, Salop.
John Williams Makin, Esq., Sandbach, Cheshire.
Mr. Thomas Stringer, Sandbach, Cheshire.
Mr. Thomas Whittingham, Sandbach, Cheshire.
Mr. John Latham, Sandbach, Cheshire.
The Rev. Sydney Henry Armitstead, Incumbent of St. John's, Sandbach.
Joseph St. John Yates, Judge of County Courts, Wellbank, Bradwall, near Sandbach.
The Rev. John Richard Armitstead, Vicar of Sandbach, The Vicarage, Sandbach.

Clerk to Trustees:
Joseph Remer.

Head Master:
Rev. Lewis Evans, M.A., Oxon.

Under Master:
Christopher Herring.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, STOCKPORT.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE endowment (so far as it regards this school) was given for a "grand school" in Stockport, for the free instruction "of all manner of persons' children, and others that would come to learn, "as well of the town of Stockport as of other towns thereabouts," in the science of grammar. The income is now about 306*l.* per annum.

The school is at present managed under a new scheme of 1860, comprises an upper and a lower department, and educates in the two together about 180 boys, of whom 30 are free. The upper school occupies the larger room, is the more popular, and has about 130 scholars as against about 50 in the lower. It is primarily classical, whilst the lower school is commercial, but both are under the management of the same head master, and are attended by generally but not entirely similar classes of children. In the lower school the scholars are allowed to remain, and do for the most part remain, till the age of 14, but in the upper, while they are allowed to stay till 18, they in fact seldom stay beyond 15. They are of classes intended by the founder, but not of all the classes which he intended. The very general terms of his direction would appear to include older persons as well as children, poor as well as the middle classes, and perhaps even both sexes. In fact, however, only sons of the various grades of the middle classes attend, and probably any more comprehensive scheme would be at present impracticable.

The subjects prescribed by the new scheme are for the most part taught, so far as the children are willing to learn them, the chief apparent defect in this respect being the want of physical science. The head boys were about as far advanced in classics as the second (fifth) class in a public school, and were within that limit thoroughly taught. Other parts of the instruction, so far as they were tested, were in both schools satisfactory, and the discipline and demeanour were good. Taken altogether the results are good in themselves, and proportionate to the amount of the endowment.

But it is thought that the education is not entirely suited to the needs of the boys, that there is not so great a demand for classics as the numbers learning them would indicate, and that the relative position and numbers of the two departments should be inverted, the classical side being reduced in numbers, and transferred to the smaller room, but with proper provision against its being degraded in reputation, by any inferior title or diminished attention. The effect would be that the school would become a commercial one, with a classical department. On this it may be observed that the school does not at present reach great excellence, as a place either of classical or of special training

for particular professions. Still it seems undesirable to make any change which would discourage the more liberal education. Some increase of the fees (3*l.* to 6*l.*) now paid would suffice to provide such additional teaching power as would be necessary for more special instruction in particular cases, without so great a change as that which is proposed.

The buildings are handsome, and are satisfactory, except that the ventilation of the larger school room is defective, and that the master's house will not accommodate more than six boarders.

It appears to be a question which ought to be investigated, whether the school is not entitled, as against the Goldsmiths' Company, to a larger income from the lands left by the founder. Should any increase of revenue be derived from this source, a part of it might perhaps be properly applied in aid of girls' schools and of night schools for the really poor.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 551, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir Edmund Shaa, citizen, goldsmith and Alderman of London, by will, 20 March 1487, gave 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, residue of a quit rent issuing out of property to be purchased by his executors, and conveyed to Goldsmiths Company, for two priests, one to keep a grand school in Stockport. Will believed to be at Doctors Commons. Endowment of certain unknown donors, and of Alexander Lowe by will, 26 February 1607, lost. A grant by Lord of Manor of Stockport and others in 1711 of one sixth of rents of common and waste ground; other sixths for other purposes. School rebuilt by Goldsmiths Company in 1832.

School Property.—300*l.* a year, paid by Goldsmiths Company, and from corporation on account of endowments 7*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, described as Dr. Wm. Rayner's and Alderman Hallam's. Whole applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not well adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A priest to keep a grand school, and without further salary, for all manner of persons, children, and others, as well of the town of Stockport as of other towns thereabouts. (Founder's will.) Thirty foundationers, boys resident in parish or its vicinity, to receive gratuitous instruction. Subject to preferential right of foundationers, school to be open to all boys resident in parish or its vicinity, able to read and write, free from infectious disease, and of good moral character. No boy admitted to upper school to be less than eight or more than 15 years of age, or, without permission of trustees, to stay after 18; no boy admitted to lower school to be less than seven or more than 10, or, without permission of trustees, to stay after 14. (Scheme A.D. 1860.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Science of grammar (Founder's Will). In upper school, Greek and Latin, ancient and modern history, geography, use of the globes, writing, arithmetic, algebra, and such other languages, mathematical and physical sciences, as trustees prescribe. In lower school, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, drawing, history, and such mathematical and other subjects as trustees require. Religious instruction in conformity with Church of England, but a conscience clause (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by County Court, 20 January 1860.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Mayor ex-officio and 12 other residents within seven miles of parish church, and chosen by mayor, aldermen, and burgesses at special meeting, trustees; mayor, if present, chairman; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint and at discretion remove head master with reasonable notice or for sufficient cause, but two-thirds of trustees present at special meeting whereat one half at least are present must vote for such removal; annually appoint a graduate of some university of United Kingdom, resident three miles at least from parish church, as examiner.

Head master must be a graduate of some university of United Kingdom, in priest's orders. With approval of trustees, appoints, and, at discretion, for sufficient cause or with reasonable notice, removes under masters; who, with exception of foreigners teaching foreign languages, must be of Church of England.

Head master allowed to take 10 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of Head Master from endowment 100*l.*, from half fees or half paid by upper school boys 310*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders; of under master from endowment 90*l.*, from half fees paid by lower school boys 28*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Other masters paid by trustees.

Day Scholars.—172, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to six miles. 32 foundationers free, other boys pay for general work, in upper school, under 12, 4*l.*, above 12, 6*l.*, lower school, under 10, 3*l.*, above 10, 4*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Seven in head master's house besides those in under master's. Four meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 617 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write. School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction forms regular part of studies. Church catechism not compulsory on boys whose friends object. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions partly by examination and partly by head master's knowledge of boys.

Examination once a year by an examiner chosen by trustees. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and caning; latter publicly and by head master only.

Playground 40 yards square, 100 yards from school. No bounds. Library open to all on payment of sixpence a quarter.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time about 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week besides time for preparation.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET for year ending December 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Goldsmiths Company	300	0	0
Corporation (7*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*) less income tax	7	6	9
Capitation fees	676	5	0
Balance due to clerk to trustees	138	13	8½
£	1,122	5	5½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to clerk to trustees	141	1	10¼
Salaries of masters	856	12	6
Allowance to head master for fires, cleaning, &c	25	0	0
Printing and advertising	10	8	6
Water works	10	16	3
Prizes	25	2	4
Examiner	15	15	0
Repairs	30	6	0
Insurance and rates	6	10	0
Tithe to rector	0	13	0
£	1,122	5	5½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Alderman William Williamson, Sparth House, Stockport.
Edward Walmsley, Cotton Spinner, Reddish, Stockport.
The Rev. Joseph Taylor, Stockport.
Lieut. Col. William Davenport Davenport, Bramall Hall, Stockport.
Charles Andrew, Esq., Compstall, Stockport.
Thomas Bailey, Cotton Spinner, Stockport.
John Charlesworth, Shawl Manufacturer, Stockport.
Christopher Travis, Schoolmaster, Heaton Norris, Stockport.
Joseph Twyford, Cotton Spinner, Heaton Norris, Stockport.
Ellis Sykes, Ironmonger, Stockport.
John Farmer, Esq., Cheadle, near Manchester.
Wm. Linton Eskrigge, Cotton Manufacturer, Stockport.

Ex-officio:

The Mayor of Stockport for the time being.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles G. Hamilton, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:

Lister Ives.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Retired Corndealer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Bricklayer.
" " - 2	Chemist.	" " - 2	Cashier.
" " - 3	Cotton Spinner.	" " - 3	Butcher.
" " - 4	Cotton Spinner.	" " 4	Farmer.
" " - 5	Solicitor.	" " - 5	Grocer.
" " - 6	Silk Manufacturer.	" " - 6	Tinplate Worker.
" " - 7	Millwright.	" " - 7	Railway Porter.
" " - 8	Manager of Print Works.	" " - 8	Gardener.
" " - 9	Shipper.	" " - 9	Journeyman Tailor.
" " - 10	Cotton Spinner.	" " - 10	Publican.

From distances up to 4 miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. (STOCKPORT FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

Subject.	Statistics of							
	Whole School.		First Class.		Second Class.		Lowest Class.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject..	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
				Y.		Y.		Y.
Religious Knowledge.	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
Greek	20	2	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$
Latin	115	6	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	34	$10\frac{15}{17}$
French	53	4	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	17	$11\frac{15}{17}$
German	20	2	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$
Arithmetic	172	11	5	$14\frac{3}{5}$	12	$14\frac{5}{11}$	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$
Book-keeping	7	1	—	—	—	—	7	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Mensuration and Surveying.	27	2	—	—	—	—	27	13
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	51	4	5	$14\frac{3}{5}$	12	$14\frac{5}{11}$	14	$12\frac{1}{2}$
History	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
Geography	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
English Grammar.	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
English Composition.	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
Reading	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
Writing	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
Drawing	86	8	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TARVIN.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE foundation deeds are lost, but by tradition the school is a grammar school, and free to 20 boys of the parish on the nomination of the trustees. The income is 20*l.* a year.

The school has been closed since Christmas 1865, because, it is said, no master can be found to take a place of so little promise. The number of scholars under the last master did not exceed 28, of whom half were free. The schoolroom is newly restored and convenient, but the situation is bad; there is no playground, and the master's house is both inconvenient and much out of repair.

There are different opinions as to the possibility of working a grammar school with so small an endowment in Tarvin. On the one hand, it was confidently stated that from 20 to 40 sons of farmers and others willing to pay from 4*l.* to 6*l.* a year for a good education would always be forthcoming; but, on the other, the resident trustee (the vicar) was of opinion that the demand for good education is small, and would be destroyed by a charge of more than 10*s.* or 15*s.* a quarter, and that there is not room for two schools in the place.

Since the closing of the grammar school, an "upper class" has been formed in the National school for sons of farmers and others paying 10*s.* a quarter. But this upper class learns little more than the rest of the school, and the plan is in fact at present only a convenience to the National schoolmaster.

It is suggested that the best chance of utilizing the endowment would be that the two schools should be amalgamated under the title of grammar school, a part of the property of the grammar school being applied to add a large class room to the National school (which is good), and to enlarge the master's house (which is good but not large enough for boarders). The cost of this would not be above 300*l.* if the materials of the existing grammar school were used. In the combined schools there might be two classes of fees, one of 3*d.* a week for sons of labourers, the other of 1*l.* a quarter for the richer sort. Such boys as would stay long enough might be taught drawing, mensuration, Euclid, some algebra, history, and the rudiments of Latin and French in addition to the National course.

This plan is approved by the resident trustee, but might be opposed by others who desire a separate and select school. Success would depend entirely on the choice of a master able and willing to work as well the drudgery of the lower education as the higher.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 427, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By one Mr. Pickering, about A.D. 1600, who gave by will 60*l.* to build a schoolhouse, and 200*l.* for the purchase of land. No deeds.

School Property.—Consists of 11 acres in the parish of Tattenhall, subject to a chief rent of 9*s.* Annual income, 20*l.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site not adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders, and in a ruinous condition.

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching of 20 poor children without taking money for the same, six to be chosen from Tarvin, and the rest from the other towns belonging to the parish (Founder's Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown. By tradition a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, 12 inhabitants of the parish, appoint master. Continuing trustees elect other to fill vacancies.

State of School in 1867.

School closed.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. William Bryans, Vicar of Tarvin.
Colonel Tomkinson, Wellington Hall, Kelsall.
William Atkinson, Esq., Ashton Hayes, Chester.
William Palin, Farmer, Stapleton Hall, Tarvin.
Thomas Dean, Farmer, Kelsall.
Ralph Dutton, Farmer, Hoofield Hall, Tarporley.
T. W. Ridgway, Farmer, Duddon.
H. T. Seacome, Farmer, Stapleford, Tarvin.
H. Shufflebotham, Farmer, Stapleford, Tarvin.
T. Wright, Farmer, Hockenhull Hall, Tarvin.
W. Sandbach, Esq., Burton.
Rev. W. Ellwood, Hargrave, Chester.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HARGRAVE, TARVIN.

THE original foundation (1638) provided for the maintenance of a grammar school for the instruction and education of youth in learning and virtue, and for a chapel in close connexion, in buildings provided by the founder. Out of the rent of the lands the master was to receive 20*l.* a year, the preacher 40*l.*, and a clerk 2*l.* Any surplus income was to be bestowed in renewal and repair of the buildings, and for the relief of poor persons.

In 1813, in consequence of increase of the income, a new scheme was approved by the Master of the Rolls, materially altering the proportions in which the different objects of the charity were to be recipients. Houses were to be built, and were built accordingly, for the master, at a cost of about 400*l.*, and for the preacher, at a cost of about 800*l.*, and the master preacher, and clerk were to receive, respectively, not exceeding 60*l.*, not exceeding 150*l.*, and 10*l.* yearly.

In 1865, out of a total net income of about 225*l.*, 140*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* was applied to church purposes, and 47*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* to school purposes, the master receiving only 32*l.*, and his wife, as schoolmistress, 12*l.* The annual surplus of income has been accumulated, and now amounts to about 230*l.*, which will probably be not more than sufficient to meet the loss of rents through the cattle plague.

It would seem that the founder's intention is not executed so far as regards the proportion of benefit to be received by the schoolmaster. He should receive the maximum of 60*l.* allowed by the scheme of 1813.

A hundred and forty children, of whom 40 are girls, attend the school, and are taught, not the classical subjects apparently intended by the founder, the salary being insufficient to provide for it, but the usual subjects of National schools. They are very well taught, their arithmetic in particular being much above the average. The excellence is not confined to particular boys or classes, but is uniform, ages being considered, throughout the school. The discipline appeared satisfactory. Many scholars come from other villages possessing schools of their own. About a fifth are children of substantial farmers. These pay 3*d.* a week, the rest 1*d.*; all are taught alike.

The attendance is irregular, the parents frequently requiring the services of the children at home. Few stay beyond the age of 12.

The school is not under Government inspection, but the master thinks inspection desirable. The schoolrooms are good, the master's house small. An adjoining common serves for a playground.

Taken altogether, the results are at present satisfactory and fully proportionate to the endowment; but it is not to be

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

expected that equally good teaching will always be procurable unless more than the salaries now paid from the endowment can be offered or higher fees be obtained.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 428. A. D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 4 Dec. 1638, Sir Thomas Moulson gave lands in Broxton, Foulk Stapleford, and Hargrave, and a rentcharge of 20*s.* for a schoolmaster and preacher. Master to receive 20*l.*, preacher 40*l.*, and clerk 2*l.* a year. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—Annual income of charity property about 225*l.*, of which 140*l.* applied to church, and 47*l.* to school.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Master's house small, not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school in Hargrave. For the instruction of youth in grammar and virtue (Foundation Deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Foundation Deed).

Government and Masters.—Order of Court of Chancery approving scheme for building houses for schoolmaster and preacher, and increasing salary of preacher from 40*l.* to not exceeding 150*l.* in discretion of trustees, of master from 20*l.* to not exceeding 60*l.*, and of clerk from 2*l.* to 10*l.*

Trustees appoint master with approval of Bishop.

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Masters.—A master and his wife as mistress. Receive respectively 32*l.* and 12*l.* a year from endowment.

Day Scholars.—About 90 boys and 40 girls in attendance.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children not required to know anything on admission.

School classified uniformly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions at discretion of master.

Examination once a year by Trustees. No prizes at present.

Punishments; caning for moral offences, publicly.

Children play on an open common of 50 acres. Have access to a free library.

School time 47 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, all lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Marquis of Westminster.
Bishop of Chester.
Dean of Chester.
R. Wilbraham, Esq., Rodeheath.
R. B. Orton, Esq., Tattenhall.

Clerk to Trustees:

Francis Parker, Solicitor, Friars, Chester.

Master:

George Jones.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer.
,, ,, - 2	Do.	,, ,, - 2	Farmer.
,, ,, - 3	Do.	,, ,, - 3	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Do.	,, ,, - 4	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Do.	,, ,, - 5	Labourer.
,, ,, - 6	Do.	,, ,, - 6	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Labourer.	,, ,, - 7	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Do.	,, ,, - 8	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Do.	,, ,, - 9	Farmer.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer.	,, ,, - 10	Labourer.

From distances up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WALLASEY.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE title of this school is the only remaining evidence of its founder's intentions. The annual income from the endowment is about 146*l.*

It is at present merely a National school, under inspection. There are 107 boys on the books, chiefly sons of market-gardeners and labourers; about 95 attend regularly, paying a penny a week. There is one master, trained and certificated.

The instruction appeared to be neither advanced nor thorough. No boy present could do a sum given in practice, and only one succeeded in compound division. The discipline was not good, there being much talking and copying.

On the other hand, the school appears to bear a good character in the neighbourhood; many scholars come from places which have National schools of their own; and the inspector's reports are, on the whole, favourable.

Such deficiencies as exist are traceable to two causes, chiefly the early age at which the boys leave (few stay beyond 11), and the want of an assistant master. It seems impossible that one master can do justice to so many scholars.

But, even supposing the school to be good of its class, it is not of so high a class as the scheme of 1852 intended, or as the neigbourhood requires and could support, out of a population of several thousand, including many rich persons, and many small cultivators of land.

If the fees paid were somewhat increased for the richer sort, if the direction of the scheme, that no child shall be admitted unless he can read with fluency, was substantially observed, and if the master were required to teach the rudiments of Latin, the school would, probably, lose for a time in numbers, but ultimately gain in every respect.

There is a fine schoolroom, lately built, with a good house for the master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 479, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. William Meoles, by will, 19th December 1644, gave 125*l.* to buy some land, the interest or revenue thereof to be paid to schoolmaster. This sum paid over by his executor Henry Meoles, who also at his own expense built a school-house in 1656–7. Henry Young of Poulton-cum-Seacombe by will, 10th June 1688, gave a close of land for the "grammar school in Wallasey." Rev. George Briggs, rector of Wallasey, by will, 14th February 1812, gave 100*l.* the interest for schoolmaster. Original documents lost. Portion of school lands exchanged in 1823 and 1826 for others at the time more valuable. Subsequent events greatly raised the value of the original endowment thus alienated from the school.

School Property.—Consists of about 32 acres of land, principally agricultural, let at 98*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* per annum, and three sums of 527*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, 1,190*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, and 479*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* consols, invested in name of official trustees of charitable funds, and producing 65*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* per annum. Total annual income about 164*l.*

Site and buildings recently erected, including house and garden for master, well adapted to their purpose. There is a considerable playground.*

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of schoolmaster of Wallasey, for teaching poor children there (W. Meoles). Instruction of poor children belonging to Wallasey (Briggs). All boys from 8 to 16 years of age, and able to read English words with tolerable facility, whose parent or parents have resided, or who, if orphans, have themselves resided, within parish of Wallasey (Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School described as a "grammar school" (Young.) In addition to religious instruction, education to comprise instruction in mathematics, arithmetic, writing, general English literature, geography, English composition, sacred and profane history, and elements of practical arts and sciences, free of charge; in Greek, Latin, French, and German on payment of fees fixed by trustees; and in Church catechism, with a conscience clause (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 14th July 1852.

Nine trustees, to reside in the parish, besides rector and churchwardens *ex-officio*. When number of non-official trustees reduced to five, continuing trustees appoint others to fill vacancies, with approval of Charity Commission. Rector is *ex-officio* chairman, with a casting vote; in his absence a chairman elected for the occasion. Trustees appoint, dismiss, and fix salaries of master or masters; but no dismissal or variation of salary of a master to be made unless by vote of two thirds of those present at special meeting attended by three fourths of the existing trustees, the vote to be confirmed by like majority at a second special meeting. The master required to be member of Church of England.

State of School in First Half-year of 1869.

Conducted as a National School for the education of poor of Wallasey. On the books, 125; average weekly attendance, 97.

Fee 1*d.* a week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (beginning of 1869).

Trustees:

Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Leasowe Castle, Wallasey.
John North, Attorney-at-Law, Stonebark, New Brighton, Birkenhead.
Isaac Penny, Esq., Manor House, Liscard.
Rev. J. Tobin, late of Liscard House, Liscard (since resigned).
Harold Littledale, Esq., Liscard, Hall, Liscard.

Ex-officio:

The Rector and Churchwardens of Wallasey.

Master:

John Wortley (trained and certificated).

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* "The site was purchased, and the school and house erected under the approval of the Charity Commission (whose jurisdiction the trustees voluntarily sought), and were paid for under the same authority, out of money (3,905*l.*) raised by sale, to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, of a portion of a field called Garden Croft (with waste and foreshore adjoining), for the purposes of their docks there. This sale was made under the compulsory powers of the Lands Clauses Acts in the usual way, and was completed under the authority of the Charity Commission, and the said 1,190*l.* 16*s.* Consols represents the balance of such purchase money remaining after the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was raised. By the directions of the Court of Chancery another field, called the Winter Hey, was sold for 2,000*l.*, for payment of the costs of suit, and the balance of that sum is represented by the said 479*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Consols. The remaining investment, 527*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* Consols, represents the purchase money of a portion of a field called Sparrow Croft, bought for 800*l.* by the trustees, with the sanction of the Charity Commission, for the site of the new school, and on the understanding that so much of the field as should not be required for that purpose should be sold, which was afterwards done with the approval of the Charity Commission, and for a sum which reduced the actual cost of the site to 300*l.*" [*Note by Mr. J. North, one of the trustees.*]

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WEAVERHAM.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

NOTHING is known of the original foundation or endowment. The present income (about 47*l.* a year) is derived from subsequent endowments, having for their object the free education of children of the lordship of Weaverham in the grammar school.

The school is at present conducted as an inferior grammar school, in which English and arithmetic are the main subjects, some boys learning in addition a little Latin. Children from the lordship pay 10*s.* a year, others 50*s.*

There is one master who is trained. 52 scholars are on the books, but they attend irregularly, and seldom more than 36 are present together. They are sons chiefly of farmers, farm labourers, and small tradesmen. They come about the age of 7, and leave at about 13. The farmers' sons and strangers, who pay most, stay longer and attend more regularly than the others.

The English and arithmetic are good and rather more advanced than in National schools, but the Latin is very limited and not accurate. A few boys have read half a book of Euclid. No examination is ever held.

At present the school seems to be of some but little use, and the instruction which it provides to be suited, so far as it goes, to the needs of the scholars, but not to be carried so far as it might be carried, and not to be in proportion to the endowment and opportunities.

It is at present kept down, partly by the insufficiency of the buildings, partly by the number of boys claiming its freedom who lower its character without adding much to its resources or learning more than they would learn in the National school by the early age at which they leave.

About 16*l.* a year are uselessly distributed in doles of from 1*s.* to 5*s.* from the charity which principally endowed the school.

The existing school house is ill constructed and could not easily be improved. There is no master's house and no playground.

The school lands are said to be let below their value.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 431, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. By deed, 10 May 1661, William Barker gave, in certain events which happened, about 27a. 2r. 0p. of land in parish of Great Budworth for maintenance of a master in grammar school already erected in Weaverham. Endowment subsequently augmented by purchase with funds arising from legacies of same Wm. Barker and others of an estate of 22a. 2r. 0p. in Gorstage, of which three-eighths were settled on school by deed, 2nd January 1781.

School Property.—Annual income 45*l.*, all paid to master. Site good. School room bad.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school in Weaverham. Children resident within lordship of Weaverham to be freely taught English and Latin, without any payment, except 12*d.* at entrance, and yearly cockpence at Shrovetide, according to custom of other great schools (Barker's gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin.

Government and Masters.—Three trustees required to be resident in the Lordship of Weaverham appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 45*l.* and from fees 60*l.* about; no house.

Day Scholars.—54, 31 under 10 years of age, from distances up to three miles; 25 on foundation, pay 10*s.* for general work. Fires 1*s.*, stationery 4*s.* Non-foundationers pay for general work, under nine, 30*s.*, above nine, 50*s.* Fires 2*s.*, stationery 4*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by reading, writing, and arithmetic chiefly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. One hour every day devoted to religious instruction. School opened with prayers.

Promotions by general proficiency.

School not examined.

Punishments: impositions and rarely caning; the latter publicly.

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 28¾ hours per week. One-fourth of lessons prepared at home.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer.
" " - 2	Do.	" " - 2	Blacksmith.
" " - 3	Railway Porter.	" " - 3	Farmer.
" " - 4	Retired Tradesman.	" " - 4	Do.
" " - 5	Carpenter.	" " - 5	Toll Collector.
" " - 6	Labourer.	" " - 6	Horse Trainer.
" " - 7	Farmer.	" " - 7	Groom.
" " - 8	Wheelwright.	" " - 8	Labourer.
" " - 9	Farmer.	" " - 9	Huntsman.
" " - 10	Miller.	" " - 10	Innkeeper.

Chiefly from distances of 1, 2, and 3 miles from the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of scholars learning:—

Religious knowledge	50
Latin (Henry's 1st Latin book)	7
Arithmetic (Cornwell's and Irish books)	49
Mathematics (Euclid, book I, and Colenso's Algebra)	8
Physics (Tate's Mechanics)	14
History: Ince's English History, and S.P.C.K. book	32
Geography: Irish and S.P.C.K. books	32
English Grammar: Cornwell's and Douglas'	49
English composition. Original pieces or reproductions from memory	32
Reading	54
Writing	53
Drawing, Chambers, copies	14

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
G. F. Wilbraham, Esq., Delamere House.
Joseph Trickett, Farmer, Sandiway.
John Douglas, Architect, Chester.

Master:
Geo. Griffies.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CALDEY GRANGE, WEST KIRBY.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE income is about 70*l.* a year, but out of this the late master receives a pension of 30*l.* There is a good schoolroom, built at the expense of one of the trustees, but no master's house.

The object of the endowment (1636) was merely expressed to be to provide a stipend for a good and able schoolmaster teaching a grammar school within the township of Caldey Grange. A new scheme, given by the Charity Commissioners in 1864, is more explicit; it directs that besides the common subjects of National schools the scholars shall be taught book-keeping and Latin if they require it, and permits the institution of an upper form for middle class education at higher fees.

In fact, the school is at present worked merely as a mixed National school under inspection. Until two years ago it was almost in abeyance through the neglect and misconduct of the then master, and there has not yet been time for any advanced development.

There is one master, trained and certificated, and a sewing mistress. About 50 boys and 25 girls, the children chiefly of farmers and farm labourers, attend but with such irregularity at particular seasons, owing to the demand for their services at home or in the field, that sometimes not more than 30 are present. Few stay beyond the age of 12.

Reading is taught for a penny, writing for another penny, and arithmetic, grammar, and geography for a third. The instruction is up to the average in similar schools, and the inspector's report is favourable. The discipline appeared to be good.

Latin and mathematics beyond arithmetic are said to have been taught about 40 years ago, but do not appear to be now in demand. But as the population is large and increasing, including several landed proprietors and merchants, as well as tradesmen, a rise may be expected in the numbers and demands of the scholars, and some provision ought to be made for the more liberal education permitted by the scheme of 1864.

With a view as well to such a rise as to present convenience, it is desired and seems to be desirable that a masters' house should be provided. The necessary funds could be raised by sale of some of the school lands, if permission to sell could be obtained. With good buildings the school might safely be left to support itself.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 472. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Glegg by deed, 26 Oct. 1636, gave lands in township of Greaseby, subject to a yearly sum of 12*s.*, the rents

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

to be for the stipend of schoolmaster. Thomas Bennett by will, 4 Jan. 1679, directed 30*l.* per annum to be raised out of his lands for the use of master. Deeds in chest in church.

School Property—Lands vested in official trustee of charity lands. Annual income 66*l.*, subject during the last two years to a reduction of 30*l.* per annum in favour of a superannuated master.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. At present no residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For the stipend of a good and able schoolmaster teaching a grammar school within township of Caldy Grange (Founder). For boys children of resident inhabitants of township of Caldy Grange or any other portion of the parish of West Kirby, between the age of 5 and 16 years, children of inhabitants of township preferred. Subject to preferential right of parishioners, trustees may fill up school with boys from any adjacent township or parish. Fees not exceeding 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.* a week, according to age, for boys from West Kirby parish, and not exceeding 1*s.* a week for other boys, may be imposed by trustees (Scheme A.D. 1864).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Founder). Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, vocal music, arithmetic, general history and geography, book and account keeping, Latin if required, and such other subjects of useful knowledge (including industrial instruction if thought desirable) as trustees direct or authorize. Religious instruction to comprise Bible history and (subject to a conscience clause) Church Catechism, and to be consonant with principles and doctrines of Church of England (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners 22d April 1864.

Rector and churchwardens and incumbents of two neighbouring churches ex officio, with seven other residents in parish or within seven miles of parish church, trustees; five a quorum; rector, if present, chairman; chairman a casting vote; with approval of bishop, appoint and remove master for reasonable cause or with three months notice, according to resolution of meeting whereat two-thirds of whole number of trustees shall have been present.

Continuing trustees elect to vacancies in the trust.

Master to devote his whole time and attention to school duties.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under government inspection.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment and subscriptions 40*l.*, besides half children's pence and 10*l.* for teaching choir. Assistants appointed, paid, and removed by trustees.

Day Scholars.—Children of farmers and labourers from distances up to wo miles and a half. Average payment 3*d.* a week.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified according to "Revised Code," grades or standards. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Schoolwork begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by examination.

Examination annually by H.M. inspector and by trustees; monthly by master.

Punishments: detention, tasks, and corporal punishment; last publicly and by master only.

Playground close to school.

School time 45 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week. All lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. 1865.)

Trustees:

Rev. Canon Eaton, Rectory, West Kirby
Rev. V. Sheldon, Incumbent of Hoylake
Rev. J. Congrave, Incumbent of Frankby } Ex-officio.
Mr. Joseph Barlow, } Churchwardens
Mr. Booth, }
R. Barton, Esq., Caldy.
Mr. Bennet, Farmer, Greasby.
Mr. James Guile, West Kirby.
Mr. Peter Guile, Farmer, Newton.
Mr. B. Davies.
J. Robin, Esq., West Kirby.

Secretary to Trustees:

John Robin, Esq., West Kirby.

Master:

Mr. James Steeple (trained and certificated).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WITTON GREAT BUDWORTH.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE endowment, which now produces about 450*l.* per annum, was given for the instruction of boys chiefly in virtue and pure Latin within the township of Witton. The school is now governed under an order made by Vice-Chancellor Stuart in 1853. Eleven free boys imperfectly represent the poorer class which the founder appears to have intended to benefit amongst others. Thirty-four boys who pay, still more imperfectly represent the other classes in a population of over 10,000 within a radius of a mile, inasmuch as these classes have no such other opportunities of education suited to their needs as the poor possess in National schools which are said to accommodate a thousand scholars.

The education given is not better proportioned to the endowment than the number of scholars to the amount of the population. No part of the instruction which was tested was either thorough or advanced. The Vice-Chancellor's order directs that there shall be taught in the said school grammar, the most approved Latin and Greek authors, mathematics, geography, sacred and general history, and other branches of a liberal education, so as to qualify the scholars for the universities, the learned professions, and also for trade and mercantile business. In fact the subjects hardly go beyond those of ordinary National schools, with the exception of some French, a litle Euclid, and a very little Latin, and are not so accurately known as in them. The French alone was up to the average of good commercial schools.

The fault is not entirely, perhaps not chiefly, in the two masters. Nor is it entirely in the parents; for upon inquiry it appeared that there would be a sufficient supply of boys even at much higher fees if the school commanded the confidence of the neighbourhood.

The explanation may be in the following circumstances:—First, the funds are crippled by a pension still payable to the late head master, who greatly reduced the school during a long tenure of office, and by a perhaps necessary but very large expenditure on improvements of part of the estates. The effect is that the head master receives less than in his opinion he is entitled to, and is made dissatisfied with his position and hostile to the trustees. Secondly, the schoolhouse is in a bad and it is said an unhealthy situation, close to an overcrowded churchyard. Thirdly, the master's position is unsatisfactory. Either he should receive a sufficient salary from the endowment, in which case he would work cheerfully under the control of the trustees, or he should be left, and should be required to be prepared, to make his income by pushing the school. At present he relies upon a salary instead of his own efforts, and the salary (120*l.*) is not sufficient to keep him content and active. Probably the best arrangement would be one by

which the amount which he would receive from the endowment should be proportioned to the amount which he might make by his own efforts.

It was suggested, and it seems to be desirable in this case, that there should be a greater number of townsmen in the governing body. The chairmen of the local boards of Witton and Northwich for the time being would be proper *ex-officio* trustees.

It is much disputed whether the schoolhouse is insufficient and whether it should be moved. The better opinion seems to be that it should be moved. There is a probability of the churchyard being extended almost completely round it; there are no classrooms, no residence, and no playground whatever, nor can any of these be provided in the present situation; and the funds will be sufficient, at any rate upon the falling in of the late master's pension, to provide for the removal of the existing building and the addition of playground, residence, and classrooms.

There is some complaint of the management of the property, and evidence was offered to show that the lands are let in private at rents below what they would bring by public competition.

Some directions in the Vice-Chancellor's order require to be modified, particularly one which requires the school to begin at eight in the morning. The impracticability of securing regular attendance at this hour, which is for this locality either too late or too early, affects to some extent the discipline, which is otherwise good.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 438, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Rev. Sir John Deane, 26 Oct. 1557, who gave lands in Chester, Acton, Pever, and Laughton Werall, besides two-thirds of a salt-house. Original deed lost, a copy among Harleian MSS., other muniments in possession of trustees. Endowment augmented A.D. 1717 by Peter Cotton. A sum of 50*l.* left by Thomas Farmer, once head master, in 1658, for a poor scholar at one of the universities, was in 1703 appropriated in aid of usher's salary.

School Property.—Annual income from rents 412*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, from dividends on consols 23*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; total income about 436*l.* gross, 332*l.* net (accounts of 1868), of which 78*l.* 10*s.* paid as pension to late master. Small increase probable from falling in of leases.

Buildings good. Site inconvenient, being contiguous to churchyard.

Objects of Trust.—For the foundation of a free grammar school within the township of Witton to have continuance for evermore (Schedule to foundation deed). No scholar to be admitted under the age of six. Preference to founder's kin (Original Statutes). For as many scholars from the chapelry of Witton as the schoolhouse will accommodate, preference to be given to children residing within the township of Witton. Number may be filled up with other boys. Fees not to exceed 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for boys of Witton township, or one guinea for others. (Scheme A.D. 1853.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature, both Latin and Greek, and good authors, such as have the very Roman eloquence, joined with wisdom, specially Christian authors, that wrote their wisdom with clean and chaste Latin, either in verse or in prose, the Catechism and the Accidence and Grammar set out by King Henry VIII., or some other, if any can be better to the purpose, to induce children more speedily to Latin speech; and then

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Institutum Christiani Hominis that learned Erasmus made, and then Copia of the same Erasmus, Colloquia Erasmi, Ovidii Metamorphoses, Terence, Mantuan, Tully, Horace, Sallust, Virgil, and such other as shall be most convenient to the purpose into true Latin speech (Statutes). Grammar, the most approved Latin and Greek authors, mathematics, geography, sacred and general history, and other branches of a liberal education (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 10 Feb. 1853.

Trustees; 12, resident within five miles, five a quorum, chairman a casting vote. With approval of Bishop of Chester, appoint, and, majority of two-thirds present at meeting specially convened for that purpose, dismiss head-master. Second master appointed, and at discretion dismissed, by trustees.

When number of trustees reduced to seven, continuing trustees elect five others.

Head master must be 30 years of age, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge and in holy orders. Second master must be of Church of England. Neither may hold benefice with cure of souls.

Head master may take 20, and second master, 12 boarders.

Fees for tuition paid to trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 140*l.*, from half-fees 60*l.* Of second master, from endowment 70*l.*, from one-fourth fees 30*l.* One half of surplus income to be appropriated by trustees in increasing head and second master's stipends.

Day Scholars.—45; chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 4 miles, pay for fires, books, and stationery 1*l.* 7*s.*, French, 2*l.* 2*s.*, Drawing, 1*l.* General work; boys from township of Witton 2*l.* 2*s.*; all other boys, in classical school 4*l.* 4*s.*, in English school 3*l.* Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read New Testament.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Bible read and Church Catchism taught. Prayers before and after school taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination once a year by a graduate of an English University, selected by head master and approved by trustees. Books given as prizes.

Punishments: impositions, caning, standing on a form; the last by head master only; caning publicly.

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

Schooltime, 42 weeks per annum; study, 33 hours in summer and 30 in winter, per week. One-third of lessons prepared at home.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE of Witton Free Grammar School for year ending June 30th 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank, July 1st 1868	124	6	2
Year's dividends on consols	23	10	4
Rents received (including 38*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* arrears paid in)	450	11	10
Interest on current account	0	11	11
Capitation fees	24	11	8
	£ 623	11	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of masters	180	0	0
Share of surplus to masters	37	10	0
Sundry school expenses	8	13	8
Pension to late head master	78	10	0
Water rate	3	10	10
Repairs	60	12	1
Rates	4	5	3½
Insurance	3	1	1
Clerk, agent, and management	36	4	11½
Property tax	6	11	11
To credit of surplus fund account	37	10	0
Balance at Bank	167	2	1
	£ 623	11	11

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Lee Porcher Townshend, Esq., Wincham Hall, Knutsford.
William Worthington, Esq., The Brockhurst, Leftwich, Northwich.
The Venerable Richard Greenall, Archdeacon of Chester, Stretton, near Warrington.
The Rev. George Eaton, The Pole, near Northwich.
James France France, Esq., Bostock Hall, near Middlewich.
The Rev. George Gibbons, Witton, near Northwich.
The Rev. Thomas France, Davenham, Northwich.

Clerk to Trustees:

Wm. Wood Blake, Northwich.

Head Master:

Rev. Henry Linthwaite, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Grocer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer.
„ „ - 2	Lawyer.	„ „ - 2	Veterinary Surgeon.
„ „ - 3	Agent.	„ „ - 3	Schoolmistress.
„ „ - 4	Farmer.	„ „ - 4	Lawyer.
„ „ - 5	Grocer.	„ „ - 5	Farmer.
„ „ - 6	Dissenting Minister.	„ „ - 6	Waterman.
„ „ - 7	Tailor.	„ „ - 7	Farmer.
„ „ - 8	Draper.	„ „ - 8	Farmer.
„ „ - 9	Grocer.	„ „ - 9	Veterinary Surgeon.
„ „ - 10	Office Clerk.	„ „ - 10	Surgeon.

From distances up to 3 miles.

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last SEVEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Four scholars have passed the Cambridge local examinations.

One scholar has passed matriculation examination of the London University.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					Y.		H.		hours.			Y.	
Religious Knowledge.	46	2	—	20	12	4	½	—	2	Bible, books of Joshua and Judges. Sinclair's Catechism. Watt's Scripture History.	—	11	4
Greek	2	—	—	2	14	2	½	1	1	Eton Grammar to the verbs, and Valpy's Delectus, 3 pages.			
Latin	13	3	—	2	13	5	½	2	2½	Virgil, 500 lines, Æneid I. Cæsar, 30 chaps. of the 1st Book of the Gallic War.	11	11	5
French	7	2	10*s.* 6*d.*	2	13	2	1½	2	3	Guizot's Guillaume le Conquérant, first 50 pages. De Fiva's Grammar.	5	10	2
Arithmetic	46	4	—	10	13	5	1⅓	—	6	Cornwell and Fitch's	8	10	5
Book-keeping	10	2	—	4	14	1	1½	—	1½	Maclean's Book-keeping	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	1	—	6	13	2	1	—	2	Hunter's Mensuration.			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	2	—	2	13	2	1½	—	2½	Euclid's Geometry, Potts's, Books I. and II. Algebra, 4 simple rules and easy equations; Colenso.	8	10	2
History	34	3	—	2	13	2	½	—	1	Roman History in Gleig's Series. Ross's English History.	12	11	2
Geography	44	4	—	2	13	2	½	—	1	Allen and Cornwell's Geography.	12	11	2
English Grammar.	34	3	—	2	13	2	½	—	1	Mason's English Grammar	8	11	2
English Composition.	34	4	—	2	13	2	½	2	1	Harris's Exercises	8	11	1
Reading	46	3	—	10	13	5	¼	—	2¼	- - - - -	6	11	5
Writing	46	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	5				
Drawing	9	—	5*s.*	9	12	1	—	—	1½				
Dictation Spelling	44	3	—	12	11	4	½	2	1	- - - -	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time, for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
		H.			Y.				hours.	
½	—	2	See First Class	26	10	5	½	—	2½	Bible. Watt's Scripture History.
½	2	2½	Eton Grammar to the end of accidence, and first 50 pages of Henry's Latin Book.							
1	2	2	Hall's 1st French Book, 100 lessons.							
1¼	—	6		10	8	5	1½	—	7½	Davis's Arithmetic.
—	—	—		6	12	1	1½	—	1½	Maclean's Book-keeping.
1¼	—	2½	Euclid, Book I., the first 20 propositions.							
½	—	1	English History in Gleig's Series.							
½	—	1	Hiley's Geography	13	11	2	½	—	1	Hiley's Geography.
½	—	1	Hiley's Child's Grammar	13	11	2	½	—	1	Hiley's Child's Grammar.
½	1	½	Harris's Exercises	13	11	2	½	—	1	
½	—	2½		8	8	8	½	—	4	Bible, and Nelson's new No. 4 Reading Book.
—	—	—		8	8	5	½	—	1¼	Jones's Essentials of Spelling.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Classical Schools— Audlem	2,287	Agricultural.	Vestry of church.	Yes	Not observed	Fair	Feoffees	40	40	40	Stat.
Chester	31,110	Trading	British Museum.	Yes	Partly obsolete.	Not good.	No separate endowment.	*	*	280	—
Macclesfield (Grammar School).	36,101	Manufacturing.	With clerk to governors.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1854.	Good	Governors.	1,450	1,200	800	Stat.
Sandbach	3,252	Farming chiefly.	With clerk to trustees.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1848.	Fair	Trustees	134	139	251	Stat
Stockport	54,681	Manufacturing.	? Doctors' Commons.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1860.	Good	Trustees	300	300	300	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools— Acton	3,125	Farming	Vicar's house	—	In part obsolete.	Good	Master	12	10	10	—
Bunbury	4,727	Farming	With governors.	No	Scheme 1856	Good	Rent-charge chiefly.	130	130	48	Stat.
Congleton	12,344	Mining and farming.	Town clerk's office.	—	- - -	Fair	- -	—	—	—	—
Halton (Runcorn).	1,505	Farming chiefly.	None in existence.	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	37	37	37	Dim.

(*Continued on page* 122.)

* *See Digest, p.* 31.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.											
None	0	None	0	Local	—	Feoffees	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	None
Four	*	24	80	Dean and chapter ex off.	—	Master	—	Poor boys -	Boys	Success in competition.	Competition.	—	Classical -	Cathdrl.
Three	150	None	0	Local	Residnce.	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	—	- - -	Claim -	Inc.	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	Local	Property qualifctn.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Residence in parish absolutely.	Claim -	None	Non-class.	None
None	0	None	0	One ex off., 12 local.	Residnce, &c.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	—	Poverty considered a recommendation.	? Competition.	Stat.	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	Vicar and churchwrdns. ex off., rest local.	Residnce.	Trstees.	No	Descendants of founders.	Boys	Preferential	- -	—	Classical -	None
None	0	None	0	Ex off.	—	Master and visitor.	No	Parish pref.	Both	Poverty -	Poverty	Dim.	Classical -	Preacher, &c.
None	—	None	—	Municip. Ch. Trstees.	—	- -	—	Uncertain	—	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	- -
None	—	None	—	1 ex off. rest local.	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in of H.M.	Residence of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissable.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissable.					
Classical Schools—										
Audlem	H.M.	Feoffees	- - -	- -	- -	University man.	Mster	9 D	Conducted as a national school.	—
Chester	H.M. and two assistants.	Dean and Chaptr.	Dean and Chapter.	H.M.	H.M,	Latin and Greek Scholar, &c.	None	2 B 52 D	Increased in numbers.	1
Macclesfield (Grammar School).	H.M., usher, and two assistants.	Governors.	Governors.	Governors.	Governors.	Clergyman, M.A. or B.C.L.	H.M. and usher	8 B 48 D	Larger attendance.	3
Sandbach	H.M., under M., and assistants.	Trstees.	Trustees.	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	B D	No change.	6
Stockport	H.M., under M. and assistants.	Trstees.	Trustees for sufficient cause, &c.	H.M. with Trstees. approval.	H.M. with Trstees. approval.	Graduate, priest's orders.	H.M. under M.	B 172 D	—	6
Semi-classical Schools—										
Acton	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees, with three months notice.	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate or University man.	H.M.	B D	No	4
Bunbury	Master	Haberdashers Company.	Haberdasher's Company.	Master and visitor.	Master and visitor.	Certificate of merit from council office.	H.M.	6 B 102 D	Increased in usefulness	4 or 5
Congleton	H.M.	Mayor and corporation.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	H.M.	45 D	Increased number of scholars.	1 to 4
Halton (Runcorn).	Master	Trstees.	- - -	Master	Master	- - -	H.M. (smll)	88 D	More labourers' children.	3

(*Continued on page* 124.)

F SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars). Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest,			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	- -	—	—	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
100 A	5 A 85 B 10 C	0	1·5	- -	H.M. alone	—	Yes	50	—	45	(*a*) 6½-7½ (*b*) 9	Master -	1096	—
85 A 15 B	60 A 40 B	1·3	·6	? None	H. M. alone	—	Yes	79	76	73	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 9½	Senior boy	600	None
- -	- -	few	—	Trustees	H.M. and second M.	No control.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8½-10	Masters -	1350	None
- -	20 A 55 B 25 C	0	—	None	H.M. and under M.	No control.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9	Masters -	617	None
B.	B.	—	—	Trustees	H.M. alone	H.M.	Yes	40	25	20	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 9	Senior boy	439	None
16 A 84 B	10 A 40 B 50 C	0	2	None necessary.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	33	30	27	(*a*) 6-7½ (*b*) 8-9	Senior boy	399	—
0	25 A 70 B 5 C	0	2	- -	No one.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
- -	45 B. 55 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Audlem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	40	30	Fluent reading and writing.	By Latin chiefly.	By proficiency in Latin.	Translation prepared in school, rest out.	31	3	30	—	—
Macclesfield (Grammar School).	39	30	Reading, writing and first four rules arithmetic.	Separate for classics, mth., and French.	Marks or examination chiefly.	Majority in school; rest by boarders under supervision.	47	43	21	3	—
Sandbach	42	30 to 36	Nothing	Separate	Marks and examination.	Preparation 2½ hours per day in H.M.'s house.	47	12	34	4	Spanish 2
Stockport	42	30	Reading and writing.	Mixed	Examination and proficiency.	—	115	20	53	20	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Acton	43	25	No standard	Separate for each subject or group of subjects.	Marks and examination.	Three fourths in school; rest out; no sup.	5	2	8	8	—
Bunbury	44	25	No standard	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Proficiency	Three fourths in school; rest out.	12	—	—	—	—
Congleton	41	29 to 35	Reading and simple rules of arithmetic.	Separate for each subject.	Proficiency and examination.	Two hours work at home, rest in school; no sup.	32	3	13	—	—
Halton (Runcorn).	46	25	Reading	Separate	Proficiency	All at home	20	—	15	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 126.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	From exercise books.	54	18	Text books chiefly.	—	26	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	63	23	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught -
All ways -	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	All three according to proficiency.	41	25	All three -	7	25	24	—	24	All four -
Any way boys please.	P.	P.	P.	P.	All three -	172	51	All three -	7	27	—	—	—	Not taught -
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	52	12	Text books -	1	7	7	7	7	Text books and (*c*.)
Without aid -	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	111	8	Black board chiefly.	16	23	—	—	—	- - -
Sometimes tutor in school.	P.	P.	P.	—	From exercise books.	All	15	Text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	97	—	Text books and dictated orally.	10	6	—	21	—	Oral lessons.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Audlem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Government.
Chester	54	54	54	—	54	54	54	45	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M. and C.	—	Half yearly	—
Macclesfield (Grammar School).	63	63	31	—	11	41	48	20	—	D.F.; D.M.; and C.	—	Three times a year.	Once a year; governors.
Sandbach	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	32	40	All	Italian, Hebrew.	Christmas	Midsummer
Stockport	172	172	172	—	172	172	172	86	—	G.D.; P.; D.F. and D.M.	—	—	Once a year by trustees.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Acton	31	50	31	—	—	50	50	11	10	P.; D.F.; T.M.; and P.M.	—	H.M.	Vicar
Bunbury	23	46	46	—	46	111	111	111	111	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; P.M.; a few T.M.	—	Monthly and half yearly.	Annually by Commissioners of Council.
Congleton	40	40	40	—	30	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	Once a year by H.M.
Halton (Runcorn).	61	61	61	—	21	97	97	21	—	D.F.	—	—	Once a year by Government.

(*Continued on p.* 123.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.							
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
- -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
- -	Yes - -	- -	54	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. -	Boarders -	Boarders and King's scholars.
Yes -	Yes - -	Yes - -	63	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	All	Boarders, H.M., others, clergy.	Boarders, 3; day boys, 2.	Boarders, 2.
Yes -	Yes - -	Yes - -	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. -	Boarders, 2½ hours.	Boarders, 2.
No -	No - -	No - -	172	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy -	None -	No regulations.
Yes -	Yes - -	None such -	50	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Vicar -	Boarders -	Boarders, 2.
- -	Yes - -	- - -	111	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergymen -	None -	Boarders -
- -	- - -	- - -	40	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	All	Clergy -	- - -	- - -
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	97	Ch. of Eng., but open to all.	H.M.	No set form; before and after school.	All	Clergyman -	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation - -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Audlem -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	—	- -	- -	- -
Chester -	Yes, in practice.	Generally public.	Corporal punishment.	No monitors -	None?	—	None	- -	- -
Macclesfield - (Grammar School).	Subject to supervision of governors.	Public -	Caning -	General supervision.	Usher and porter.	24 to 30.	5 acres	Close	Both
Sandbach -	Trustees expel.	Private -	All - -	No monitors -	Master usually present.	—	5 acres	Close	Both
Stockport -	Cannot expel without trustees' sanction.	Public -	Caning - -	No monitors -	None?	—	40 yds. square.	100 yds.	Both
Semi-classical Schools—									
Acton - -	Yes - -	Public -	Corporal -	Supervision -	H.M., tutor.	6½	½ acre	Close	Both
Bunbury -	Yes - -	Public; but rarely used.	All - -	General superintendence.	None -	20	1½ acre	Close	Both
Congleton -	Yes - -	Public -	All - -	General superintendence.	- -	—	Small yard surrounded by burial ground.	Close	- -
Halton - - (Runcorn).	Yes - -	Public, with leathern strap.	All - -	General superintendence.	- -	10	Half an acre.	Close	- -

(*Continued on p.* 130.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction, in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	—
None -	No -	—	None -	Commercial education.	Those in use -	Inexpedient	Possible and expedient.	No special ones.
None -	No part of system.	Yes	Yes, to all	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
Yes -	Part of system in head master's house.	Yes	Yes -	Those in use.	Those in use -	By trustees, with consent of head master.	Both -	Second master not dismissible by head master.
None -	A volunteer-drill club.	No	On payment of 6*d.* per quarter.	Reading, &c., Eng. history, Latin, French.	Reading, &c., Eng. history, Lat., French.	By enlarging University local exam.	If expedient, not possible.	Want of proper number of well-qualified assistants.
Yes - -	Yes -	Yes	Yes -	French, agric. chem., &c.	The same -	Expedient	Both possible and expedient.	None.
Circular swing, parallel bars, &c.	Marching	No	174 vols.; free to first two classes.	Plain English educatn. in opp. to class.	Reading, &c., book-keeping, drawing, and music.	By the Universities.	Possible and expedient.	Visitor attempts to compel all the boys to go to church.
No -	Drilling an extra.	—	None -	Latin, French, history, &c.	General knowledge of all things.	No funds available for the purpose.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Parents will not keep boys at home in the evening.
No - -	No - -	—	No - -	Elementary subjects, chemistry.	Book-keeping, arithmetic, and French.	By a district board.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Indifference of parents, early age at which boys leave, &c.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes obsesved,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Semi-classical Schools—cont. Nether Knutsford.	3,575	Farming	In box at school.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1856.	Bad	Trustees	30	29	29	Stat.
Lymm	3,769	Chiefly farming.	Treasurer	Scheme is.	Scheme 1862	Fair	Trustees	128	115	115	Stat.
Mottram-in-Longdendale.	3,406	Manufacturing.	Vicarage	No	Scheme 1857	Good	Trustees	90	84	84	Inc.
Nantwich	6,225	Farmers and shoemakers.	None, except scheme	—	Scheme 1860	Good	Trustees	30	20	20	Stat.
Weaverham	2,782	Farming and trading.	" " "	—	" " "	—	Trustees	48	47	47	Stat.
Witton (Great Budworth).	3,677	Manufacturing.	With trustees	Yes	Scheme 1853	Good	Trustees	459	326	284	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Burton	425	Farming	Trustees	No	Observed	Good	Trustees	46	46	46	Stat.
Daresbury (Runcorn).	136	Farming	With the treasurer.	—	Obsolete	Insufficient.	Trustees	54	53	53	Stat.
Frodsham	5,890	Agricultural chiefly.	Church chest	Yes	" " "	Good	Feoffees	47	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 132.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.											
None	—	None	0	Four ex-off.; three local.	Residence.	Master in practice.	No	Town	Boys	Children of most deserving residents absolute.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical	None
None	0	None	0	Three ex off., rest local.	Solvency &c.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish and two manor houses.	Boys only.	Residence absolute.	Claim	Stat.	Classical	None
None	—	None	—	Vicar ex off., rest local.	Residence.	Master	No	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	—	—	Class	None
None	—	None	—	5 ex off., rest local.	Residence.	Trstees.	Yes	Unknown	—	Residence pref.	Nomination.	Stat.	- - -	None
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- - -	—	Lordship of Weaverham.	Children.	Residence in the lordship of Weaverham.	- -	—	Grammar	- -
None	0	None	0	Local	Residence.	Trstees.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence preferential.	Residence preferential.	Inc.	Classical	None
None	0	None	0	Two ex off., rest local.	—	Trstees.	Yes	Parish	Both	Residence absolute.	Claim	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Chapelwardns ex off., and 9 others.	None	Master	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	- - -	—	Inc.	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	Two ex off., rest local.	—	Feoffees	Yes	Unknown	—	- - -	- -	—	Unknown	?

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualification required in of H.M.	Residence of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissable.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissable.					
Semi-classical Schools—cont. Nether Knutsford.	Master	Owner of Norbury.	Trustees, with consent of Ch. Com.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	None	25 D 2 B (1867).	No change.	2 or 3
Lymm	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M. with approval of Trstees.	Trstees. or H.M. with approval of Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	None	3 B 11 D	Raised from a parochial school in 1862.	1½
Mottram-in-Longdendale.	H.M.	Heirs of founder and others.	By those who appointed him.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	2 B 37 D	Usefulness.	3
Nantwich	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	2 B 23 D	No change.	5
Weaverham	Only one master.	Trstees.	Trustees	-	-	-	—	54 D	No change.	3
Witton (Great Budworth).	H.M., and second M.	Trstees. with approval of Bishop.	Trustees, subject to approval of Bishop.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Graduate, clergyman.	None	45 D	No change.	4
Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Burton	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	-	-	Member of Ch. of England.	Mster	66 D	No change.	2
Daresbury (Runcorn).	Master	Trstees.	?	—	—	M.A. or B.A. Oxford or Cambridge (obsolete).	Mastr	D	No change.	1½ to 3
Frodsham	Master	Feoffees	Feoffees	Master	Master	Gov. certif.	Mster	D	-	—

(*Continued on p.* 134.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest (*b*) Average (*c*) Lowest			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding Houses.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent. 25 A 65 B 10 C	0	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	—	—	—	—
100 A.	100 B	—	—	—	H.M.	—	Yes.	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 8	—	1,052	One
100 B.	90 B. 10 C.	—	—	By scheme to H.M.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	25	—	18	(*a*) 6–7¼ (*b*) 9–8¼	—	420	None
—	15 A. 85 B.	—	4	—	H. M. alone	—	—	45	—	39	—	—	—	—
—	50 B 50 C	0	5	No one.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	15 A 10 B 5 C	0	5	No boarding houses.	No one.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	26 B 80 C	0	0	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	C	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School,; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.											
Nether Knutsford.	"53"	30	Reading and a little writing.	Mixed	Examination		15	2	6	—	—
Lymm	40	30		Mixed	Proficiency	One third in school, rest out; no sup.	6	1	6	—	—
Mottram-in-Longdendale.	46	30	Reading	By reading chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Days boys one fifth at home, rest in school.	7	—	—	—	—
Nantwich	40	25	Elementary reading.	By English chiefly.	Marks	One half at home, rest in school.	17	—	16	—	—
Weaverham	44	28¾	No standard	By reading, writing, and arithmetic chiefly.	General proficiency.	¾ in sch., rest out; no sup.	7	—	—	—	—
Witton (Great Budworth).	42	33 to 30	Boys must be able to read New Testament.	Separate for each subject.	Marks	One third at home; rest in school.	13	2	7	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Burton	45	25	No standard	By reading, writing, and arithmetic.	By proficiency	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Daresbury (Runcorn).	48	30	No standard	Uniformly	Examination	Grammar, etc., partly out of school.	—	—	—	—	—
Frodsham	47	30			Examination		—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 136.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	Continuous pieces.	25	6	Text books and dictated orally.	11	7	—	—	—	Not at present taught.
Sometimes tutor.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences chiefly.	14	4	Text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	36	10	All three	11	15	—	—	—	—
Generally tutor.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	23	—	All	—	4	—	—	—	Lectures.
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	49	8	Text books; orally.	—	—	14	—	—	Text books
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	46	10	All three	10	6	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		70	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		45	—	Dictated orally and set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		103	—	All three	—	8	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music; T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.													
Nether Knutsford.	20	20	20	—	—	25	25	—	—	Not taught	-	-	Once a year; master.
Lymm	14	14	14	—	5	14	14	9	—	D.F. and C.	-	-	Once a year; trustees.
Mottram-in-Longdendale.	13	25	28	—	25	36	36	36	36	G.D.; D.F.; T.M.; and P.M.	-	-	Annually trustees; also by Government.
Nantwich	23	23	16	—	16	23	23	—	—	-	-	-	Annually by Trustees.
Weaverham	32	32	49	—	32	54	53	14	—	D.F.	-	None	None
Witton (Great Budworth.)	34	44	34	—	33	46	46	9	—	G.D. and P.	Dictation and spelling, 44.	-	With approval of trustees, by master annually.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Burton	21	21	12	—	21	70	70	—	21	-	-	-	Once a year, by Government.
Daresbury (Runcorn).	—	30	30	—	—	72	72	20	72	P.M.	-	-	-
Frodsham	40	40	40	—	40	All	All	40	—	D.F.	-	-	Com. of Council.

(*Continued on p.* 138.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.							
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Persons responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
No	No	No	25	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Vicar	None	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	14	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Rector	Boarders	Boarders
Yes	Yes	Yes	36	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Boarders; H.M.	One	Twice.
No	Yes	No	23	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	No rule.	—	—	—
No	No	No	50	Ch of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	—	—	None	None
—	—	—	46	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and secnd. mstr.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy	—	—
No	No	No	70	Open to all.	Inc.	Prayers for parish schools before and after school.	All	Incumbent	One	Once
—	—	—	38	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Incumbent	None	—
—	—	—	All	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr. and clrgyman.	Ch. of Eng. Sch. Soc. morning and evening.	—	Clergyman	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation - -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Nether Knutsford.	Yes - -	Public -	Only one master.	No monitors -	- -	—	26 sq. yds.	Close	Both
Lymm - -	Trustees can interfere.	Public -	All - -	No monitors -	None?	16	50 feet × 26 feet.	Close	Both
Mottram-in-Longdendale.	Except in cases of expulsion.	Public -	All - -	No monitors -	Boys always under master's eye.	10½	None at present.	- -	- -
Nantwich -	Except in cases of expulsion.	Not used -	All - -	General superintendence.	- -	—	10 yds. by 9 yds.	Close	Both -
Weaverham -	- - -	Public -	Only one master; all.	No monitors -	- -	—	None	- -	- -
Witton - - (Great Budworth.)	Yes, except in cases of expulsion.	Public -	Making a boy stand upon a form.	No monitors -	- -	—	None -	- -	- -
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Burton - -	Yes -	Public -	All - -	No monitors -	- -	—	30 yds. × 13 yds. and 28 yds. × 7 yds.	Close	- -
Daresbury - (Runcorn).	Trustees can interfere.	Public -	Only one master.	General superintendence.	- -	—	None	- -	- -
Frodsham	Yes - -	Seldom used.	Yes - -	To teach -	None	2½	27 yds. × 10 yds.	Adjoining.	- -

(*Continued on p.* 140.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None	Drilling	—	None	Comm. educ.	Commercial education.	Government or Universities.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Want of an assistant master and bad locality of school.
No	Drilling	No	None	Those which fit for mercantile pursuits.	Those which fit for mercantile pursuits.	By scheme, trustees to appoint.	Possible, but not expedient in all cases.	*Unfit and insufficient buildings.
No	Occasionally.	No	No	Reading, &c., mensuration, drawing, &c.	The same	School is so examined.	Both possible and expedient.	No special ones.
No	No	Boarders walk with H.M.	Boarders	English, Latin, French, elementary science.	English, Latin, and French.	By trustees	To some extent both possible and expedient.	Want of an assistant master.
None	No	—	None	Reading, &c., Eng. gram., geog.	Reading, writ., and arithmetic.	If expedient, by trustees.	Scarcely possible.	Irregularity of attendance.
—	No	—	None	Writing, arith., French, and drawing.	Writing, arith., mensuration, and French.	Inexpedient	Only to a limited extent.	—
None	Sometimes.	—	None	Reading, &c., composition, geogr.	Reading and writing.	Clergyman	Impossible	Irregularity of boys' attendance.
None	—	—	None	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	By trustees	Not possible.	—
—	—	—	—	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.		—	—	—

* The trustees are unanimously of opinion that the school will be comparatively useless until a good boarding house and good playground are obtained.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—(varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Macclesfield - (Modern School).	36,101	Manufacturing.	Clerk to governors.	Yes	Observed -	Good	Governors.	1,450	1,200	400	Stat.
Malpas - -	1,037	Farming -	None -	—	- - -	Fair	Marquis of Cholmondeley.	25	25	25	Stat.
Over - - (Darnhall School).	3,454	Agricultural and salt mining.	Solicitors at Northwich.	On application	Part obsolete.	Good	Trustees	102	92	70	Stat.
Tarvin (Hargrave).	3,319	Farming -	Clerk to trustees.	—	Scheme A.D. 1814.	Good	Clerk to trustees.	—	—	40	—
Wallasey -	1,415	- - -	- - -	—	Scheme, A.D. 1852.	Good	- -	—	—	—	—
West Kirby -	2,059	Farming -	Parish church.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1864.	Good	Trustees	66	—	—	—
Schools in abeyance—											
Marple - - (Stockport).	3,338	Manufacturing and farming.	With trustees.	Yes	Obsolete -	Bad	Trustees	4	4	—	Stat.
Tarvin - -	3,319	Agricultural.	Not known.	—	- - -	Bad	Trustees	20	20	—	Stat.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by (Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None	—	None	—	Local	Residnce.	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	—	—	Non-class	—
None	20	None	—	None	—	—	—	? Representatives of founders.	Boys	- - -	Nomination.	—	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	Local and ex off.	Residnce.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	-	Claim	—	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	Local	—	—	—	Unrestricted	Boys	- -	—	—	Grammar	Preacher, etc.
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	Unknown	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	- -
—	—	—	—	Seven local, rest ex off.	Solvncy, &c.	Trstees.	No	?	—	Sons of residents in township preferred.	- -	—	?	- -
None	—	None	—	Local	—	—	—	Unrestricted	—	- - -	—	—	Grammar	—
None	—	None	—	Local	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	Dim.	?	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters. Number.	Masters. Head Master. By whom Appointed.	Masters. Head Master. By whom Dismissible.	Masters. Assistants. By whom Appointed.	Masters. Assistants. By whom Dismissible.	Masters. Qualifications required in H. M.	Masters. Residences of Masters.	Character. School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	Character. School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Character. Radius of School Area in Miles.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Macclesfield (Modern School).	H.M. 2 ass. French and Drawing M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	- - -	H.M.	101 D	No change.	2
Malpas - -	Master -	Lord Cholmondeley.	- - -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	D	—	3
Over - - (Darnhall School).	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	- - -	Mastr	D	No change.	1 to 4
Tarvin (Hargrave).	- - -	Trstees. with apprval. of Bishop.	- - -	—	—	- - -	Mastr	120 D boys and girls.	No change.	3½
Wallasey -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	—	D	- -	—
West Kirby -	Master -	Trstees. with approval of Bishop.	Trustees with approval of Bishop.	Trstees.	Trstees.	- - -	None at present.	D	- -	2½
Schools in abeyance—										
Marple - - (Stockport).	None since June 1863.	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	—	—	—
Tarvin - -	None at present.	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	—	—	—

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
	Per cent.													
- -	90 B. 10 C.	—	2	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	B C	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	55 B. 45 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn					
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.												
Macclesfield (Modern School).	42	30	Elementary reading and addition.	One subject chiefly and others subordinately.	Marks and examination.	All at home, no sup.	—	—	21	—	—	
Malpas	44	30	"	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	
Over (Darnhall School).	46	35	Alphabet	"	General proficiency.	Grammar lesson at home, rest in school.	—	—	—	—	—	
Tarvin (Hargrave).	47	30	No standard	Uniform	Discretion of master.	All in school	—	—	—	—	—	
Wallasey	—	—	"	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	
West Kirby	45	25	"	By "Revised Code."	By examination.	All in school	—	—	—	—	—	
Schools in abeyance—												
Marple (Stockport).	—	—	"	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	
Tarvin	—	—	"	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid	—	—	P.	—	Short sentences chiefly.	107	25	All three	31	—	—	—	51	(*b*), (*c*), and (*d*).
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	34	—	. . .	—	4	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	18	—	Text books and set in writing.	2	3	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	80	—	All three	—	3	—	—	—	Not taught.
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	65	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Macclesfield (Modern School).	73	107	95	—	73	107	107	107	—	All except T.M. and P.M.			Once a year; Cambridge Local Examiner.
Malpas	24	24	24	—	—	All	All	—	—				None
Over (Darnhall School).	30	3	14	64	—	—	36	—	—				Once a year, Trustees.
Tarvin (Hargrave).	60	60	60	—	—	120	120	—	3	P.M. and T.M.			Once a year
Wallasey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
West Kirby	—	30	30	—	—	65	65	—	30	P.M. and T.M.		Every month.	Annually, by trustees.
Schools in abeyance—													
Marple (Stockport).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Tarvin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
No	Yes	No	107	Open to all.	H.M. Asst. M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy	None	None.
—	—	—	24	—	—	Night and morning.	—	—	Two	—
Yes	Yes	—	—	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. and Incumbent.	Sunday School.	Sunday scholars.
No	No	No	70	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent	None	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Yes	—	65	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Clergyman	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Macclesfield (Modern School).	The governors can interfere.	Public	None	No monitors	- -	—	Half an acre.	Forty yds.	- -
Malpas	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	6	Small	- -	- -
Over (Darnhall School).	Yes - -	Private and in school.	- - -	- - -	- -	7½	Half an acre.	Adjoining.	- -
Tarvin (Hargrave).	Trustees can interfere.	Publicly	All	General supervision.	- -	—	- -	- -	- -
Wallasey	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	—	- -	- -	- -
West Kirby	Trustees expel.	Public	Corporal punishment.	No monitors	- -	—	- -	Close	- -
Schools in abeyance—									
Marple (Stockport).	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	—	- -	- -	- -
Tarvin	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	—	- -	- -	- -

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No	No	—	Yes	Mathematics, geography, French, &c.	Writing, book-keeping, and arithmetic.	By Oxford and Cambridge.	Both possible and expedient.	None.
-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	—
None	No	—	Yes, free	General English education.	General English education.	Inexpedient	Possible and expedient.	Absence of boys at seed time and harvest.
None	No	—	Yes, free	Good reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Arithmetic generally.	Uncertain	Not in all cases.	Irregular attendance.
-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	—
None	Drilling	—	-	Scripture reading, &c., gram., &c.	Reading, writ., and arithmetic.	School is so examined.	Both possible and expedient.	—
-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	—
-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	—

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL")

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

N.B.—The term "Non-classical" is here employed to denote Schools which *by foundation* were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning Grammar Schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a Grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
ALDERLEY - -	1,418	T. Dean - -	1694	£ 10	£ 10	£ —	Not part of endowment.	2d., 4d., 6d.	Farmers and farm labourers.	50	—
ALSAGER - -	703	Mary, Margaret, and Judith Alsager.	1789	40	20	—	Yes	2d., 3d., 4d., 6d.	Labourers and mechanics.	60	45
BARROW - -	623	Payment from charities for poor.		6l. 6s.	(As returned in 1837.)			Distributed amongst poor on St.			
BARTHOMLEY -	416	— Steele -	1680 about	10	(As returned in 1837.)			Six scholars taught gratuitously in			
BEBINGTON -	15,105	Allotment on enclosure.	1656	42	41	—	Yes	2d. -	Agricultural labourers and mechanics.	73	57
BIDSTONE - -	2,154	Lord Strange	—	15	(As returned in 1837.)			No further information.			
BREDBURY - -	3,408	Subscription -	1780 about	4	All applied in repairs.		Yes	2d. and 4d.	Manufactures, mining, and agriculture.	23	17
BRERETON -	592	Unknown -	—	4	(Ch. Com. return in 1837.)			4l. voted by trustees of parish			
GREAT BUDWORTH: Nat. School.	613	Mrs. Glover -	18th cent.	3	—	—	—	—	—	85	39
LITTLE BUDWORTH.	582	Unknown -	—	10	(Return 1837.)			10l. a year left by Mrs. Holford, paid by trus-			
BURWARDSLEY -	500	Earl of Cholmondeley and others.	1725 and 1729	8	Received by minister of chapel.			(Return 1837.)		No endowed	

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Clothing. Girls.	Board. Boys.	Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry, or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	5 M.B.	None	Owners of Alderley and Astle Parks, and rector of Alderley.		Provisionally cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 2 boys N.Sc., 6 boys and 6 girls M.B.	None	Lords of manor and three others.	One of lords of manor.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and assist. mist.
Thomas' Day. (Return 1868.)										
national school. (Return 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector and lord of manor.		Cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., female pupil teacher, and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twenty-seven.	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
charities annually for schooling of poor children. (Return 1867.)										
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	Yes	Two.
tees to Sir Philip Grey Egerton's school. (Return 1867.)										
school under trustees. (Return by incumbent in 1867.)										

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866. Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CHEADLE	10,852	Freeholders	1789	0	(In 1837.) No further information.						
CHEADLE MOSELEY.	2,329	Jonathan Robinson.	1785	15	15	—	Yes	Eight free; others 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*	Farmers, silk weavers, and labourers.	48	25
CHELFORD	256	John Parker	1754	18	17*	—	Yes	None	Labourers and small farmers.	15	10
CHRISTLETON	698	John Seller	1779	9	9	—	No	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	70	—
CHURCH MINSHALL.	392	C. Minshall 1614 R. Wilbraham 1668		15	15	—	On sufferance only.	Yes	Farmers and labourers.	48	33
CLUTTON	74	Unknown	—	14	14	—	No	6*d.*, 4*d.*, and 2*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	49	27
CRANAGE	391	Thos. Hall	1770	30	16	14	Yes	None for reading	Farm labourers chiefly.	10	10
CREWE	8,159	T. Leadbeater	1729	6	(As returned in 1837.)		No further information.				
DAVENHAM	518	C. Bradford	1709	9	9	—	Yes	3*d.* and 2*d.*	Labouring class.	90	85
DUNHAM MASSEY: Littleheath School	1,535	Thos. Walton	1754	56	(As returned in 1837.)		No further information.				
Seamon's Moss School.	—	Thos. Walton	1754	151 (Mixed charity)	89	—	Not at present	None	Mostly labourers.	50	—

* Henceforth 15*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, Charity Commissioners having taken endowment into their own hands (Return), 1867.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866,	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.; mist. for sewing.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three managers.	Three managers and rector.	Cert.	Yes	One mast. and pup. teacher.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	One	H. Brooke Esq.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Minister and churchwardens.	Minister	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
10	10	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector and 2 churchwardens.	Managers	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	4 M.B.	(Seven boys had Bibles.)	Four	Three acting trustees.	Mast. cert.	No; about to be.	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.					
EASTHAM	522	S. Porter Rev. N. Robinson.	1834	£ 8	£ (Return 1837.)	£ 4*l.* paid to National School.			(Return 1868.)		
FARNDON	557	Unknown	—	13	13	—	Yes	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, labourers.	47	40
GAWSWORTH	713	J. Upton	1738	31	28	—	* No buildings.	3*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	35	28
GOOSTREY-WITH-BARNSHAW.	268	E. Haslehurst	1684	15	15	—	No	(6*s.*, 5*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.* per quartr.)	Farmers and farm labourers.	44	47
GRAPPENHALL	701	T. Johnson	1627	12	12	—	Mast. only.	2*d.* to 8*d.* (13 free.)	Agricultural labourers, &c.	110	51
KINGSLEY	995	Freeholders	1786	40 about.	40 about.	—	Yes	1*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a quarter (6 free).	Agricultural	50	10
LITTLE LEIGH	914	Unknown	—	9*s.* interest; also 63*l.* belonging to school.					No interest paid at time of		
MACCLESFIELD: Christ Church National School.	36,101	Miss Roe	1787	28	(Return in 1837.)	30*l.* a year paid for the education of 20 children					
MALPAS: Allport's School.	1,037	Rich. Allport	1719	118	118	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers and small tradesmen.	150	145
MARBURY	779	Unknown	—	19†	19	—	No	1*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	29	32

* House and schoolroom property of Earl of Harrington, who demands no rent.
† Besides 2*l.* paid out of church rates.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B.	None	Six	Resident clergyman.	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	Boys and girls M.B.	None	Three	Min. and churchwrdns.	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	R. and churchwrdns.	Rector	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist. and assistant mist.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
inquiry. (Return in 1837.)				School not endowed. (Return 1867.)						
in Christ Church Schools. (Return 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	1 boy L., 2 boys E.A., 3 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	M. and churchwrdns.	Parish	Ex-pupil teacher.	No	Master; wife teaches sewing.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
MIDDLEWICH	4,752	Unknown	—	10	10	—	Yes	(8 free for reading and spelling.)	Labourers and shopkeepers.	8	—
MOBBERLEY	1,245	Rev. W. Griffin.	1659	7	7	—	No	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	63	35
MOTTRAM S. ANDREW.	460	W. Wright	1759	—	—	—	(No endowment beyond school premises.)				
NORTHENDEN	1,480	—	1814	18	18	—	Yes	None by foundationers; others 1½*d.* to 6*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	16* 76	4* 28
OLLERTON	272	Samuel Leigh	1690	6	6	—	Yes	5*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for writing, &c.	Agriculture	23	16
LOWER PEOVER	258	Rev. R. Comberbach.	1720	70	62	—	Yes	2*d.* to 6*d.* (83 free.)	Farmers and labourers.	80	84
OVER PEOVER	531	Mainwaring and others.	? 17th cent.	44	33	—	Yes	6*d.*, 4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	39	32
PRESTBURY	358	A. Whittaker	1720	5	—	(as returned in 1837. Then not paid since 1819.)					No
RAINOW	1,550	Subscription	No record.	3*l.* 10*s.*	3*l.* 10*s.*	—	No	None	Working men.	4	2
NORTH RODE	285	John Plant, W. Stubbs.	1780	20	19	—	Yes	2*d.* to 6*d.*, some free.	Farmers and labourers.	26	22

* Foundationers.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Parishioners.	Neither	No	One Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	3 boys L. 3 boys E.A.	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Ld. Egerton of Tatton and Sir H. Mainwaring.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
further information.										
—	—	—	—	None	None	None at present.	Ratepayers.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Min. and Churchwardens.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866. Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ODD RODE -	2,503	W. Peover -	1681	30	30*	—	—	—	- - -	—	—
SALE: Mixed School.	3,031	Subscription and E. Pearson.	1807, 1808.	96	96	—	Yes	1s., 8d., 6d., 4d., 3d.	Shopkeepers, mechanics, and labourers.	68	48
„ Infant School.							Yes	1d., 1½d., 2d.		45	33
SANDBACH: Wheelock's School	4,989	J. Wheelock -	1717	6 (as returned in 1837.) No further information.							
SIDDINGTON -	433	Unknown -	—	8	8	—	Yes	2s. 6d. to 6s. per qr. (16 free)	Labourers -	10	6
STANNEY - -	269	Sir T. Bunbury.	1682	6	6	—	Yes	2d. and 3d.	Farmers and farm labourers.	26	18
TARPORLEY -	2,577	Lady Done -	1636	20	(Paid to National School.)						
TATTENHALL -	1,262	Unknown -	1780	28	28	—	Yes	1d. to 5d.	Chiefly labouring classes.	115	87
THORNTON-LE-MOORS.	913	Parishioners -	1786	12	12	—	Yes	(1s. to 5s. a qr.)	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	51	34
TILSTON - -	817	Unknown -	—	16	(Return in 1837.) Paid to parish school for free instruction in						
TIMPERLEY -	1,571	Jane Houghton.	1802	15†	15	5	No	None	Farm labourers.	10	5
TINTWISTLE -	1,691	J. Road -	1756	5	5	—	No	None	Cotton operatives and labourers.	3	3

* For the year ending 1st March 1867, divided equally between the boys and girls schools at Odd Rode and Mow Cop.
† For school account proper.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	9 boys and 1 girl F.; 2 boys B.	None -	Ten, besides two overseers.	Trustees	Mast. cert. / Mist. cert.	Yes -	Four.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Two -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Two.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Incumbent.		Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	5 boys M.B. - -	None -	Five -	Managing committee.	Mast. and mistress cert.	Yes -	Four.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Four -	Vestry -	Neither -	No -	Master.
reading, but not writing, of 30 children (return in 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Eight -	Committee.	Mist. cert.	Yes -	Mist. and assistant.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Ten -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Four.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
WARMINGHAM	1,205	Subscription	—	16	16	—	Yes	2*d.*	Labourers	59	52
WHITEGATE	1,535	Unknown	—	20	Whether voluntary payment or not, uncertain. (Return in						
WHITLEY, OVER	367	W. Eaton.	—	Interest on 100*l.* (as returned in 1837). No further information.							
WILMSLOW	6,616	H. Hough and others.	1683	5	5	—	Not at present	None by foundationers.	Mill hands, agricultural labourers, miners, &c.	60 to 70	70 to 80
LOWER WITHINGTON.	578	Subscription	1808	20	20	—	No	None	Agriculture.	36	37
WOODCHURCH	3,922	Wm. Gleave	1673	55	0*	—	No	1*d.*	Small farmers, artizans, and labourers.	40 on books	—
WRENBURY	2,505	Geo. Palin	1610 about	11	—	—	No	3*d.* to 7*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	55	—
WYBUNBURY: Girls' School.	4,935	Thomas Heath	1707	24	24	—	Yes	2*d.* 1*d.* ½*d.*	Agriculture chiefly.	3	79
" Sir T. Delves School.	—	Sir T. Delves	1727	90	(As returned in 1837.) No further information.						

* Owing to expenditure on repairs of farm buildings, embankment rate, and cattle disease.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector and two churchwardens.	Rector	Mast. and Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
1837.) School supported by Lord Delamere, Government grant, and boys' pence. (Return in 1867.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Managing Committee.	Neither at present.	About to be.	Two at present.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fourteen	Trustees	Rector master with a deputy.	No	Deputy.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Parishioners.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mist.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Ashton is a village in the southern part of the county, a little way from Newton, on the road to Wigan. Its school, which stands at a place called Senela Green in a district full of coal mines and foundries, was founded in 1588, and has since then received several small benefactions from inhabitants of the parish, which made up its present total income to about 43*l.* a year, nearly the whole of which goes to the master. He gets about 70*l.* from school fees, and pays 40*l.* to an assistant whom he appoints. The trustees, who are mostly residents engaged in trade or manufacture, seem to take an interest in the school, and its financial concerns are managed with much care and judgment by one of their number. They do not interfere with the educational arrangements, and leave the master to impose what fees he pleases. The fees are now low—1*l.* to 2*l.* a year,—low at least for some of the people whose children come; but as the school had fallen greatly under the last master, the present one is afraid to raise them abruptly, especially as he is exposed to the competition of two Privy Council schools, one Church of England and one Roman Catholic, where only 1*d.*, 2*d.*, or 3*d.* a week is paid. Children are expected to be able to read when they come. Most of the scholars are sons of colliers or workers in the hinge works, and these leave very early, the parent thirsting for the children's earnings, though he gets very good wages himself. A good many, however, are the children of overseers of mines or foremen in works, and though they seldom remain after 13 or 14, the master can generally manage to get up a Latin class out of them. Girls used formerly to come to the school in considerable numbers; now they mostly go to a private school in Ashton village, kept by the master's sister.

One hears here and in the mining districts generally, that the Acts for regulating the employment of children are frequently violated or evaded.

The school building (erected in the 17th century) is well placed on a rising ground, with a good playground close by; but

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

its single class-room (on the ground floor) is only about 40 feet by 20 by 9, and thus much too small for the 60 scholars who are sometimes in attendance.

Fifty-three children were present the day of my visit (among them one girl). In arithmetic 12 (average age $12\frac{3}{4}$) did creditable papers, showing by the methods they employed and their power of understanding questions stated in some other than the usual way, that they had been taught intelligently. One boy was reading Lucan, and did very fairly; five others were learning Latin grammar. Geography and grammar were passably good, and on the whole the school gave me the impression of being well handled by the master, who is an earnest and sensible teacher, doing his best under considerable difficulties. He was educated in this school himself, which was then, it appears, a place of little but classical instruction, and would be glad to teach more Latin and mathematics if the parents would let him.

The trustees, I understand, have had under consideration the propriety of erecting a house for the master by raising a subscription and selling some stock which they now hold. It is to be hoped that they will do so, and that they will also take steps for enlarging the schoolroom which must now be unwholesome. Except as respects its buildings the state of the school appears satisfactory. It is an instance of the possibility of getting even day labourers to pay fees much higher than the Government schools charge, which might with advantage be considered by those who manage the Government schools. It is an instance also of the benefits which are sometimes derived from the union in the same school of elementary and superior instruction, or, in other words, from the presence of a teacher who is competent to teach something more than the elementary subjects.*

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 202, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 1 August 1588, it was agreed that interest of 60*l.* left for the purpose by Robert Byrchall, should be applied for support of a master. By deed poll, 24 September 1589, Sir T. Gerard granted a site, 44 ft. by 30 ft., for a school. Further sums, amounting to 102*l.* 18*s.*, subscribed up to year 1732. 100*l.*, left by will of John Lowe, 1707.; 100*l.* given by John Ashton, 2 January 1748. Deeds kept in vestry.

School Property.—Now consists of a farm of 7a. 1r. 0p., at eight yards to the perch, purchased in 1629 for 100*l.*, and let at 30*l.* per annum, and 263*l.* stock, at 5 per cent. Whole proceeds, 43*l.* 3*s.*, of which 3*l.* 3*s.* reserved for school repairs; rest paid to master.

School building good; rebuilt in 1728 by subscription; kept in repair by master.

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* There are dole charities of some value in Ashton, which, according to the report given me, are productive of little or no good; and there is also an apprentice charity whose funds are now accumulating, there being few applicants.

Objects of Trust.—A person to teach all youth and young children of Ashton and adjoining places gratis. (Deed of 1588.) For maintenance of schoolmaster, he expending 5*s.* annually in ale and cakes for children on 4th July. (Lowe's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School described as a Free Grammar School. (Trust deed, 1629.) English, Latin, Greek, and, according to instructions of John Ashton, the principles of religious virtue and morality, especially the Bible, Testament, and Catechism of the Established Church. (Trustee's Rules, 1827.)

Government and Masters.—Rules established by trustees, 4 August 1827.

Five trustees, self-electing, members of Church of England, manage property, appoint and dismiss head master, and exercise general control over management of school.

Head master must be a member of the Church of England. May not hold clerical preferment. Gives a bond of 100*l.* to observe rules. Holds appointment independent of future alterations.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives salary of 40*l.* from endowment, and about 70*l.* from fees. No house. Second master appointed and paid by head master. Income 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—52 [80 in 1867], from distances up to five miles; about 20 dine in school. Pay 1*l.* for general work, if under eight years old; 1*l.* 10*s.* if under 12; and 2*l.* if above 12. No extras. Girls admitted as well as boys.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children of township and neighbourhood claim admission. No knowledge required at admission. Half of Monday is devoted to religious instruction by direction of John Ashton, one of benefactors. School opened and closed with Lord's Prayer. Geography, English, and Latin grammar prepared out of school.

Punishment for misbehaviour: keeping at work during play hours.

Playground, 1,900 square yards, close to school.

By trustees' rules, 1827, master is bound to teach five days in every week, excepting four weeks at Christmas, and four at Midsummer. Actually, school is open 46 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours a week. Saturday a whole holiday.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Cashier.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Gamekeeper.
„ 2		„ 2	Auctioneer.
„ 3	Plumber and glazier.	„ 3	Publican.
„ 4	Mechanic.	„ 4	Engineer.
„ 5	Cab proprietor.	„ 5	Do.
„ 6	Publican.	„ 6	Miner.
„ 7	Miner.	„ 7	Do.
„ 8	Do.	„ 8	Do.
„ 9	Engineer.	„ 9	Do.
„ 10	Late of the 11th Hussars.	„ 10	Do.

All residing within two miles of the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of whole school.

Number of scholars learning:

Religious Knowledge	60
Latin	4
French	3
Arithmetic	60
Book-keeping	1
Mensuration or Surveying	10
History	35
Geography and English Grammar	50
English Composition	20
Reading and Writing	60
Drawing	8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Mr. James Billinge, Ashton in Mackerfield.
Mr. Aaron Stock, Ashton in Mackerfield.
Mr. Joseph Ashton, Ashton in Mackerfield.
Mr. Thomas Downall, Ashton in Mackerfield.
Mr. James Hart, Hindley near Wigan.

Master:

Ebenezer Leigh.

ASPULL SCHOOL (WIGAN).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 291, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indentures of lease and release, 16th and 17th December 1790, a conveyance was made to eight new trustees of a house called the school-house, an adjoining building used as a school, and two fields containing 2a. 1r. (eight yards to the perch). Deeds in custody of a private solicitor.

School Property.—The two fields above mentioned, school, and school-house, and a sum of 20*l.* given about A.D. 1770. Whole annual income about 15*l.* per annum.

School and house, probably built by subscription about 1770, in ruinous condition.

Objects of Trust.—For a master to instruct children of the inhabitants of Aspull only. (Trust Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, English, writing, and accounts. (Trust Deed.)

Government.—Eight trustees, self-electing, members of Church of England; may elect master and dismiss him if incompetent to teach subjects named.

State of School in 1864.

Elementary.

"The trustees of this school beg to inform the Commissioners that the "present school is in a ruinous state and quite unfit for educational pur-"poses, and that they are using all efforts to erect a building more "suitable, and have made application to the Committee of Council on "Education to help them."

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1865).

Trustees:

Alexander Lord Lindsay, Haigh Hall.
Rev. John Aldworth, Incumbent of Haigh and Aspull, Wigan.
Rev. O. F. Pigot, Curate of Pennington, Green Church, Aspull.
Wm. Wood, Esq., Aspull.
Charles Leigh, Esq., Wigan.
John Leigh, Esq., Aspull.
Geo. Gibson, Haigh.
Egerton Leigh Wright, Esq., Hindley Hall, Wigan.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BISPHAM (PARISH OF CROSTON) FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS is one of the best endowed of the small country grammar schools, and at present one of the least efficient. It stands in an agricultural district, about half-way between Wigan and Southport, and by the necessity of its position is almost purely elementary, there being no Government school in the place, and the children being those either of labourers or of one-horse farmers, paying only 25*l.* or 30*l.* a year in rent. Formerly girls and boys were taught together, but now they are taught in different departments, which are considered to be quite independent of one another. The boys' school is on the ground floor room, whose roof is low and its windows small; the air is in consequence very foul and unwholesome. The average attendance of boys is from 60 to 70. On the day of my visit, early in December, there were 72 present out of 100 whose names were on the books. Of these 72 about 22 were sons of farmers, the rest of agricultural labourers, quarrymen, and colliers. About 32 had paid the only charge made in the school, 1*s.* a year for firing, and it was not supposed that more than half would eventually be found to have paid. The parents often refuse to provide school-books. This stinginess, and the irregularity of the attendance, are the natural results of making the school gratuitous.

Scarcely any English grammar is taught in the school, so little that it was not worth while to examine the children in it. Geography was in abeyance, owing to the want of books. Scripture history is taught by requiring the boys to get by heart a set of historical questions published by the Christian Knowledge Society. This method does not seem to have succeeded; the children can answer very little, and don't understand what they do answer.* Profane history is not taught. Latin, however, is kept up; two boys, sons of the master (aged 15 and 14), were reading Virgil, and a third, somewhat younger, was in Cæsar. The boy of 15 translated pretty well; the two others did not seem to have profited by the study. Spelling was rather below than above the average. Reading was passable; arithmetical notation not good. Six boys only attempted the questions in arithmetic contained in the printed papers which I had with me; their work was mostly poor, considering that their average age was 13½, and I found it difficult to keep them from communicating with one another. It is fair to say that these very unsatisfactory results are not to be charged wholly on the master, for the number of boys is too great for one man, and this district is the Bœotia of Lancashire. Such stupid boys I never saw, except in the neighbouring schools of Bretherton and Heskin.

* Among other things, they told me that Sodom and Gomorrah were turned into a pillar of salt.

The girls' school is held in a room upstairs. I found 23 present; the average attendance being in winter 25; in summer 30. The attendance is described as very irregular. The elder girls, it seems, are kept at home to work for their mothers, while the younger ones are kept because their elder sisters can't fetch them. The reading of the highest class (seven girls, aged 8 to 15,) was good, and their spelling better, in proportion to age, than that of the boys. Writing was bad, a small sharp hand being taught even to the young ones. Only one could do anything in the compound rules of arithmetic. Scarce any English grammar or geography is taught.

Representing to the trustees, five or six of whom were good enough to meet me, the unsatisfactory state of this foundation, I found all of them willing to see fees imposed, though some were for making the fee a very low, and, as I should have thought, an unduly low one.

Of the whole income of this charity 12*l.* is set apart for certain charitable uses, and of this 5*l.* a year is, by the founder's will, to be spent in apprenticing boys from Bispham and three other neighbouring townships. Frequently no candidate appears. None had appeared for the six years preceding my visit, and thus the fund has accumulated in the savings bank to 86*l.* It is much to be wished that the trustees were empowered to apply this money in improving the school building, and that the 5*l.* per annum were thrown into the general school income, or set apart for repairs.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 137. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed poll, 28 September 1691, Richard Durning, having previously conveyed to trustees a house and 17 acres of land, directed the application of the income except 12*l.* (see below) to maintenance of a school. By will two days later he bequeathed other property for maintenance of school, &c., and 100*l.* for purchase of site and building school. A further small property purchased, and one acre allotted to school.

School Property.—Now consists of 64 acres 3 roods 6 perches statute measure of land, with houses and buildings thereon, and 780*l.* stock arising from sale of timber. Annual income 136*l.* 17*s.* gross, 121*l.* net, applied to school, besides school and master's house.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a Grammar School at some convenient place near Bispham, free to all children that should come to the same for learning. 12*l.* a year for the poor of Bispham, for apprenticing children of Bispham and three other townships, for repair of roads, and for a minister at Douglas. (Deed and Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Deed and Will.)

Government and Master.—Trustees, 12 substantial householders and inhabitants of the towns of Bispham, Parbold, and Wrightington; self-electing, manage property, appoint and dismiss master, and exercise general control over management of school. Head master allowed to receive boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in 1864-5.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars third grade. A separate girls' school.

Masters.—Income of head master from endowment 70*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders.

A mistress for girls' school. Income from endowment 30*l.*, and allowance of 6*l.* 10*s.* for lodging.

Day Scholars.—72 boys and 30 girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to four miles; pay nothing beyond 1*s.* per annum for firing and for books, &c., as required.

Boarders.—Five, all in head-master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms 20*l.* to 24*l.*, according to age. Have not all separate beds. Cubical contents of bed-room, 457 feet per boy. Hours 6½ A.M., 9 P.M. in summer; 7 A.M., 8½ P.M. in winter.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. School course not modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction in Scripture to all, and in Church Catechism except to Roman Catholics. School opened and closed with a prayer. Three boys learn Latin.

Promotion at Master's discretion.

Examination annually by Trustees.

Punishments: caning and writing tasks; both in school.

Playground 897 square yards, close to school.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 26½ hours per week. One fourth of lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Canon James Streynsham, Master, Rector of Chorley.
Rev. John Spailing, Rector of Eccleston.
Rev. Martin Twiss, Incumbent of Mawdesley.
William Boardman, Esq., Barington Lodge.
Alfred Boulton, Esq., Harrock Hall.
William Hawkshead Talbot, Esq., Southport.
Rev. Oswald Master, Rector of Croston, *ex-officio* a trustee, not yet formally elected.

Master:

John Armstrong.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as sample of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Schoolmaster.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Quarryman.
„ - 2	Quarryman.	„ - 2	Farmer.
„ - 3	Farmer.	„ - 3	Quarryman.
„ - 4	Farmer.	„ - 4	Farmer.
„ - 5	Collier.	„ - 5	Labourer.
„ - 6	Boatman.	„ - 6	Quarryman.
„ - 7	Quarryman.	„ - 7	Collier.
„ - 8	Farmer.	„ - 8	Labourer.
„ - 9	Labourer.	„ - 9	Farmer.
„ - 10	Farmer.	„ - 10	Farmer.

From distances up to two miles and three quarters.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Druggist.	Poulton, Lancashire.	John Armstrong (master.)
„ - 2	Farmer.	Upper Rawcliffe, do.	Do.
„ - 3	Farmer.	Rufford, do.	Do.
„ - 4	Dealer in agricultural produce.	Rufford, do.	Do.
„ - 5	Farmer.	Bickerstaffe, do.	Do.
„ - 6	Farmer.	Do. do.	Do.

(Bispham Free Grammar School.) Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		m.		h.m			yrs.		m.		h.m			yrs.		m.		h.m	
Religious Knowledge.	78	3	—	26	12	11	30	—	5 30	Bible, Historical Questions, Church Catechism.	†24	9	6	46	—	5 30	Bible, Church Catechism.	28	5½	6	17	—	1 45	Church Catechism.
Latin - -	3	2	—	2	13½	10	15	5	6 40	Cæsar's Com. Sallust, Latin Grammar, Ellis's Exercises.	1	13	5	10	—	2 30	Latin Grammar.							
Arithmetic -	40	3	—	6	12	5	50	—	4 10	Arithmetics of Com. of National Ed. (Ireland.)	14	10½	5	50	—	4 10	Arithmetic of Comrs. of National Ed. (Ireland.)	20	9	5	50	—	4 10	Taught on black board.
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	2	—	2	13½	5	50	—	4 10	Nesbit's Mensuration -	1	13	5	50	—	4 10	Nesbit's Mensuration.							
Geography -	21	1	—	21	11	3	25	—	1 15	Epitome of Geog. published by Com. of National Ed. (Ireland.)														
English Grammar.	15	1	—	15	11½	2	25	—	0 50	Murray's Grammar.														
Reading -	78	4	—	24	11½	20	26	—	8 40	Fourth Book of National Society and Geography.	24	8½	25	25	—	10.45	2nd Book new series, and 2nd Book of National Society.	30	5½	25	25	—	1045	First Book.
Writing -	78	2	*	52	10½	15	25	—	6 15	- - -	With first class.						- - - -	‡26	5½	20	30	—	10 0	On slates.
Music - -	Not taught (1864.)																							

* First and second divisions form one class, writing on paper (25 boys.)

† 3 Roman Catholics excused Church Catechism.

‡ Lowest Division (26), writes on slates.

BISPHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.*

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Bispham is a parish on the coast of the Irish Sea, immediately to the north of the prosperous watering-place of Blackpool. Its grammar school has by the necessity of its position in a population of small tenant farmers, yeomen, and labourers, with few or no persons belonging to what is called the middle class, been required to serve as the elementary school of the district, and almost lost its character as a place of superior instruction. The trustees, not more than one of whom is resident, seem, if one may trust report, to have neglected it sadly of late years. They have, I was told, been repeatedly requested to rebuild it, but have refused to do so, although the gross income is now 105*l.*, of which the master receives 70*l.* only, and although they have what is reported to be a considerable balance in hand.

The present schoolhouse is in a shocking state. It is an old building, through whose thatched roof the rain finds its way in winter, dripping down among the children, and forming pools on the floor. The principal room is 30½ feet by 14½ by 7¼ to the top of the vertical wall on which the slanting roof-beams rest;† the air exceedingly foul. A smaller room adjoins, in which the girls are taught sewing for two hours in the afternoon, while the boys work sums. The master has a cottage close by, and a poor one it is. There is no playground save a scrap of ground at the school door.

The school is free, except to children from beyond the township, who pay 6*s.* a quarter; such children, although they have further to come, are said to attend more regularly. During some of the winter months a certain number of older lads, who are at work all the rest of the year, come back to keep up their arithmetic and learn mensuration. Of the whole number, about two-thirds are children of small farmers and village tradesmen, one-third of labourers. Parents object to Latin, so that the master can seldom get more than two or three at a time to learn it. The Church Catechism is not taught, but the Bible is read and explained, Roman Catholics joining freely. The most notable feature of the school is the teaching of natural history. This the master gives from his own love of the subject, using in illustration a collection of stuffed animals and geological specimens which he has made himself, and whose state, considering the difficulties under which he labours in such a place, does him the greatest credit.

On the day of my visit, which fell early in September, there were 20 boys and 12 girls present, not much more than half the

* See also General Report, pp. 691–693. (vol. ix.)

† In the middle the roof rises some feet higher.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

number then on the books, and less than half the number sometimes present in winter. As many of the more advanced scholars were among the absentees, it was not very easy to judge of the educational condition of the school generally. Reading and spelling were very fairly done; arithmetic was rather poor; writing scratchy, especially among the girls. Questions in botany zoology, and geology were answered with much intelligence and readiness, the children taking an evident interest in the subject, and showing a comprehension of the principles of classification. The master is an energetic teacher, and though not familiar with all the best methods of instruction (in arithmetic, for instance), he is greatly superior to the common run of masters in schools of this class, whether inspected or uninspected. It is to be regretted that he should have (*a*) no assistant to help him with the younger children, (*b*) a miserable building to work in, and (*c*) little or no support from the governing body of the foundation.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 222. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Richard Higginson, who built school, and by will, 25 July 1659, bequeathed annual payments of 30*l.* and upwards for maintenance of a master and usher. This payment being charged on houses purchased from commissioners for sale of dean and chapter lands was lost at the Restoration, but 200*l.* was given by Higginson's widow (then Mrs. John Amherst). 14 acres of land (at 8 yards to the perch) purchased; and 2½ acres allotted to trustees. Deeds in custody of trustees' agent.

School Property. — Consists of lands producing a gross rental of 113*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, of which 70*l.* paid as salary of master and mistress.

Site good; buildings unsuitable.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher (Higginson); of an able and learned schoolmaster (Amherst). For maintenance of an able and learned schoolmaster, to instruct gratuitously children of inhabitants of Bispham with Norbreck. (Deed of Feoffment, 1817.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and the principles of the English religion. (Deed 1817.)

Government and Masters.—Six, landowners in the parish, self-electing; manage property, appoint master, and exercise general control over management of school.

No qualifications required for head master. He may not hold other preferment. Holds office independent of future alterations. Is allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master and mistress from endowment 70*l.*; from fees 16*l.*; from profits of boarders 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—75, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to three miles; pay 1*l.* 4*s.* for general instruction, and 10*s.* for books, &c. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 20*l.* Have not separate beds. Hours 7 a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit individual cases. Scripture lessons daily. No prayers used, on account of differences of creed.

Promotions by examination and general proficiency.

Examination annually by master and clergyman, in presence of parents and friends of children, who may question them.

Punishment: detention after school hours.

Playground 40 by 10 yards, close to school. Master sometimes joins in games. There is a library open to all.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 or 32 hours per week. About half the lessons prepared out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as sample of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Publican.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Yeoman.
„ - 2	Farmer.	„ - 2	Yeoman.
„ - 3	Farmer.	„ - 3	Farmer.
„ - 4	Publican.	„ - 4	Blacksmith.
„ - 5	Shoemaker.	„ - 5	Coastguard.
„ - 6	Farmer.	„ - 6	Tailor.
„ - 7	Tailor.	„ - 7	Labourer.
„ - 8	Farmer.	„ - 8	Labourer.
„ - 9	Farmer.	„ - 9	Farmer.
„ - 10	Labourer.	„ - 10	Farmer.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Frederick Kemp, Esq., J. P., Merchant, Fleetwood.
John Cocker, M.D., Blackpool.
John Bonny, Esq., Blackpool.
John Butcher, Maltster, Lea near Preston.
Talbot Clifton, Esq., Lytham.
Rev. B. Williams.

Master:

Peter Wood.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BLACKBURN FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

BLACKBURN,* although its manufacturing greatness is of very recent date; is an old town, and seems to have had before the Reformation a grammar school taught by a chantry priest, who officiated in the chapel of Our Lady in the parish church. This school, it would appear, vanished when the chantries were suppressed, although King Edward the Sixth's Commissioners had directed that it should be continued, appointing a stipend to be paid to it from the chantry lands, and although a warrant to the same effect had been issued by King Philip and Queen Mary. By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, granted in the ninth year of her reign, the school was re-established, and fifty persons, who were to be always inhabitants or freeholders of the town or parish of Blackburn, were incorporated as governors, receiving the usual powers of a corporation. Eighteen years afterwards, by a decree of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, the stipend appointed by Edward the Sixth's Commissioners was ordered to be paid to the school, and a contribution for its benefit was levied on the then possessors of the lands in Yorkshire which had belonged to the extinguished chantry. This stipend, amounting to 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, is still paid by the Duchy Office; the rest of the endowment is derived from the above-mentioned contribution, and from several subsequent benefactions, wherewith estates have from time to time been purchased. The income, which seems to have neither increased nor diminished since 1825, is applied to the payment of a salary of 90*l.* to the master, and 10*l.* to the usher.

II. The fifty governors manage the financial concerns of the school, but do not otherwise interfere with it. It is agreed on all hands that they are an unwieldy body, and that a board of ten or fifteen would be far more useful. At the annual meeting there are never more than ten or twelve present; even for questions of great importance it is often found difficult to procure the attendance of more than five or six. They are all members of the Church of England, and refuse to admit non-conformists on the trust, a circumstance which has excited some little feeling in Blackburn, where party spirit runs high, and which would, as I was told, indispose many people to subscribe for the rebuilding of the grammar school who would otherwise have been willing to do so.

III. In 1825, and for some time after, instruction was gratuitous to all boys, although a cockpenny, sometimes amounting in the case of the sons of wealthy parents to 2*l.* 2*s.*, was given to the master. Subsequently, but at what precise period I found it impossible to ascertain, a fee was imposed by the governors on

* The neighbouring district is called in Domesday Book, and for some centuries afterwards, Blagbornscire.

their own authority, and apparently without any opposition from the townspeople. The fee is now fixed at 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum (French and German each 2*l.* 2*s.* extra), which is not found too high a charge for the shopkeepers, clerks, and mill-foremen of the town, whose sons, as well as those of the minor manufacturers and the professional men, are to be found attending the school. The wealthier manufacturers here, as elsewhere, send their children from home; the minor shopkeepers and a large part of the poorer middle class generally resort to private commercial academies, and to the Government schools. One of the private schools charges fees at least as high as those of the grammar school, and receives boys of the same social class; it is conducted by a nonconformist, and seems to be chiefly supported by nonconformist parents.

There are no free places on the foundation of this grammar school, nor has it any school scholarships or exhibitions to the university. Under the last head master it seems to have been exclusively classical, and for a good while empty of boys, in fact virtually in abeyance. At present it is quite as much commercial as classical, for though Latin is compulsory, it does not absorb, as is too often the case in the grammar schools of the agricultural parts of England, the lion's share of time and pains, while Greek is learnt by very few boys (at present by 12), and not carried far even by them. The parents, I am told, sometimes object to the Latin, but they generally cease to complain when they find that the commercial subjects are not neglected for its sake. Their objection to Latin does not arise from a desire to see something else substituted for it in a scheme of liberal education—natural science, for instance, or modern history; it is to a liberal education itself that they object, seeing no profit in anything but writing and arithmetic. For some time past the school has sent no boys to Oxford or Cambridge, and as at present organized it could not hope to prepare any to win open scholarships there. The head master stated to me what is no doubt correct, that without a larger endowment, or a much larger income from fees, he could not procure a master competent to give high classical and mathematical teaching, while continuing to provide for the needs of a commercial town. At present there are four masters. The head and the second master (who are brothers) are graduates of Dublin; the other two, both young men, have not been at any university. There is also a teacher of modern languages, who is paid by an extra fee, and comes on certain days only.

The head master receives boarders, and has usually about a dozen, but as his terms are moderate, Blackburn not being the sort of place in which a fashionable boarding school could be established, he cannot make any great profit off them, and cannot afford to pay large salaries to his subordinates.

No dogmatic religious instruction is given to day scholars, and Roman Catholics are not required to be present when the Bible is read, or during prayers. As I understand, however, they usually prefer to attend at prayers.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

IV. The school, which the head master's residence adjoins, stands in one of the meaner parts of the town, and has too small a playground.* There is but one schoolroom; its superficial area is perhaps large enough for the 80 boys now in attendance, but its low roof, and the impossibility of opening its windows,† make the air very foul; and the noise is so great that the teachers must shout in order to make themselves heard. The attention of the governors having been called to the inadequacy of the present room, a plan was started for building a new school in the newer and higher part of the town, close to the public park. A site was liberally offered by the owner of the land, and it was in contemplation to raise 3,000*l.* by subscription for the building, when the American civil war broke out, and the cotton distress which ensued interrupted the design. It is to be hoped that it will soon be resumed, the rather as public baths and wash-houses are likely to be erected near the present site of the school, and as it is impossible that the number of boys can increase while there is no better room to teach them in. A good playground too is greatly wanted.

V. As tested by examination, the educational state of the school might be pronounced respectable. Three boys, but only three, did a paper in elementary algebra with neatness and intelligence. Fifteen others in the upper part of the school (average age 13) had moderately difficult papers in arithmetic given them; two were good, six very fair, five tolerable, two poor. They were sensible, and did everything neatly, but there was little or no adroitness shown in using the methods and devices by which work may be shortened. Thirteen other boys lower in the school (average age 12½) were distinctly inferior, five only sending in creditable papers. In Latin the two highest classes (boys aged from 13 to 15) made, as was natural, but a feeble attempt at translating into English previously unseen passages from Ovid and Cæsar; their grammar answers, however, were good. In a *vivâ voce* examination both these and the other Latin classes translated fairly, and repeated the ordinary rules of syntax with readiness, but they had very little notion of the principles involved in the rules. In history and geography, as well as in reading and spelling, their performances were up to the average, better than those of the smaller private schools, inferior to the best grammar schools. The head master is an active and painstaking teacher, and no part of the school seemed to me positively bad, although the teaching in some of the classes, especially the junior ones, is rather poor, deficient in life and intelligence.

VI. Blackburn is one of the newest of the manufacturing towns and one of the most thriving. Its population is now about 80,000, and the district from which boys can and do come daily to the

* The site, as I was informed, belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but they do not make the school pay rent for it.

† One or two of these windows have been altered so as to open, but in spite of this the ventilation is extremely bad.

grammar school on foot or by railway, including as it does the populous towns of Accrington and Over Darwen, cannot have less than 120,000 inhabitants. The grammar school of such a place ought to have at least 300 boys in regular attendance, and ought to be organized so as to give both a higher scientific and literary education preparatory to the universities, and a practical or commercial education both more thorough and more elevating than that now to be obtained in private schools, since it would be given by abler and better cultivated men than the great mass of the private teachers. At present the grammar school is useful to the town, but it has less than one hundred boys, and sends none to the universities. The causes which depress it, in common with the schools in other Lancashire towns, have been stated elsewhere, and need not be recapitulated here. In this particular case the two measures that seem presently called for are the erection of new buildings on a great scale and the reconstitution of the governing body, diminishing its numbers, infusing into it a representative element, and placing it in communication with some central authority which may stimulate and guide its action in raising the character of the school. The rest must apparently be left to time, to the chance of finding teachers whose energy and ability will win reputation for the school, and to the growth, which one cannot but expect in such a place as Blackburn, of an interest in education and an appreciation of the value of literary and scientific culture.

It may be remarked that girls belonging to the middle class are in Blackburn very ill off for education; there are few schools, and the instruction given is meagre and superficial. Nothing would benefit the town more than to provide a public school, similar to the grammar school, in which teachers whose competence could be guaranteed by a public governing body should be placed to give a good plain education (including French and music, but not making either compulsory), at a charge of from 6*l.* to 10*l.* per annum.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 8. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Originally connected with a chantry founded in 1st Hen. VIII., the priest of which was to teach a grammar school and a song school. Re-established by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 8 August 1567, who empowered governors to take property not exceeding yearly value of 30*l.*, for support of a school, to consist of a master and usher. By decree of Duchy Court of Lancaster, A.D. 1585, a stipend of 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* was allowed out of revenues of Duchy, in respect of the old endowment for a chantry priest. A rentcharge of 20*l.* per annum, purchased in 1589 with sums received under the endowment and by subscription, and two estates containing about 4 acres and 31½ acres (customary measure) respectively subsequently purchased with school-stock arising from various benefactions. Deeds in custody of secretary and treasurer; accessible on application.

School Property.—Annual income 118*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* gross, 113*l.* net, all applied to school, besides house, school, and playground.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Site objectionable, being in the midst of town; buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Free Grammar School for education and instruction of children and youth in grammar. (Letters Patent.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.)

Government and Masters.—50 governors incorporated, and self-electing, Protestants, residents or freeholders within the parish, manage property, audit accounts annually, and appoint head master.

Head master must be member of Church of England. May not hold other preferment. Holds office independently of future alterations. Allowed to take boarders, without restriction as to number.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 90*l.*; from fees 570*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Appoints and pays all other masters, except 10*l.* paid to usher from foundation, and pays all school expenses.

Day Scholars.—80, from distances up to five miles, some dining with head master; pay 6*l.* 6*s.* for general work. French and drawing extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—10, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms, 30 guineas for board. Fees for instruction same as for day boys. School bills, including tuition, average 41*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 583 feet per boy. Hours, 6¾ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of boys on admission; reading preferred.

School classified by one subject chiefly. Arithmetic and mathematics not taught in classes. Landscape-drawing taught. Religious instruction in Scripture daily. School opened with prayers from Liturgy. Roman Catholics excused attendance.

Promotions by half-year's marks and examination.

Examination monthly, and at Christmas, by masters; at Midsummer by other examiners appointed by head master. Book prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and caning; latter in school, only by head master or second master.

Playground 1,600 square yards, close to school. Boarders restricted to playground. Masters sometimes join in games. About one-third of boys form a cadet company.

No boys gone to any University within the last five years.

School-time 42 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation of all lessons, which boarders do under supervision. All the rest at boy's own disposal.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Agent - -	Blackburn -	½ mile.
" " - 2	Grocer - -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 3	Cotton Spinner -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 4	Bank Manager -	Accrington -	5 do.
" " - 5	Gentleman - -	Blackburn - -	½ do.
" " - 6	Fruiterer - -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 7	Cotton Spinner -	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 8	Commission Agent	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 9	Cotton Spinner -	Darwen - -	4 do.
" " - 10	Cotton Spinner -	Do. - -	4 do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					yrs.		hours		hours.	
Religious Knowledge.	80	6	—	5	14	4	½	—	2	2 books of Samuel, and about half gospel according to St. Luke.
Greek	9	3	—	1	16	3	½	2	2	Half a book of Herodotus.
Latin	70	5	—	5	14	4	¾	2	5	2 Sat. Juvenal. 1 and 2 Orat. of Cicero against Catiline.
French	8	1	2*l.* 2*s.* per ann.	8	12	1	1	—	1	
Arithmetic	80*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	About 10 or 12 hours a week. Amount of work varies according to capacity of each boy.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	21*	—	—	—	13	4	Time varies.		About ⅓	of Lunds or Colenso's Algebra; 30 or 40 props. of Euclid.
History	80	6	—	7	14	2	½	—	1	From Jas. I. to Victoria, Collier's British Empire.
Geography	80	6	—	7	14	2	¾	—	1½	½ Anderson's Geography.
English Grammar.	70	5	—	7	14	2	¾	—	1½	Lennie's Eng. Grammar.
English Composition.	60	4	—	7	14	1	1	—	1	
Reading	No formal reading lessons except among juniors.									
Writing	80	—	—	—	—	4	½	—	2	
Drawing.	30	—	2*l.* 2*s.* per ann.	30	—	3	1½	—	4½	
Other Subjects.	An hour or two per week is spent in teaching spelling by means of dictation.									

* Not formed into classes.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c., (1865.)

Governors:

1. Joseph Fielden, Esq., Witton Park near Blackburn.
2. John Hargreaves, Solicitor, Blackburn.
3. Rich. Edleston, Esq., Egremont near Birkenhead.
4. Henry Haworth, Solicitor, Blackburn.
5. Henry Hargreaves, Solicitor, Blackburn.
6. Wm. Hy. Hornby, Esq., M.P., Blackburn.
7. James Greenway, Esq., Over Darwen.
8. John Eccles, Esq., Leyland.
9. William Hart, Rope Manufacturer, Blackburn.
10. W. Thos. Carr, Barrister-at-Law, Temple, London.
11. Chr. Parkinson, Esq., Blackburn.
12. Thomas Dugdale, Esq., Griffin Lodge, Witton.
13. M. J. Fielden, Esq., Hoghton.
14. Robert Lund, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
15. Hy. M. Fielden, Esq., Witton Park near Blackburn.
16. George Stocks, Surgeon, Cherry Tree near Blackburn.
17. Thomas Ainsworth, Solicitor, Blackburn.
18. Thomas Boardman, Esq., Blackburn.
19. P. Ellingthorpe, Solicitor, Blackburn.
20. John Livesey, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
21. Sir W. H. Feilden, Bart., Feniscowles, Pleasington.
22. Rev. C. Greenway, Over Darwen.
13. Leo. Wilkinson, Solicitor, Blackburn.
24. J. B. S. Sturdy, Esq., Blackburn.
25. J. T. Hopwood, Esq., M.P., Blackburn.
26. R. R. Jackson, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
27. Rev. H. Marlen.
28. John Baynes, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
29. Henry Hoyle, Solicitor, Blackburn.
30. Rev. John Rushton, D.D., Blackburn.
31. Daniel Thwaites, Brewer, Blackburn.
32. John Parkinson, Esq., Blackburn.
33. R. H. Hutchinson, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
34. Wm. L. Fielden, Esq., Feniscowles near Blackburn.
35. Rich. B. Dodgson, Esq., Blackburn.
36. H. U. Hargreaves, Solicitor, Blackburn.
37. Thomas Lund, Merchant, Blackburn.
38. Rev. G. A. H. Ashe, Witton.
39. Rev. C. W. Woodhouse, Blackburn.
40. W. D. Coddington, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
41. James Cunningham, Brewer, Blackburn.
42. Daniel Thwaites, Wine Merchant, Blackburn.
43. Joseph Harrison, Esq., Blackburn.
44. Rev. C. Robinson, LL.D., Blackburn.
45. W. Dickinson, Iron Founder, Blackburn.
46. Rev. R. A. Rawstorne, Balderstone.
47. Rev. P. Graham, Over Darwen.
48. A. J. Robinson, Solicitor, Blackburn.
49. Richard Radcliffe, Land Surveyor, Blackburn.
50. Thomas Ratcliffe, Cotton Spinner, Livesey near Blackburn.

Head Master:

Rev. Thomas Ainsworth, M.A.

BLACKROD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Blackrod is a mining village on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, seven miles W.N.W. of Bolton. The revenue of its grammar school is about 250*l.* a year gross, and is likely to increase still further, as there is now a considerable balance in hand, and a fair probability that coal may be found under the charity estate at Leigh. The school itself is one of the most miserable in Lancashire. For a long time past it has been virtually elementary, one or two boys only learning Latin or Euclid; and now that collieries have increased in the neighbourhood, and that factories are being erected, the demand for juvenile labour is such that few children remain after eleven years of age.* There is a Privy Council school in the village, and probably all the children would be educated there, were it not for a clothing charity attached to the grammar school, for the sake of which some twenty come annually after the inspection of the Government school, and leave in the course of a few months for the pit. Hardly any of the trustees are resident, and those few among them who care about the school do not seem to know what their rights over it are—whether, for instance, they can dismiss the master, and are entitled to appoint his successor.

A rentcharge of 5*l.*, given by the founder for an exhibition to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, has now accumulated so as to form a principal sum which produced in 1849 65*l.* a year. This sum is, under an order in Chancery of that date, paid to the exhibitioner, if any. Of late years a candidate has appeared for about every second vacancy, *i.e.*, once in eight years; but in such a place an exhibition is of course utterly thrown away, since there is no natural supply of boys desiring an university education, and still less any competition. The present holder of the exhibition is the son of an inhabitant of Bolton, and came daily thence by railway to sit for some hours in Blackrod school, that he might qualify himself to obtain this 65*l.*

On the day of my visit, there were 32 children present, seven of whom were girls. No boy present was learning Latin or Euclid (it was said that one of those absent had got into Virgil and Xenophon), and those few who had been taught English grammar knew exceedingly little about it. Reading was not good, spelling indifferent, arithmetic for the most part very poor. Several children knew some of the main facts of Scripture history, and could repeat parts of the Church Catechism, but without any conception of its meaning. The attendance is irregular, as in all free schools; and as the second master had been absent owing to

* Here, as elsewhere in the mining districts, one is told that the Acts restricting the employment of children in coal pits are constantly evaded.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

illness for some time before my visit, the school may perhaps have been in a worse state when I saw it than it generally is. But according to what one is told in the neighbourhood it has not been efficient for some time past.

The schoolroom is large enough, but bleak and ill furnished. A piece of waste ground in front serves as playground.

Several of the trustees, at an interview which I had with them some days after inspecting the school, expressed their desire to see its endowment turned to some better account, but appeared doubtful as to the method in which this ought to be done. They agreed that the endowment was too large to be spent in elementary education, especially as a Government school already exists in the place; they see, also, that there is little use for a grammar school as a day school, since hardly any Blackrod boys would remain till 14 or consent to learn the higher subjects. Hence it might be better to make the school available for boarders, erecting new buildings and a hostel, and endeavouring to attract boys from the manufacturing towns which lie all round. If this course, which seems on the whole the most advisable, be taken, it will deserve to be considered whether the endowments of Blackrod and Rivington, a grammar school three miles distant, ought not to be fused. Singly, neither would be quite sufficient to establish a cheap boarding school on a scale large enough to procure a competent staff of masters; but with a joint revenue of some 600*l.** a year (the income of Rivington exceeding 300*l.*), the experiment might be tried with an excellent prospect of success.†

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 184. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Holmes, 18 September 1568, who gave a rentcharge of 8*l.* per annum for a schoolmaster and 5*l.* for an exhibition to Pembroke College, Cambridge. Elizabeth Tyldesley in 1627 gave a house and land for some Free School in the county; appropriated to Blackrod by deed of feoffment, 30 December 1640. Henry Norris in 1639, bequeathed 40*l.* for maintenance of a learned and painful schoolmaster at Blackrod. John Ainscough in 1812 bequeathed 50*l.* to accumulate up to 200*l.*, the interest then to be paid for usher; the whole 200*l.* paid by the executor in 1826. Further lands purchased with accumulations of income in 1798 and 1823.

School Property.—Besides the rentcharges of 8*l.* and 5*l.*, which are paid by vicar and churchwardens of St. Sepulchre's, London, the property now consists of cottages and buildings, and a farm let at 80*l.* a year, and dividends on two sums (arising chiefly from accumulations of the rentcharge left by John Holmes for an exhibition) of 3,677*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* and 405*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* in Government securities. Total annual income about 266*l.* gross, 254*l.*

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* It would probably be well to throw the Blackrod exhibition into the general funds of the school.

† There are charities of considerable value in Blackrod, which are said to be of little or no service (in some cases positively injurious) to the poor, and which would probably be better applied if applied to education.

net. All applied to school and exhibition, besides school and house, built in 1799.

One Holmes' exhibition of 70*l.* a year for four years at Pembroke College, Cambridge, the holder of which also takes an exhibition of 5*l.* a year, founded by a Mr. Warren for boys from this school.

Site and buildings fair.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach at the Free Grammar School at Blackrod, and for an exhibition to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. (Holmes's Will). For a schoolmaster competent to teach Latin and Greek, diligent, and not immoderate in correcting boys, or his stipend to be forfeited; and if he should oppose the forfeiture, income might be paid to master of any other free grammar school in the county. (Trust Deed of Mrs. Tyldesley's Gift, 1640.)

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—Grammar. (Holmes's Will.) Latin and Greek. (Deed of 1640.)

Government and Masters.—Eight trustees, members of the Church of England, generally residing in neighbourhood, self-electing, manage property, audit accounts annually, appoint masters, admit boys to foundation, and exercise general control over management of school.

Head master selected by examination, must be member of Church of England. May not hold other preferment. Not allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from endowment 90*l.*, besides a house. Usher's income from endowment 47*l.*

Day Scholars.—58, boys and girls, nearly all under 14 years of age, from distances up to five miles; receive whole education free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must be able to read in spelling book. All read separately. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Punishment: caning in school.

Playground about 700 square yards, close to school.

One boy gone to Cambridge within last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study 37 hours per week.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31st December 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance in hand	757	3	6
Div. on 3,677*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*	107	6	11
Div. on 405*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*	12	5	3
Interest on deposit, a/c	32	19	5
Property tax returned	16	12	10
Churchwardens of St. Sepulchre's London, 3 years	39	0	0
Rents	100	11	6
	£1,065	19	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Masters' salaries	170	0	0
Repairs	3	8	6
Property tax	2	18	7
Clerk and general expenses	8	15	4
Cleaning	0	7	6
Land tax	0	1	6
Balance in hand	880	18	0
	£1,065	19	5

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School -	1	Currier.	Boys lowest in School -	1	Collier.
" "	2	Grocer.	" "	2	Do.
" "	3	Farmer.	" "	3	Do.
" "	4	Do.	" "	4	Calico Printer.
" "	5	Boatman.	" "	5	Collier.
" "	6	Collier.	" "	6	Do.
" "	7	Shoemaker.	" "	7	Tailor.
" "	8	Collier.	" "	8	Collier.
" "	9	Do.	" "	9	Engine Driver.
" "	10	Do.	" "	10	Day Labourer.

All from Blackwood, except one from Wigan (5 miles), one from Westhoughton (2 miles), and one from Adlington (1½ mile).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Haigh Hall near Wigan.
The Right Hon. Baron Kingsdown, Hindley Hall, Wigan.
Lord Lindsay, Haigh Hall.
Hon. Colin Lindsay, Sillwood, Brighton.
Joseph Ridgway, Esq., Fairlawn Park, Trowbridge, Kent.
Alexander Fowden Haliburton, Esq., Grafton, Torquay, Devon.
Mr. John Blackledge, Chorley, Lancashire.

Clerk to Trustees:

John Mayhew, Solicitor, Wigan.

Master:

Richard Smithson.

BLEASDALE SCHOOL (Parish of Lancaster).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 273. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Christopher Parkinson, by will, 8th July 1702, bequeathed a moiety of certain landed property in Bleasdale in trust for payment of 4*l.* yearly to minister at Admarsh, and residue of profits to schoolmaster at or near Admarsh Chapel, his salary out of such profits to be advanced (if it fell short) to 6*l.* out of interest on a sum of 160*l.* (lent on mortgage), and to be eventually raised to 10*l.*; after which he left remainder, both of profits of the land and of interest on the 160*l.*, for poor of Bleasdale, to be disposed of, in discretion of trustees, either in apprentice fees, clothes, books, money, or otherwise. Interest on residue of his personal estate to be given to Bleasdale scholars at the school, or to Bleasdale poor. The property bequeathed consisted of 69a. 0r. 30p. (customary measure of seven yards to the perch), and a sum of 375*l.* This sum reduced to 260*l.* about 1814 by expenses incurred on the estate; of this, again, 230*l.* was lent in 1833 on security of Alston Workhouse, which was sold for default in 1845, and the sum recovered was 139*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, which has since been laid out towards rebuilding of school and in drainage works at five per cent. interest.

Trust property.—Annual income from rents 55*l.*, from interest on drainage money 17*l.* 9*s.* Applied to education 22*l.* School rebuilt in 1850–1 at cost of 725*l.* 12*s.*, of which 100*l.* given by trustees, rest raised by subscription. Site given by Wm. Garnett, Esq.

Objects of Trust.—Schoolmaster at or near Admarsh Chapel to teach the children of any person or persons of any township whatsoever.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government.—Three Protestant trustees; on death of any trustees, survivors or survivors to elect and make up number to three. In default, ablest inhabitants of Bleasdale to elect.

Present State of School.

A national school (since 1850), under Government inspection.

TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

Andrew Parkinson, Farmer, Woodgates, Chipping.
W. J. Garnett, Esq., Quernmore, Lancaster.

Master

John Bowker.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS foundation, which dates from the time of the Commonwealth,* is governed by an Act of Parliament of A.D. 1788, and by rules and byelaws emanating from the governors, the last set of rules having been issued in 1858.

The Act united the two separate bodies of trustees in whom the school property had previously been vested, incorporating them in one body of twelve, seven to be a quorum, and requiring all to be members of the Church of England. Although all twelve must be freeholders in Bolton parish, it is found extremely hard to get a quorum together; and hence the administration of the school is practically left to a committee called the Education Committee, whose quorum is three, and whose acts are confirmed, almost as a matter of course, at the annual meeting of the governors when the annual charity dinner is given. The revenue of the school, in spite of the large powers given by the Act of Parliament, seems to have diminished since the visit of the Charity Commission in 1828. It will be seen from the balance sheet (contained in the digest of information supplied) that a very large proportion of it is absorbed by expenses of collection and management.

II. The rules of 1858 have been drawn up with little judgment.

(1.) They provide four masters, a head-master "to teach the "higher classical and mathematical department and superintend "generally," an usher to teach the lower classical and mathematical department and the higher branches of an English education, "an 'English master' to teach elementary English, writing, "book-keeping, accounts, and other matters forming a commercial "education," and a modern language master for French and German. To set apart a particular set of boys for a particular master in this way, and especially to relegate arithmetic and the commercial education generally, so important in a town like Bolton, to the lowest, worst paid, and, by hypothesis, least able master, is to sanction the worst of all possible plans of school organization.

(2.) They restrict the number of boys to 80, and this in a town of 80,000 people. It is true that the school building won't hold more than 80 boys, but that is a reason for enlarging the building, not for cramping the school.

(3.) They direct the head master to "take especial care that "the boys be thoroughly versed in the Church catechism, and "receive in strict accordance with the doctrine and discipline "of the Established Church such other religious instruction as "may be suitable to their respective ages and acquirements;" and

* There had been an older school in Bolton wherewith this of Robert Lever's was united, but nothing seems to be known respecting it.

further prescribe that "the masters and boys shall attend at church "every Friday during Lent," and that "the boys shall repeat the "catechism in the parish church on some Friday during Lent." There is nothing in the origin or history of the foundation to justify these provisions; in fact the school was first constituted in A.D. 1658, during the reign of that very party against whom the framers of this rule may be supposed to have directed it. Its effect is to exclude altogether from the school the Roman Catholics of Bolton, who are very numerous, and from whom I heard bitter complaints; and to force the Protestant nonconformists to choose between stifling their conscientious objections, and depriving their children of the benefits, such as they are, of the grammar school. Some take the one course, some the other. The head master mentioned to me one case of a member of the Society of Friends, who, being told that his boy could not be admitted unless he learnt the Church Catechism, removed him, and sent him to a school hard by, called the Church Institute, which was founded expressly as a Church of England seminary, but which enforces no dogma.

(4.) The head master is permitted to take four boarders and no more. He will find it hard enough to get any in such a place as Bolton, but as there can be no profit on so small a number the rule is futile, and the restriction ought to be abolished forthwith.

(5.) In 1788, and until quite recently, the school was free for boys residing in Bolton parish, but the head master might require a fee from other boys, if the governors permitted him to receive them into the school. Under the rules of 1858, 36 boys are to be taught free; the rest, who number at present about 24, paying 6*l.* 6*s.* a year. In choosing these 36, no regard is paid either to the intellectual merit of the candidates, or to the pecuniary circumstances of the parents. The practice is to make every boy pay when he first comes to the school, whatever his merits or his means, and afterwards, when he has been some months in attendance, to put him on the free list. Sometimes, though rarely, a special application is made on behalf of a poor boy, and he gets on after having been only a quarter in school, but usually it is a mere matter of seniority. Each governor has three nominations, and every boy is supposed to be the nominee of some particular governor, but this nomination is a pure form, and the whole plan is the most aimless and useless that could well be devised.

III. There are at present only two regular masters (besides a modern language master who attends on certain days only); both are paid entirely by fixed salaries from the endowment. Until lately a third or English master was employed; his services have been now dispensed with, owing, as I was told, to the difficulty of getting a competent man for the 40*l.* or 50*l.* which was all that the governors thought they could afford to give him from the fees. This seems rather a reason for raising the fees than for losing the master. The fees of the pay scholars produce about 100*l.*; 30*l.* goes to the modern language teacher; the rest seems to be at present accumulating.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The head master teaches the higher division (which consists of about 25 boys) in the upper schoolroom, taking them not only in classics and mathematics, but also in history, geography, English grammar, arithmetic, spelling. The usher in the lower room teaches elementary Latin as well as all these "English and commercial subjects." Latin is not compulsory; out of 35 boys whom I found in the lower school, 15 only were learning it; and few boys learn more than the rudiments of Greek. Thus the school is in reality no more classical than commercial; it has practically no connection with the universities, and frequently supplies no candidate to take the exhibition which it possesses.*

IV. Very little high work is done in the school. Only two boys attempted an easy algebra paper, and only one of these proved able to deal with it. Euclid was at an equally low ebb, and but one boy was thought fit to try a very simple piece of Latin prose composition. More might certainly be looked for in the grammar school of one of the largest towns in England. Otherwise the results of the examination were fairly satisfactory. The papers set in arithmetic were done correctly, and witnessed to intelligent teaching. In the upper department English history proved to be pretty good; geography indifferent. I examined four boys in Greek; they had not gone far, and were so timid that nothing could be got out of them. Three, aged respectively 17, 15, and 14, translated Virgil with some fluency; four others, aged 16, 15, 14, and 11, were in Cæsar; four more in a Latin delectus. None of these showed any considerable mastery of Latin idiom, nor a knowledge of the grammar going beyond the words of the rules which they had learnt to repeat. The scholars in the lower department had not been long enough at Latin to make it worth while to examine them; they were for the most part very fair in English grammar, geography, and arithmetical notation, and spelt tolerably (?), but did not read well, being almost all rough boys, who saw few books at home. It ought to be stated that the school was placed at some disadvantage by the fact that my visit and examination happened to fall within a fortnight or three weeks after the beginning of the half-year.

V. The schoolhouse has the advantage of standing in an open space, yet not very far from the centre of the town; the approach to it, however, is bad, and there are few good houses in the neighbourhood. It is a gloomy old building of grey sandstone, now turned nearly black by rain and smoke; the ground floor room is spacious, but bare and comfortless, while the room upstairs in which the head master teaches is too small, and becomes, when heated, disagreeably close. Neither room is properly furnished; one might think that nothing had been done for them since the days of Robert Lever. Adjoining is a pretty large playground; all earth, however, no grass.

* Some remarks on this exhibition, and the reasons why it is of so little service, will be found in the General Report upon Lancashire Schools, p. 482, vol. ix.

VI. It will be understood from what has been said that Bolton Grammar School has no air of prosperity about it. Its scholars mostly belong to the lower section of the middle class; they come uncultivated from very rough homes, and leave at 14 or 15, before much has been done to civilize them; and in this town of 80,000 people they number only about sixty. The cause which I heard assigned for this was the practice which the wealthier people make of sending their sons to boarding schools. Many of the Bolton manufacturers live some way out of the town, and so could not well use a day school; others who could, wish their boys to go where they will get the sort of "gentlemanly polish" which boarding schools are supposed to give. But although this practice does injure the grammar school, it is not the only cause of its depression, for the Church Institute school and even the private adventure schools of the town get boys higher in social rank than those who fill the grammar school. Inquiring from the trustees what could be done to raise it, one of them suggested that it should be united with the Church Institute, an institution situated hard by, in whose classes there are now about sixty or seventy boys. To effect such union it would be necessary to procure an Act of Parliament. Whether or not this scheme, which seemed to meet with the approval of the other trustees, and which has no doubt much to recommend it, be carried into effect, there are certain other changes in the constitution and management of the school which it would be desirable to make.

(1.) The existing code of rules, many of which are mischievous, ought to be abolished, and the internal organization of the school remodelled.

(2.) In particular, the head master should be permitted to take more than four boarders.

(3.) Children of all religious denominations should be admitted, and no dogmatic teaching enforced on them.

(4.) New buildings should be erected, if possible, on some other and better site. If the grammar school be united with the Church Institute, this need not be done, as the Institute already possesses a building sufficiently commodious and handsome.

(5.) A representative element ought to be infused into the trust, so as to stimulate the action of the board of trustees, and give the town more interest in the school.

(6.) A fee of not less than 5*l.* per annum might fairly be imposed on all boys except a certain limited number of foundationers, to be chosen by competitive examination. It is especially to be wished that the most promising boys from the National and British schools could be placed upon the foundation; the benefit to those schools would not be less than that to the grammar school.

One cannot say, of course, that measures similar to these are sure to restore the Bolton Grammar School to prosperity, but they or some of them may at least be expected to give it a chance of doing, with its endowment of more than 400*l.* a year, some perceptible service to a town which, being one of the greatest of

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the manufacturing communities, is also one of those which can least afford to dispense with any refining and cultivating influence.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 155, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 16 March 1641, Robert Lever, citizen of London, devised lands to his brothers, they paying 350*l.* for them, or else for sale, the 350*l.* or other proceeds, and 250*l.* more out of his personal estate, to be applied for a free school or chapel, or some other pious use. Lands not sold, but assured to school by deed in 1658. School united with an old school of unknown origin, but existing in 1644 in year 1656. Endowment augmented by Rev. Wm. Boardman, by deed in 1686, chiefly for purchase and maintenance of a school library; and by will of Rev. James Gosnell, 1622, for benefit of master and usher. Exhibitions founded by John Popplewell in 1820, and by Ann and Rebecca Popplewell in 1831. Governors incorporated by Act 28 Geo. III. cap. 81.

School Property.—Consists of houses and 136 a. 3 r. 37 p. of land, 4,745*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* new three per cents standing in the name of the governors, 950*l.* consols. in the same name, and 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the names of four trustees. Annual income from rents 239*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, from dividends 175*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Total 414*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* gross, about 380*l.* net (1868), all applied to school, besides school and playground.

John Popplewell's exhibition endowment consists of 3,563*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* reduced 3 per cents, standing in names of three trustees; annual dividend 106*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, from which an exhibition of 60*l.* a year for four years at Oxford or Cambridge is provided. The Misses Popplewell's exhibition is of the same amount and tenure, provided by dividends on 2,879*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* reduced 3 per cents, producing 86*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* a year, and standing in the names of 4 trustees. There is also another exhibition of 5*l.* a year for 5 years out of a charity founded by Joshua Lomax, the whole income of which is but 7*l.* This exhibition is tenable with those already mentioned.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a Free Grammar School, with high master and usher (Deed 1658), for purchasing and maintaining a library (Boardman).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not only grammar and classical learning, but also writing, arithmetic, geography, navigation, mathematics, the modern languages, and other branches of literature and education, according to judgment of trustees and state of revenues (Act, 1788), besides book-keeping and accounts (Trustees' Rules).

Government and Masters.—12 governors, freeholders in parish of Bolton (founder's kin, if resident within 20 miles), members of Church of England, empowered to hold property not exceeding value of 500*l.* per annum; make statutes from time to time, appoint and dismiss head master and usher, nominate free scholars, appoint exhibitioners, appoint two of their number visitors, three auditors, and six as committee of education annually.

Continuing governors elect others to fill vacancies caused by disqualification or death.

Head master and usher not allowed to officiate as lecturer or curate of parish church, nor perform clerical duty there during school hours without leave in writing from governors, must report expulsion of a boy to governors.

At discretion of governors, a pension of 15*l.* to head master, and 10*l.* to usher, if incapacitated by visitation of God.

Head and second masters allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 200*l.* Income of usher from endowment 100*l.* French and German master paid by fees.

Day Scholars.—67, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles; 36 receive education free, the rest pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work. Attend parish church every Friday in Lent.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to read, write, and spell moderately.

School classified by Latin chiefly. Religious instruction in Scripture and Church Catechism to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions usually by half-year's marks.

Examination annually by a graduate appointed by governors. Exhibitions given, and book prizes by governors.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter in school by head master or second master.

A small playground close to school. A library open to all on payment of sixpence per quarter.

Two boys gone to University within the last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 31 hours a week in summer, and 29 in winter. First lesson prepared out of school, and some others by higher classes.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	29	19	11	Salaries: Head master	200	0	0
Dividends	175	17	6	Second master	100	0	0
Rents	227	19	2	Coals and cleaning	10	8	0
Banker's interest	2	1	2	Prizes	6	5	10
				Repairs to school	5	0	0
				Insurance, ground, and water rents	1	19	7
				Printing rules and byelaws	1	16	6
				Treasurer's salary	10	0	0
				Receiver's poundage (authorized by Act)	20	5	9
				Law charges	5	7	10
				Banker's commission, &c.	1	0	5
				Balance with treasurer	73	13	10
	£435	17	9		£435	17	9

JOHN POPPLEWELL'S Endowment.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	0	0	6	Law bill for general business	8	10	6
Dividends, less inc. tax	104	4	10	Scholarship	60	0	0
Bank interest	0	1	0	Balance	35	15	10
	£104	6	4		£104	6	4

The MISSES POPPLEWELL'S Endowment.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d
Balance in hand	4	4	7	Law bill for general business	5	12	6
Dividends, less income tax	84	4	8	Scholarship, first payment	30	0	0
Bank interest	0	5	10	Balance	53	2	7
	£88	15	1		£88	15	1

GOSNELL'S Charity.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rents received	61	18	0	Grammar school (one sixth part of income)	9	19	4
				Other objects	47	2	8
				Commission, stamps, and law charges, &c.	4	16	0
	£61	18	0		£61	18	0

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c., OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, (1867.)

Governors:

Peter Ainsworth, Esq., Bolton.
John Fletcher, Esq., Clifton.
Lt. Col. Wm. Gray, M.P., Darcey Lever.
Thomas Lever Rushton, Esq., Bolton.
John Hick, Esq., Bolton.
Stephen Blair, Esq., Bolton.
Rev. Henry Powell, Vicar of Bolton.
Rev. J. S. Birley, Bolton.
Ralph Fletcher, Esq., Southport.
Christopher Briggs, Esq., Bolton.
George Mallett, Esq., Bolton.
Richard H. Ainsworth, Esq., Halliwell.

Clerk to Trustees:

Jas. Watkins Bolton.

Head Master:

Rev. Diston Stanley Hodgson, M.A.

Second Master:

Thomas Parkinson.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Crofter.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer.
" " - 2	Farmer.	" " - 2	Manufacturer.
" " - 3	Clergyman.	" " - 3	Hatter.
" " - 4	Schoolmistress.	" " - 4	Ironmonger.
" " - 5	Dentist.	" " - 5	Book-keeper.
" " - 6	Shopkeeper.	" " - 6	Brasier.
" " - 7	Iron founder.	" " - 7	Pawnbroker.
" " - 8	Farmer.	" " - 8	Cabinet-maker.
" " - 9	Iron founder.	" " - 9	Shopkeeper.
" " - 10	Book-keeper.	" " - 10	Dentist.

All residing in Bolton, generally within a mile of the school, a few two or three miles off.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Class.	Number of Boys in Class.	Average Age.	Greek.	Latin.	English.	Miscellaneous.
6th	One	18	Demosth. Olynth. Sophoc. Electra. Æschyl. Prom. Vinc. Æschyl. Septem c. Theb. Theocritus, Idy. i.–xvii. Thucydides, ii., iii. Romans, c. xii.–end; 1 & 2 Corinthians and Galatians. Herodotus, vii. 109–218. Composition and Re-translation. Iambics.	Horace, Ars. Poet, and Epist. i. Lucretius (extracts by Edwards). Terence, Andria, Phormio, and Heautontim. Tacitus, Annals. ii., iii. Juvenal, Sat. i.–xvi. Cicero de Am., xviii.–end. Cicero de Off. i.–xiii. Cookesley's Ovid, pp. 60–94. Livy, xxii. 1–22. Prose composition and verses. (Retranslated.)	Scripture History. Roman ,, Grecian ,, Ancient Geography. Themes. Catechism, &c.	French; German; Euclid i.–iii.; Algebra.
5th	Six	15	(4 boys.) Eurip. Medea. Xenoph. Anab. i., 8. St. Matt. xx.–end. Arnold's Ex. Grammar.	Virgil Æn. iii. & iv. Ovid, four epistles. Sallust Catil. 26–52. Ellis's and Arnold's Ex. Bland's Verses and Grammar.	Scripture History. English ,, Roman ,, Modern Geography. Maps.	French; Euclid i. Algebra; Arithmetic.
4th	Seven	13·7	(4 boys.) Xenoph. Anab. i. 8. St. Matt. xx.–end. Exercises and Grammar.	Cæsar, bk. i. Ovid, four epistles. Arnold's Ex. Simple verses. Grammar.	Themes. Parsing. Recitation. Crossley's Class Book. Dictation. Catechism, &c. Writing.	German; French; Euclid i.; Algebra; Arithmetic.
3rd	Ten	13	- - -	Adam's Delectus pp. 37–end. Arnold's Ex. Grammar.	The same as the two preceding classes.	French, Arithmetic.
2nd	Seventeen	12·7	- - -	Adam's Delectus, pp. 15. Arnold's Ex. (1st Lat. Book. Grammar to the end of Accidence.	Scripture History. English ,, Geography. Maps. Parsing. Grammar. Dictation.	French; Euclid; Arithmetic; Book-keeping; and Mental Arithmetic.
1st	Twenty-six	10·5	- - -	Latin Grammar to the end of adjectives.	Class Reader. Catechism. Spelling. Crossman's Catechism. Writing.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) At Cambridge, the Fifth Junior Optime, A.D. 1855.
,, the Seventh Senior Optime, A.D. 1856.
,, the Thirty-sixth Wrangler, A.D. 1860.
,, the First in the Second Class, Classical Tripos, A.D. 1860.

All now in Holy Orders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS is an agricultural parish, on the shore of Morecambe Bay (whence its name), three or four miles north of Lancaster, with a station on the London and North-western Railway. Its so-called grammar school is now practically elementary, the scholars paying from 12*s.* to 1*l.* 4*s.* per annum, and being mostly the sons of labourers, small tenant farmers, and petty freeholders, with one or two of a higher social class, who come for a year or two before they are sent to a boarding school, or go as day scholars (travelling by railway) to the grammar school at Lancaster. Among them there are a few girls, who sit on a bench by themselves, but are taught along with the boys, according to the general (and apparently harmless) custom of North Lancashire. At the time of my visit two boys were learning Latin; one had, after two years work, got into the Delectus, and could construe fairly; the other had been occupied for a whole year in learning the Eton Latin grammar off by heart, having never had so much as one Latin sentence given him to translate. No boys have, since the coming of the present master, remained long enough at school to get into Virgil or Cæsar. Mathematics do not exist, and arithmetic does not go high. Only three boys attempted questions in practice and proportion; one of these (aged 13) was good, the second (aged 12) poor, the third sent in no paper. I took the remainder of the first class, five boys and three girls, in English grammar, which was indifferent, and in geography, which was tolerable. Both this class and the second and third, consisting together of 16 children, read fairly well. A piece was written from dictation by 10 children in the first and second classes, two of them girls. One boy spelt all the words (which were tolerably easy) correctly; two or three were fair, the rest indifferent. The writing was pretty good. On the whole, the school work struck me as rather below than above what might have been looked for; and the teaching, although the master is competent in point of knowledge, seemed to have lacked energy and thoroughness. There is no Government school nearer than Lancaster, but as there is an industrial school in the village for girls and infants, the grammar school is relieved from the troublesome work of teaching young children to read,* and might fairly be expected to carry the education of the children it receives somewhat further than it seems to do now, as well as to make it more thorough.

The schoolroom is pretty large and well furnished, one half of it having been erected in 1857, and the ventilation satisfactory. There is no playground, except a small piece of waste ground on

* The rule of the grammar school is that no children are to be admitted under eight, unless they can read well.

the other side of the road. Repairs to the school building have usually been paid for by the subscriptions of the trustees, who seem to have managed the affairs of the charity with more diligence and good sense than country trustees are usually found to display. What they chiefly desire, as they told me, is a Government grant sufficient to enable them to procure one or two pupil teachers, the school being now under-officered. The income from the school lands has increased slightly in the last few years, but it will not increase much further, and it is thought that the fees now paid cannot be raised.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 241, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 5 May 1619, Thomas Assheton charged certain property with annual payment of 4*l.* for maintenance of a free school, or of the poor of the parish. Other small annual rents, given to godly uses, commuted for a capital sum of 60*l.*, and applied to school, together with Assheton's bequest, by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 3 March 1625, confirmed by decree of Court of Chancery of County Palatine, 28 May 1685; 200*l.*, half for school, half for poor, given by will of Thos. Greene, dated 1st May 1809; sum increased by Thos. Greene, son of the above, and 400*l.* consols bought. Deeds in custody of trustees, accessible to the public.

School Property. — Now consists of about five acres of land (customary measure of seven yards to the perch), the rentcharge of 4*l.* and other annual payments of about 3*l.*, besides school and premises, and a moiety of 400*l.* consols. Annual income 42*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, all paid over to the master.

Site and buildings good. School rebuilt 1857.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a free school at Bolton le Sands (Founder), described as a free grammar school in an agreement for application of the sum of 60*l.* mentioned above. (Decree of Commissioners, A.D. 1625.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None originally. English and Latin. (Trustees' Rules, 1763.)

Government and Masters.—The vicar and eight others having property in parish, feoffees and schoolreeves, self-electing, appoint and dismiss master, with consent of the Bishop of Chester. A committee manage property.

Head master must be a member of the Church of England. Is allowed to take eight boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Income of head master from endowment, 43*l.*

Day Scholars.—In 1867, 39 boys and 3 girls, chiefly under 12 years of age. Pay quarterage of 6*s.* for reading, writing, and arithmetic; 4*s.* for reading and writing; 3*s.* for reading. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read English monosyllables.

Three boys learn Latin, the rest only English subjects. Singing taught to all. Scripture lessons daily, twice a week by the clergyman. School opened and closed with prayers from the Liturgy.

Promotions by proficiency at the end of half year or quarter.

Examination at Christmas by trustees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Punishments: corporal and impositions; the former in school. Playground small, close to school. Drilling taught as part of system. No boys gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 33¾ hours per week in summer, and 30 in winter; and about one-fourth of lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867).

Trustees:

Thomas Green, Esq., J.P., Whittington Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Robert Green Bradley, Esq., J.P., Slyne House.
Charles Bower, Esq., Bolton-le-Sands.
Richard Atkinson Peacock, Esq., St. Heliers, Jersey.
Samuel Edward Bolden, Esq., J.P., Castle Park, Lancaster.
Robert Jackson, Esq., Solicitor, Cotterswold, Leckhampton, Cheltenham.
Major Thornton, 6, Victoria Park, Dover.
William Jackson, Esq., Surgeon, Bolton-le-Sands.

Ex-officio:
The Rev. Robert Gibson, Vicar, Bolton-le-Sands.

Head Master:
James Meres Deacon.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Surgeon.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Fishwoman.
„ „ - 2	Inkeeper.	„ „ - 2	Schoolmaster.
„ „ - 3	Independent.	„ „ - 3	Mason.
„ „ - 4	Farmer.	„ „ - 4	Farmer.
„ „ - 5	Labourer.	„ „ - 5	Labourer.
„ „ - 6	Surgeon.	„ „ - 5	Tailor.
„ „ - 7	Labourer	„ „ - 7	Shopkeeper.
„ „ - 8	Shopkeeper.	„ „ - 8	Surgeon.
„ „ - 9	Labourer.	„ „ - 9	Builder.
„ „ - 10	Do.	„ „ - 10	Schoolmaster.

All residing in Bolton-le-Sands, except two from distances of one and a half, and two miles respectively.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		FIRST (or Highest) Class (8 boys, Average Age 11 years.)	SECOND Class (12 boys, Average Age 10 years.)
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Names of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	30	3	The Old and New Testament.	The Old and New Testament.
Latin - -	3	—	Edwards' Latin Gram., Latin Delectus, and Thornborrow's Latin Exercises.	
Arithmetic -	30	3	Calder's and Irish - -	Calder's and Irish.
History - -	7	1.	Chambers British History and Alison's Guide.	
Geography -	18	2	Cornwell's - - -	Cornwell's.
English Grammar.	18	2	Sullivan's, Morell's - -	Sullivan's.
Reading -	34	4	4th Irish - - -	3rd Book Irish.
Writing - -	30	3	Heywood's Sc. Copy Books -	Heywood's Sc. Copy Books.
Music - -	34	Black board, to the whole School.		

In lowest class 14 boys, average Age 7 years, read New Testament and 2d Irish book. Use Heywood's Copy Books.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRETHERTON ENDOWED SCHOOL.*

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Bretherton is a township in the parish of Croston, in the flat country south of the Ribble Estuary. Its school, whose income is about 80*l.* a year, is and has for a long time been a place of merely elementary instruction, and this elementary instruction is at present by no means good. There are two schoolrooms, both too small for the number of children, and without a proper playground or proper offices. In one of these rooms, which, by the way, is inconveniently dark, having windows on one side only, the boys are taught by the master. 61 were present on the day of my visit. Six of the elder ones (average age 12) had a fairly easy paper in arithmetic given them, and could make nothing of it; those less advanced were tested in the multiplication table, which they knew badly, in writing down figures from dictation, which they could not do at all, and in reading and spelling, which they did a little, though not much, better.

In the girls' department, taught by a mistress who is not under the supervision of the master, I found 38 present. They read and spelt better than the boys, and knew the multiplication table fairly well, but were backward in arithmetic. It was stated that as many as 60 are sometimes taught in the class-room, which is not big enough for more than 30.

The school is altogether free, and the attendance, as might be expected, very irregular. Most children leave before they have got to the money rules in arithmetic, many before they can even read fluently.

The extremely unsatisfactory performances of the boys in this so-called grammar school may partly be set down to the natural slowness and dulness of the agricultural population in this part of Lancashire, a dulness which strikes one everywhere in the country between Preston and Liverpool. But after allowing for this, it is impossible not to attribute some part of the blame to the master, who is, I believe, a hard-working man, but nowise fitted for any educational post. It is to be wished that the trustees of the foundation took more interest in it than most of them appear to do, and it would probably be desirable to have fees of from 3*d.* a week upwards imposed for the purpose of raising the teachers' income. Nowhere in the county is a vigorous teacher more wanted.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 141, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of feoffment, 14 June 1654, James Fletcher conveyed schoolhouse, built by himself, to trustees. He

* See also General Report on Lancashire schools, Vol. ix., p. 696.

also gave 230*l.* for property copyhold of the manor of Accrington, to secure payment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum to the school. 5*l.* left by William Rose in 1721. Funds accumulated, and estates purchased from time to time. An allotment made to school on an inclosure in 1714. Deeds with rector of Croston, accessible to public.

School Property.—Now consists of the annual payment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 37a. 0r. 3p. of land, with houses and buildings thereon. Annual income 74*l.* 10*s.* per annum gross, 69*l.* 10*s.* net, all applied to school, besides school and house.

Site and buildings good. No accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching the youth and children of inhabitants of town or village of Bretherton. (Deed of 1654.) Certain families which had opposed the erection to be excluded, except with consent of feoffees, and all Popish recusants excluded, out town scholars to pay. (Rules of 1654). The interest of 5*l.* for purchasing books for poor children (Rose's Will). One-third of rents of a portion of the estates for annual sermon and refreshment for trustees; and the surplus, if any, in augmentation of master's salary, or for purchase of books, &c., for prizes; one-third for highway rates, and surplus as before; remainder of funds (after paying for repairs, &c., and 10*s.* a year for books for poor children,) for salary of master, to teach gratuitously poor children of Bretherton, having regard to average number of scholars; if whole not so applied, to form a reserve fund (Scheme 1829).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar (Scheme, 1829).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 13 August 1829.

Trustees to be men of good quality and conscience (Fletcher's Rules). The rector of Croston and 10 others, self-electing, manage property, appoint masters, make orders from time to time, nominate children, and exercise general control over management of school. Head master holds office during good behaviour.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school, attended by children of farmers, weavers, and labourers.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 40*l.*, besides a house. Mistress' income from endowment 25*l.*, and 3*l.* or 4*l.* from fees.

Day Scholars.—In boys' school 28 boys, chiefly under 10 years of age, from within one mile; pay nothing, except 1*s.* a year for firing.

Girls' school, 26 girls, chiefly under 10 years of age. In addition to 1*s.* a year for firing, those who are taught needlework pay 1*d.* a week.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

Instruction given only in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. School examined half-yearly by trustees.

Punishments: extra lessons, and very rarely corporal.

Playground 115 square yards, close to school.

School time, 47 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Canon Thomas F. Chamberlain, Rector of Rufford.
Rev. Atherton Rawstorne, Incumbent of Balderstone.
Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, Bart., Rufford Hall.
Robert Townley Parker, Esq., Cuerdew Hall.
Rev. Ralph Wilde, Rector of Bretherton.
Rev. Oswald Master, Rector of Croston, *ex officio* a trustee, not yet formally elected.

Master:

Edward Bamford.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BROUGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Broughton (to be distinguished from Broughton-in-Furness, where also there is a grammar school) is a chapelry in the parish of Preston, about three miles north of Preston town. Its school, which existed as long ago as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has an income of about 126*l.* gross, which may probably, as the trustees told me, rise to 140*l.* It would appear that the master is legally entitled to the whole net proceeds of the endowment, but for some time past a sum of 35*l.* has, by consent, been paid to the mistress of the girls' department, 55*l.* only going to the master. The appointment of the master and general oversight of the school is held to belong to the churchwardens of Broughton, the trustees having only the management of the charity property, but in practice the trustees and churchwardens together choose the master and mistress. The latter was first appointed about twenty years ago in lieu of a second master, whose business it had been to teach arithmetic. All the instruction is given gratis, though about half the scholars, according to the estimate of the trustees, could pay 6*d.* a week. About one-half are children of small farmers, one-half of labourers. All or nearly all learn, and have for a good while past learnt, the elementary subjects only.

The school building, erected by subscription twenty years ago, consists of two rooms, not communicating with one another, one of which is appropriated to girls and the other to boys. They are neat, but scarcely large enough for the number of scholars. There is no master's house.

On the day of my visit 22 boys were present out of 40 on the books. They read and spelt fairly, but were very poor in arithmetic, doing little, and that little not correctly. Some were said to have learnt geography, but they knew hardly anything about it, and their answers to questions in English grammar showed no intelligence. The master appeared to me sufficiently competent in point of knowledge: he has, however, been a long time in the place, and is now no longer active.

In the girls' school, which is kept quite distinct from the boys', and is not under the supervision of the master, there were 34 children present out of 48 whose names were on the books. Only six were thought capable of an easy sum in the addition of money, and two or three of them did it wrong. Several could not take it down from dictation, and none in the whole school, so far as I could make out, were able to write down figures beyond thousands. Several knew the multiplication table. Reading was good—girls of this age usually read better than boys do—and spelling fair. The children were somewhat nervous, and so perhaps did themselves less than justice; still it cannot be thought that the state either of this or of the boys' department is quite satisfactory.

A foundation with so considerable an endowment as this of Broughton enjoys might to aspire be something more than a common elementary school. Probably the best course would be to establish a Government school in the village, giving it, if necessary, a grant in aid from the grammar school funds, and make the grammar school itself an efficient commercial school, into which the most promising scholars from the Government school should be drafted, receiving their education free, while others should pay 4*l.* a year. The constitution of the foundation should at the same time be revised, so as to define the relations of the trustees and churchwardens, and to give the former a real control over the school. The master should no longer be irremovable.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 342, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown. By indenture of feoffment, 22 December 1590, property in Broughton and three other townships was conveyed to trustees for a schoolmaster, and in default for repair of the church and church bridges. Deeds with trustees, accessible on application.

School Property.—Consists of a school-house, four farmhouses, three cottages, 58a. 3r. 32p. statutable of land, and a rentcharge of 1*l.* per annum. Annual income 123*l.* 10*s.* gross, about 106*l.* net, all applied to school.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Towards the exhibition and finding of an honest person, sad and discreet, to teach Grammar School at Broughton. (Trust Deed of 1590.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Deed.)

Government and Masters.—Six honest and discreet parishioners of the parish of Broughton to manage property, appoint and dismiss master, and exercise general control over management of the school.

When reduced to two, continuing trustees appoint six others.

Head master may hold other preferment. No special qualifications required.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Teachers.—One master. Income from endowment 55*l.* A mistress. Income from endowment 35*l.*

Day Scholars.—30 boys, 31 girls, from distances up to 1½ miles; receive education free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School opened and closed with prayers. The clergyman attends daily. The school never examined.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

Charles Roger Jacson, Esq., Barton, Preston.
Edward Wilson, Esq., Broughton House, Broughton.
William Charnley, Esq., Brooklands, Broughton.
Charles Henry Myres, Esq., Durton House, Broughton.
Joseph Clayton, Esq., Broughton.
William Boys, Esq., Catterall near Garstang.

Master:

Alexander Jackson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Broughton is a silent little village at the mouth of the Vale of Duddon, with a station on the railway from Carnforth to Whitehaven. The scenery around is exceedingly beautiful. The school owes its origin to a bequest of 100*l.*, made in 1784, by Edward Taylor, on condition that 60*l.* more should be raised by subscription. This 160*l.*, with 36*l.* 10*s.* raised by the poor rates, or borrowed on the inhabitants' credit, was expended in buying land, which now produces, according to the information given me, more than 20*l.* a year. The school, however, receives only 6*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* year, as the interest upon 160*l.* at 4 per cent., the rest of the money going to the reduction of the poor rates. The benefit to each ratepayer is so small that it would require, one would think, no great effort of generosity to let the whole profits of the land go to this miserable school.* The trustees of the endowment are, I am told, four in number; they are a distinct body from the seven school trustees.

The school is well placed, on rising ground, a little way from the village, but it is very small, ill ventilated, dirty, ruinous, and altogether wretched.†

Though the founder used the words "grammar school," the education given here has for a long time been almost wholly elementary, and the school itself seems to have been more than once on the verge of extinction. Its trustees have evidently taken but little interest in its welfare, and the place being altogether stagnant, the inhabitants have never bestirred themselves to get improvements made. If their children learnt to read, they were content; if not, neither then did they trouble themselves.

On the day of my visit 22 children were present, the average attendance being about 32 boys and 8 girls. Boys and girls are taught together. They are the children of agricultural labourers, statesmen (*i.e.*, small freeholders), and village tradespeople, and pay 3*d.* a week for reading alone, 5*d.* for reading and writing, 6*d.* for reading, writing, and arithmetic, and 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for Latin. Reading I found passable; English grammar exceedingly scanty; arithmetic indifferent; spelling tolerable. Two boys were questioned in elementary Latin (six were said to be learning it), and of these, one knew a little. The master has no assistance, and the school altogether was below the level of an average National school under Government inspection.

* There are charities here, given away in doles, which, I was told, are at present of little or no service to the poor, and would be better applied to educational purposes.

† Since my visit, which fell in August 1865, I have been informed that a new schoolhouse has been erected, and, that the trustees, or, at least, some among them, propose to put the school under Government inspection, and apply for a Government grant.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 219, A. D. 1820. End. Gr. Ret. 92.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Edward Taylor, 19 March 1784, who left 100*l.* for school, on condition that 60*l.* more should be raised by subscription for the same purpose. This money laid out, with 36*l.* 10*s.* from poor rates, in purchase of buildings and land, which were conveyed to trustees for such purposes as township should direct, interest at 4 per cent. being paid on the 160*l.* for grammar school. Deeds with the incumbent.

School Property.—Interest on 160*l.* at 4 per cent., or 6*l.* 8*s.* per annum, paid to school.

Site good. New school built.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a Grammar School in the town of Broughton.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Trustees of school site and buildings appoint and dismiss master.

With reference to renewal of the trust, the trustees say: "When any "trustees die the heir of such inherit the trusteeship, or if otherwise, they "are elected by the township."

There appear to be no trustees of Taylor's endowment.

Master must be a member of Church of England. Holds office independent of future alterations.

State of School in second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Income from endowment 6*l.* 8*s.*, from fees 33*l.* 10*s.*

Day Scholars.—54, about half under 10 years of age, from distances up to six miles; pay for reading 3*d.* a week, for reading and writing 5*d.*, for reading, writing, and accounts 6*d.*, for Latin 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Attendance on Sunday voluntary.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

School classified by reading, writing, and arithmetic. Three boys returned as learning Latin. Instruction in Bible and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Punishments: extra lessons and caning in school.

Good playground. Drilling is taught.

School-time 48 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees of school site and buildings only:

Wm. Crowdson, Esq., Green Slack House, Broughton-in-Furness.
J. Lawrey, Esq., Broughton Tower, Broughton-in-Furness.
Major Rawlinson, Duddon Hall.
Richard Assheton Cross, Esq., Eccleriggs.
Richard Latham, Esq., Liverpool.
Rev. J. Postlethwaite, Broughton.
Rev. J. Robinson, Broughton.
Mr. Thos. Casson, Broughton.

Master:

Coulton Metcalfe.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BURNLEY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

BURNLEY is a thriving town on the northernmost verge of the manufacturing district, some twenty-five miles north of Manchester. Its school, although tolerably well endowed, and placed in the midst of a prosperous and rapidly increasing population, has for some time past been in low water, and is one of those cases which show the need that exists for some body which can not only, like the Charity Commission, empower trustees to act, but stir them up, and require them to exert themselves in the discharge of the duties they have undertaken. The gross revenue is at present 223*l.*, 180*l.* of which is applied to school purposes. Part of the property is increasing in value, and one farm in particular, now leased at a low rent, will before long be extremely valuable for building purposes.* The trustees have several times talked of selling it; it is to be hoped that they will not do so at once, since in a short time it will fetch a much higher price than would now be obtained for it. Whether the head master is or is not entitled to the whole proceeds of the endowment, and what is his legal position towards the trustees, has been formerly matter of controversy between him and them, and remains at present undecided. The financial management of the school certainly belongs to them, as well as a general control of its educational arrangements, a control which appears to have been once exercised of late years in the appointment of a visiting master to give lessons in chemistry. They are six in number, do not meet regularly, and have not, according to the report of the townspeople, taken much interest in the well-being of the school. From 1857 to 1862 they held, if their minute book is to be trusted, no meeting whatever, and although the condition of the school premises has for many years past been fatal to the school's prosperity, they have done no more than talk at intervals about rebuilding. Most of them hold themselves aloof from the town, not appearing to regard its wishes, and hence, although greatly respected as individuals, they do not as a body enjoy the confidence of the town.

As is the case in so many of the Lancashire towns, the number of boys in attendance (51) is very small compared with the population of the town (30,000) and the adjoining district (probably 50,000 within a three-mile radius). This cannot be ascribed to the classical character of the school, for not more than one half of the boys learn Latin, and only one tenth Greek. The remainder take the English subjects only, together with occasional lectures on chemistry and the elements of natural philosophy given by a visiting master certificated by the Science and Art Department. Besides

* There is some doubt as to the right of access to this piece of land; and it is therefore possible that its value may to some extent depend on the terms upon which the proprietors of the adjoining land are willing to let a road be made to it. To them its value would in any case be very considerable.

this master and a visiting master for drawing, the school has two permanent teachers, the head master, who devotes himself to the classical part of the work, and the second master, who undertakes the mathematics and arithmetic, and sometimes gives instruction in geology. The school is not classified separately for each subject. On examination, the Latin of the elder boys proved to be respectable, though of course it did not go high. Arithmetic was good in the higher classes, to 13 boys of which (average age 12¼) I gave papers. In a lower part of the school (the third and fourth forms, average age 12) it was rather poor. The average age of the boys learning Euclid was 13$\frac{1}{7}$, they did not evince much proficiency, being all of them mere beginners. Several gave intelligent answers—answers that seemed to show an interest in the subject—to questions on geology. The spelling and the geography of the younger boys was moderately good, their writing neat.

As the head master is an estimable and cultivated man, earnest in his work, and the second master also a zealous teacher, and a mathematician of some note, the not quite satisfactory condition of the school seems to me mainly attributable to the roughness of the boys, who mostly belong to the lower middle class, to the very imperfect state of preparation in which they come, and to the wretched building in which the classes are taught, and which is alone sufficient to dishearten both masters and boys. It is a gloomy old structure, upon high ground to the N.E. of the town, close to the parish church. On the ground floor there is but one room, about 30 feet by 18 by 9½, which gives little over 100 cubic feet of air for each of the 50 boys. It is dark, ill furnished, and very ill ventilated. Upstairs there is a small room in which books are kept, and another often used as a class-room, though it is too small to be of much service for that purpose. A scrap of bare earth on one side the school is the only playground. These defects, sufficient of themselves to depress the school, have been a subject of general complaint and regret in the town, and have latterly attracted the attention of the trustees, who are still employed in considering what site should be chosen for a new building, and the means by which money may be raised to defray the cost of its erection. No site is likely to be better than the present, on high ground close to the town, and near the station of a railway which may be expected to bring boys from the populous district east of Burnley. As respects money, several of the leading townspeople told me that it would be supplied by the town on moderate terms, if the town were in return allowed some share in the management of the school. This they thought would be better than to diminish the permanent revenue by selling part of the estates, but they admitted that the trustees were not likely to entertain the proposal.

Burnley is one of the newest and roughest of the manufacturing towns. The rich people send their children to boarding schools at a distance; while the bulk of the middle class withdraw them from school at fourteen, or as soon as they can write clearly and cipher easily. In such a place very little store is set upon

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

learning or culture; classics excite hostility, and although the value of instruction in mathematics and natural science (more particularly chemistry and geology) will in time be appreciated by a population engaged in manufacturing and mining pursuits, it would at present be regarded with indifference. The head master desires to see a boarding-house established, thinking that the presence of boarders would temper the roughness of the town boys, and attract a greater number of the sons of the richer people as day scholars. A manufacturing town, however, is not the place where a boarding school is most likely to succeed, and though it may fairly be tried, the first business of the school evidently is to give a thorough plain education to the sons of the manufacturers and shopkeepers in the town. There is a considerable feeling for the grammar school in the town, and all that I heard went to show that if a good building were erected, and if it were understood that the school would give a sound commercial education, teaching Latin, but not making it compulsory, an attendance of 150 boys and upwards might be counted upon. The fees paid by such a number would, even at the present low scale (6*l.* 6*s.* for boys above, 4*l.* 4*s.* for boys under ten), produce 900*l.*, and this with an endowment of 300*l.* a year (net) would attract and repay the services of two energetic men as masters.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 65, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Uncertain; probably in reign of Edward VI., when a piece of copyhold land with a house and building was surrendered to feoffees, for the use of a school then founded or about to be founded. A rentcharge of 3*s.* 4*d.* granted by Richard Woodroffe in 1558 for maintaining the free grammar school. A rentcharge of 3*l.* granted by John Ingham, in 1577, towards the maintenance of a free grammar school at Burnley, or if that failed for two years, at Colne. A farm at Alverthorpe, originally charged with payment of five marks up to the year 1790, for Burnley or Colne school, was conveyed in 1647 to schoolmaster of Burnley for residue of the term. Several other gifts and bequests. A rentcharge of 9*l.* and also that of 3*s.* 4*d.* lost. School built about 2½ centuries ago on a site given for the purpose; repaired out of chapel rate. Muniments kept by governors' solicitors.

School Property.—Consists of farm of eight acres at Alverthorpe, and 22a. 0r. 34p. of land (customary measure of seven yards to the perch) with houses and buildings, and rentcharges of 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Some of the land let for terms of 999 years. Average annual value 224*l.* gross; 180*l.* applied to school, the balance being applied in reduction of expense of application to Court of Chancery. Present income 275*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* gross, about 240*l.* net. Income may be increased at a future time by letting more of the land on building leases.

School shares with Whalley school a second preference after Middleton school in two exhibitions founded by Dean Nowell at Brasenose College, Oxford.

Site good; buildings thoroughly dilapidated and totally inadequate to requirements of district.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school (Woodroffe, and subsequent deeds). To teach children and young persons freely (Ingham's deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—The several properties never vested in one set of trustees. Trustees appointed from time to time to manage school. At present six, self-electing, appoint master. Accounts audited annually by a public accountant.

No special qualifications required of head master, and no rule as to other duties. Allowed to take boarders; has none at present. Appoints other masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives annual stipend of 140*l.* from endowment; second master of 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—Sons of professional men and tradespeople, from distances up to three miles. Present number (1867) 50, paying, per quarter, one guinea under ten, and one guinea and a half over ten years of age.

Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to be able to read and write a little.

School classified chiefly by commercial arithmetic. School course frequently modified to suit individual cases, especially towards close of a boy's time. Religious instruction for an hour daily by head master to three quarters of school. Prayers from Liturgy before and after school.

Promotion by half-year's marks. Examination at Christmas by masters.

Punishments: caning in school, seldom severely, and expulsion or suspension.

Playground very small, adjoining school. Drilling taught. A small library.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. About one third of lessons prepared out of school.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS for year 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rents received	240	1	6	Masters' salaries	240	0	0
(Whole annual rental 275*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* gross.)				Agency	15	0	0
				Accountant	3	14	0
Deficit	33	9	6	Head master for repairs	10	0	0
				Insurance		15	0
				Interest	4	2	0
Total £	273	11	0	Total £	273	11	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. W. Thursby, Ormerow House, Burnley.
Lieut. General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Bank Hall, Burnley.
Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley.
Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq., The Holme, near Todmorden.
The Rev. Arthur Townley Parker, Rector of Burnley, Royle Hall, Burnley.
James Roberts, Esq., Turleton House, Burnley.

Clerk to Trustees:

Handsley and Tattersall, Solicitors, Burnley.

Head Master:

Rev. James Butler, D.C.L., All Souls' College, Oxon.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BURTONWOOD SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Burtonwood is a village in a district partly mining and partly agricultural, about half-way between St. Helen's and Warrington. The origin of its school is unknown. We first find it mentioned in a deed of A.D. 1766, by which a part of the public carriage house, in which the public carriage of the inhabitants of Burtonwood was kept, is set apart to be used as a school, on condition that the schoolmaster shall not demand any payment for teaching his scholars save that which he has heretofore received from the contract money, apparently the proceeds of a rate levied within the chapelry for the joint benefit of the incumbent and the schoolmaster. At one time the school possessed certain "stock" or sums of money whose interest was paid to the master, but these not having been duly invested in the names of the trustees seem to have been lost, and the master is now left to support himself upon the fees paid by the children (which vary from 8*s.* to 25*s.* per annum), having also an official residence (with 5*l.* per annum). Nothing is vested in the trustees except the land whereon the school and chapel stand. Their full number is 15. What seems to be the last deed relating to the school premises was shown me; it is a conveyance to new trustees by the sole survivor of a previous body of trustees, and bears date 1833. Three only survive, and of these one is said to be imbecile and two others bedridden.

For a long time past the school has done duty for an elementary Privy Council school, there being none other in the neighbourhood, nor have either Latin or mathematics been taught in it within man's memory. The master, whose whole income from it does not exceed 40*l.*, has no assistant, and could indeed scarce make a living if he did not employ his leisure time in surveying, carving gravestones, and making wills. The schoolroom is tolerably large, but ill ventilated. There is no playground.

Fifty-four children were present on the day of my visit, about half of them girls. Three fourths or more were the children of labourers, the rest of small farmers or village tradespeople. The very poorest class, including the Irish settlers, do not come here; so far as I could make out they go to school nowhere.

The attainments of the pupils were not satisfactory; but this need not be charged on the master. A school cannot be satisfactory where one man has to deal single-handed with so many raw children. Reading was poor, spelling indifferent. The second class was not perfectly familiar with the multiplication table, and those in the first class, children who took an easy paper in arithmetic (four boys and three girls), made very little of. Grammar and geography are taught to a class of 12 of the more advanced; the knowledge shown was scanty and unintelligent.

A case like this of Burtonwood is a reproach to our present Privy Council system. The place is sadly in want of an inspected school; and because it is poor and has no resident landowner nothing is done for it, and the children are left to grow up half taught or not taught at all.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 192, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Indenture, 22 March 1741, Peter Bold directed part of town carriage house to be used as school. By will, April 1793, Jonathan Lucas left 40*l.* for school. This sum, as well as a school stock of 56*l.* which was placed out on a note of hand, lost by bankruptcy. Deeds kept in town chest, accesible to public.

School Property.—Consists only of school house, valued at 5*l.* per annum, built in 1798 by subscription.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching children of inhabitants or landowners in township free, except what master might reasonably charge for writing and arithmetic. (Deed of trust, 1766.) For a Grammar School and for teaching eight poor children of township, not of pauper parents, reading, writing, arithmetic, and Church Catechism. (Lucas' Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Such kind of learning as was usually taught in such schools. (Deed 1766.) Virgil, Horace, Homer, and Greek Testament, besides the above. (Lucas' Will.)

Government and Master.—Trustees reduced by death or removal to three, all incapacitated by health, appoint master, and appear to have no further business with school.

Master must be member of Church of England.

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Total income from fees about 35*l.*, besides house, value about 5*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—On an average 33 boys, 16 girls, from distances up to two miles. About seven taught for 2*d.* per week; the rest pay, for reading, 3*s.* 3*d.* per quarter; for writing, 4*s.* 4*d.*; for arithmetic, 6*s.* 6*d.* Attendance at Sunday School voluntary.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Eight children learn English grammar and geography. Girls taught to sew and knit. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with Prayers from Liturgy. School never examined.

Punishment: caning, in school.

Playground about 400 square yards, close to school.

School time, 49 weeks per annum. Study, 35 hours per week. One hour 20 minutes daily allowed for play (including dinner-hour), and whole of Saturday. Grammar and geography lessons prepared out of school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustee:

Thomas Fairclough, Farmer,
George Pooley,
Edward Gleave,
Roger Haslam,
John Fairclough, sen.,
John Fairclough, jun.,
Thomas Kilshall,
Thomas Kilshaw,
Robert Forster,
John Makin,
Joseph Holden,
Peter Yates,
Thomas Fairclough, jun.,
John Partington,
Jas. Warburton,
James Hatton,
William Bate, and
Robert Miller

} *All of the township of Burtonwood.*

Master:

Thomas Sothern.

BURY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS, which is one of the most recent grammar school foundations in Lancashire, is also one of the wealthiest. The statutes drawn up and published by the founder in 1727 contain a great number of provisions for its good government, some of them curiously illustrative of the state of education at the time. An abstract of them may be found in the Charity Commission Report. He directs, among other things, that there shall be two masters, the higher of whom is to teach Hebrew as well as Greek and Latin, while the usher, besides taking the lower foms in classics, is to teach writing and arithmetic. School is in summer to be from 7 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 5; in winter from 8 to 11 and 1 to 4. (This rule is no longer observed.) Instruction is to be free to founder's kin and to residents in the parish of Bury; they are, however, to offer as a gift to the master, over and above the Shrovetide cockpenny, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* twice a year; to the usher, if in his department, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* No account is to be taken of founder's kin after the lapse of three hundred years. All the trustees are to be members of the Established Church, and seven of them clergymen, three of these being the warden (now dean) of Manchester and the rectors of Bury and Prestwich respectively, who, the founder hopes, "will sometimes favour the school of Bury with a nomination to one of Mr. Hulme's exhibitions." Two exhibitions of 20*l.* a year each are established for scholars proceeding to St. John's College, Cambridge, or Brazenose, Oxford, each to last seven years. "Whenever," the statutes say, "a scholar is "chosen into either of my exhibitions, I desire the trustees to "admonish such scholar to behave himselfe well in the university, "to be sober and diligent in his studies, and that whenever it "shall pleas God to bless him with good preferment in this world, "by which I mean a hundered pound a year or upwards, that "then within seven years after he is possessed of such preferment "(or sooner) he would, in consideration of this my charity and in "gratitude to the memory of his benefactor, make a handsome "present in money to the trustees and governours for the use of the "school, the good and prosperity of which I have much at heart. "Such a promis I require every exhibitioner to make in a very "solemn manner in the presence of the trustees, and I desire "them to put him in mind of this his promis upon all fitting "occasions and oppertunities." It is to be feared that most exhibitioners, however often reminded, neglected this request; one, however, who was master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Ely, showed his gratitude to the school by a bequest of 500*l.*, made in 1838 for the augmentation of the exhibitions. Having in his foundation deed and statutes given a preference as respects both the exhibitions and the gratuitous instruction to boys born within the parish of Bury, Roger Kay had the good sense to

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

revoke all this by a codicil, and to grant equal rights and privileges to the children of all persons resident within the parish, whether born there or not, that is to say, to all day scholars, since until the making of railways no day boys could come daily from beyond the parish bounds.

The founder by another codicil ordered ten poor girls of Bury to be instructed in the school by the usher in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and charged an estate with the payment of 5*l.* a year for apprenticing one of these girls. He had previously ordered 7*l.* of the school income to be yearly applied to the apprenticing of a poor boy, to be chosen by the trustees.

II. These statutes have been in some respects modified by a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in 1861, whereby a salary of 200*l.* is appointed to be paid to the master, together with two-eighths of the capitation fees; to the second master 100*l.*, with one-eighth capitation fees,* and to a third master 100*l.* The head master is permitted to receive 15 boarders, the second master 10, the third master 5. Capitation fees are established, 8*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* per annum in the upper, 4*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* in the lower school; and these payments are to include instruction in drawing and in modern languages (given by separate masters) as well as in the ordinary subjects.

Of late years hardly any boys have been apprenticed, there being little or no *bonâ fide* demand for the apprentice premium. This was so even in 1828, according to the report of the Charity Commission. For a very long time, perhaps ever since the foundation of the school, the ten girls have been taught elsewhere, though a payment (now amounting to 7*l.*) is made from the school funds to the person who teaches them.

III. I do not know that there is anything to be remarked upon in the management of the school by the board of trustees. They seem to take more interest in it than trustees usually do; and although the townspeople would be glad to have some more direct representation at the board than they now enjoy, they do not seem to have any complaints to make against the present administration. They adhere to the founder's rule respecting the attendance of the masters and scholars at church on Sundays and holidays, and the learning of the Church catechism by the boys, thinking that as his words are express, they have no choice but to obey them. It is an unfortunate result of this rule that some of the nonconformists of the town, and especially the Unitarians, are unable to use the school, and as there is no other good day school in Bury, are obliged to send their sons away from home. The conciliatory deportment of the present head master has, as I was informed, prevented the school from becoming the object of that hostility which this exclusiveness would otherwise have made it incur.

IV. Educationally regarded, the school consists of an upper and a lower department, taught in different rooms, and having

* The remaining five-eighths go to the general funds of the charity.

a different scale of fees, but otherwise not kept distinct, it being the custom for all boys to pass through the latter to reach the former, and there being therefore no social separation between the pupils in each. Boys begin Latin in the upper classes of the lower school and are promoted to the upper when they have a fair knowledge of the accidence. Greek begins in the second class of the upper school. The system is so far classical that every boy who stays long enough learns both Greek and Latin; but in the junior classes of the lower school no Latin is taught, and the "English and commercial" subjects appear to receive their due share of attention.

Although the Bury school receives a larger proportion of children of wealthy townspeople than do most of the Lancashire grammar schools, very few boys think of proceeding to the universities, and there is often a lack of candidates for the exhibitions. From 1844 to the time of my visit none had been given away. The causes of this phenomenon have been described elsewhere.* In the case of Bury it may partly be due to the small value of the exhibitions, which even with the addition made by Dr. Wood's bequest would go but a very little way towards the expenses of an Oxford or Cambridge education. As the exhibition is tenable only at S. John's, Cambridge, or Brasenose, Oxford, the exhibitioner cannot increase his income by gaining a scholarship at any other college in Cambridge or Oxford. Nor in Bury school, where so few of the boys remain long enough to get high in classics, and where the masters' attention is necessarily so much absorbed in the ordinary work of the lower boys, would it be easy even for so excellent a scholar as the present head master to prepare any but a very clever boy to win an open scholarship at one of the better colleges.

V. The grammar school is well placed near the centre of the town, on one side of an open space in which the parish church stands. Its buildings, although not handsome, are commodious, well ventilated, and sufficiently large for the present number of boys, consisting of two large class-rooms, in one of which the upper and in the other the lower department is taught, and of a third one somewhat smaller, which is used, among other purposes, for the modern language classes; all are well furnished. There is a playground, but no cricket field. The head master's house is about five minutes' walk distant.

VI. Having hardly any boys intended for the universities, and comparatively few intended for the professions, having to send out most of its scholars to business at 14 or 15 years of age, Bury school cannot carry either its classical or its mathematical teaching very high. What is given, however, is good of its kind, and is happily combined with a thorough handling of the "commercial" subjects. In the upper school (about 35 boys present) the two highest classes were given previously unseen pieces of Cæsar and Ovid to translate; their performances were certainly

* General Report upon Lancashire Schools, Vol. ix., p. 482.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

not brilliant, yet, considering that only one or two were over, and some under, 16 years of age, they were respectable, as was also the knowledge of grammar shown. *Vivâ voce* they and the class next below them translated creditably. Some of them wrote a theme, the subject proposed being a visit to Manchester, and expressed themselves simply and correctly, spelling well and writing neatly. Writing struck me as good throughout the school. In history and geography and in Scripture history three or four boys answered very well indeed; the rest fairly. They repeated the Church catechism fluently. Twenty-three upper school boys (average age 13¾) had papers in arithmetic, containing questions on the higher rules; eight were marked very fair, eight fair, five meagre, and two bad. The methods employed were good, and more ingenuity than usual was displayed in dealing with questions a little out of the common form. Mathematics don't go high; five papers only were done, and these on the earlier parts of Euclid; but they were done intelligently, and witnessed to good teaching. In the lower school (55 boys) 19 boys (average age 13¼) did comparatively easy papers in arithmetic; three were good, six very fair, four fair, four poor, two bad. Four or five boys, and these not the eldest, showed independent intelligence; the rest stuck to their rules. The lowest classes of this department were examined in English grammar; their answers were not intelligent. Spelling was fair. The teaching of modern languages by a master who comes twice a week from Manchester appeared to me to be thorough and sensible.

VII. Bury, although it has grown apace during the last fifty years, is by no means so new and rough as some of the other manufacturing towns. There are, I was told, fewer very large fortunes here; there is less social separation between classes, and the wealthy manufacturers are more willing than their brethren in Bolton or Rochdale to send their sons to a day school, where they will meet the children of shopkeepers and clerks. Hardly any grammar school in Lancashire has succeeded so well in recommending itself to parents of different social ranks as this of Bury. There are a good many children of millowners and professional men, a good many of shopkeepers and other tradesmen: all mix freely together in school and at play; and all, if they stay long enough at school, learn Latin in due course, the parents making little or no objection, because they see that arithmetic and writing are duly cared for. At present the school is well managed by the head master, and well taught by him and by the second master also. The difficulties under which it labours, and which prevent it, in spite of its fine endowment, from giving what may be called a high education, are difficulties incident to its local position among a population whose sons it receives ill-prepared at 9, 10, or 11 years of age, and is forced, by the pressure towards business, to send into the world at 14.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 216. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Indenture, 6 May 1726, Rev. Roger Kay gave about 95 acres of land (seven yards to the perch,) with houses, and a rentcharge of 25*l.* per ann. for school, in trust for payment after his death of 50*l.* a year to master, 20*l.* to usher, 20*l.* for two exhibitions. He also left 5*l.* a year to trustees of the school for apprenticing poor girls. 500*l.* left by will of Dr. Wood, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Ely, a former exhibitioner (deceased 23 April 1839), for augmenting exhibitions. Deeds kept in a strong box, and copies at Diocesan Registry at Manchester, accessible to the public by founder's instructions.

School Property.—The above-mentioned lands, a small part let on building leases, rentcharges, dividends, and coal rent. Average annual income for five years preceding 1865 returned at 840*l.* gross, 698*l.* net., 457*l.* applied to school, besides school, two houses and playground. Receipts in 1864–5 were 740*l.* gross, about 539*l.* net. In 1867–8 gross income receivable, reckoning the minimum rental of coal mine, was 779*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, actual coal rental for the year was 225*l.*, raising the income to 904*l.* Outgoings for the year in respect of repairs, management, rates, &c., about 84*l.* Income increasing through investment of coal rents. Last exhibitioner in 1844 received 40*l.* his first year, and 30*l.* a year afterwards.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a Free Grammar School for town and parish of Bury for ever; for providing two exhibitions of 10*l.* per annum each, tenable for seven years at St. John's College, Cambridge, or Brazenose College, Oxford, open to founder's relations and boys born in parish, with preference to poor boys, and merit always to have the preference;* out-town boys, not being founder's kin, to make terms with the master; for teaching 10 poor girls and for apprenticing poor boys and girls, &c. (Statutes A.D. 1727.)† School and exhibitions open to all residents in Bury; (Codicil to founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, writing and arithmetic, and all such good authors as are usually taught in schools for the better education of youth. (Statutes.) Modern languages and drawing (Scheme 1861).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 29 July 1861, authorizes appointment of a third master, and a master or masters for modern languages and drawing.

Trustees, the Dean of Manchester, the Rectors of Bury and Prestwich, and four other clergymen and six laymen, residing within 10 miles, having estates of 50*l.* a year, members of Church of England, self-electing, make rules from time to time, audit accounts annually, appoint and dismiss masters and boys, appoint exhibitioners and examiners, and hold annual visitation. Bishop of Manchester appoints master, if trustees neglect.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, an orthodox member of Church of England, well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. Founder's kin preferred if competent. Head master and usher to give bonds (for 500*l.* and 200*l.*), to quit at one week's notice, but not to resign without giving two months' notice, and bonds of similar amount not to officiate as stipendiary curates in parish church. May hold other clerical preferment under value of 100*l.* and 50*l.* per annum respectively. (Statutes.)

Head master allowed to take 15 boarders, usher 10, third master 5.

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* Exhibitioners to be required to promise that on obtaining preferment in the world worth 100*l.* per annum, they would make a handsome present to the school.

† The book of Statutes, made by founder, contains very minute directions and regulations for the management of the school and its property.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 200*l.* Has one fourth * of capitation fees, a house, and profits of boarders. Second master's income from endowment 100*l.*, besides one-eighth * of capitation fees and house. Third master's income from endowment 90*l.* Head master entitled to a pension of 20*l.* if incapacitated by ill health, French, drawing, and music masters receive 100*l.*, 60*l.*, and 50*l.* a year respectively.

Day Scholars.—115, chiefly under 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles; pay 8*l.* 8*s.* in upper school, 4*l.* 4*s.* in lower school for instruction. No extra subjects. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Live as part of the family. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 40 to 50 guineas. Boys under 14 returning home on Sunday pay 30*l.* No extras. School bills as above with 2*l.* or 3*l.* a year for clothing, &c. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1017 feet per boy. Hours 7½ A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write well.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course not modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction in Scripture and Church Catechism to all. School opened and closed with prayer.

Promotions by half-year's marks; generally separate for each subject.

Examination once a year by examiners appointed by trustees. Prizes given according to founder's directions.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and corporal, the latter in school.

Playground 30 perches, close to school. Masters occasionally join in games. Drilling taught as part of system.

No boys gone to University within last five years; one or two a year to other schools.

School time 38 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. First lesson prepared out of school. Two hour's interval daily between morning and afternoon school. Two half-holidays a week.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending MAY 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in bank	396	4	2
Rents	521	14	7
Rentcharge	25	0	0
For coals	225	0	9
Dividends on 3,132*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* consols, less 1*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* inc. tax	92	0	0
Received for claret jug broken at anniversary dinner	0	15	0
Interest on balance	5	5	4
	£1,265	19	10
Capitation fees	361	5	0
	£1,627	4	10

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of head, second, and third master	390	0	0
Salaries of French, drawing, and music master	210	0	0
Examiner (Mids. and Xmas)	14	0	0
Drill sergeant	8	16	0
Printing and stationery	12	2	3
Library, choir, &c.	14	3	0
Inc. tax on salaries and prop. tax on houses of head and second masters	13	10	0
Coals and cleaning	24	19	0
Entertainment and decorations	20	12	0
Repairs and insurance	25	0	7
Water rate, sewer rate, gas, &c.	7	1	8
Inc. tax on coal rent and on rentcharge	4	3	4
Measuring coal	4	10	4
Advertising, account book, bankers' commission, &c.	7	1	8
Tenants' rent day	7	2	5
Law bill	4	12	10
Rent-gatherer and land steward	21	12	0
Sermon and poor	3	1	0
Trinity school for 10 poor girls on their foundation	10	0	0
Investment in consols	364	0	0
Share of capitation fees to head master (90*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*) and second master (45*l.* 3*s.*)	135	9	3
Balance in hand	325	7	6
	£1,627	4	10

The remaining five-eighths of capitation fees go to general funds of school in accordance with scheme, which also regulates masters' salaries.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Gentleman.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Ironfounder.
„ 2	Clerk in Holy Orders.	„ 2	
		„ 3	Stationer.
„ 3	Mill-owner.	„ 4	Silversmith.
„ 4	Mill-owner.	„ 5	Druggist.
„ 5	Plumber and glazier.	„ 6	Clerk.
„ 6	Wine merchant.	„ 7	Mill-owner.
„ 7	Mill-owner.	„ 8	Draper.
„ 8	Manager.	„ 9	Grocer.
„ 9	Gentleman.	„ 10	Pawnbroker.
„ 10	Dissenting minister.		

From distances up to 3½ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Widow lady -	Clapton, near London.	Head master.
„ 2	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Waterfoot, Newchurch.	„
„ 3	Guardians in trade	Bury - -	„
„ 4	Guardians, ladies -	Fallowfield, Manchester.	„
„ 5	Mill-owner -	Bacup - -	„

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	119	9	nil	6	15	1	1	1	1¼	Whateley's Evidences of Christianity (the whole); Burton's Church History (about one-third); Scripture Summary of Genesis, Exodus, and St. Mark's Gospel; Euripidis Alcestis (the whole); Xen. Cyropæd. (the latter part of Bk. 1); Huntingford's Gk. Exer. (selections from part 3); Ovid's Fasti, Bk. 2, (the whole); Corn. Nepos (six lives); Bland's Elegiacs (30 or 40 exer.); Boileau "Le Lutrin" (the whole); Lamartine "Christophe Colomb" (the whole); Mignet "Marie Stuart" (vol. 1, first 5 chs.); Schiller "Neffe als Onkel" (the whole); Extracts from German Classic authors: Ahn's German Grammar; Butler's Geography generally; Colenso's Arithmetic; Euclid (Bks. 1 and 2); Mason's English Grammar.	9	14	1
Greek	15	2	—	—	—	3	¾	2	2½		—	—	2
Latin	89	7	—	—	—	2	¾	2	2		—	—	2
French	63	5	—	—	—	2	1½	2	3		—	—	2
German	17	2	—	—	—	2	1½	2	3		—	—	2
Arithmetic	119	9	—	—	—	3	1½	1	4½		—	—	3
Bookkeeping	5	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2		—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	24	3	—	—	—	2	1½	—	3		—	—	2
Physics	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	2
History	119	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	1		—	—	1
Geography	119	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	1		—	—	1
*English Grammar.	119	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
English Literature.	119	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
English Composition.	6	1	—	—	—	1	¾	1	¾		—	—	—
*Reading	119	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
*Writing	119	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Music	119	9	—	—	—	2	1	—	2		—	—	2
Drawing	119	9	—	—	—	2	1½	—	3		—	—	2

* I have connected these subjects with the total number in the school, though,

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
1	1	1½		13	10	2	1½	1	1½	
⅔	2	2⅔		—	—	—	—	—	—	
⅔	2	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	
1½	2	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	
1½	2	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	
1⅓	1	4⅓		—	—	5	2	6	10	
1½	—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	
⅔	2	1⅓		—	—	4	1	—	4	
1	—	1		—	—	2	1	1	2	
1	—	1		—	—	2	1	—	2	
—	—	—		—	—	2	1	—	2	
—	—	—		—	—	2	1	—	2	
1	2	2		—	—	5	1	—	5	
1½	3	3	Scripture Summary, 1st and 2nd Samuel and 1st and 2nd of Kings; Articles of Religion and Church Catechism; Greek Test. (from 6th to 14th ch. of S. Matt. inclusive); Adam's Gk. Delectus (latter half); Eton Grk. Grammar (minors); Virgil Æneid, Bk. 2 (latter half); Cæsar Bell. Gall., Bk. 5; Eton Latin Exercises (former half of book); Boileau "Le Lutrin" (extracts from); Extracts from German Classic Authors; Ahn's German Grammar (part 2); Butler's Geography (descriptive); Joyce's Scientific Dialogues (chaps. on Hydrostat. and Pneum.); Euclid, Bk. 1 (1st 30 propns.); Colenso's Arith.	—	½	1	1½	Phipps' Scripture Catechism (the Bk. of Genesis) and Ch. Catechism; Lennie's English Grammar (to the end of passive Verbs); the Class Bk. of Poetry (the first 20 pages); Barnard Smith's Arithmetic (to the end of Vulgar Fractions); English History (published by the Committee of the National Society), the houses of Lancaster and York, and the Tudor Kings; Guy's Geography (the outlines of Gt. Britain and America).

of course, they are not subjects of study for the first or second class *now*.—(Note by H.M.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

During the last four years, thirteen or fourteen boys have passed the Middle Class Examinations, several in honours.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

The Very Rev. George Hull Bowers, D.D., *Dean of Manchester.*
The Venerable Archdeacon Richard Durnford, Rector of Middleton and Archdeacon of Manchester.
John Hutchinson, Cotton Manufacturer, Bury.
Oliver Ormerod Walker, Cotton Manufacturer, Bury.
The Rev. Edward James Geoffrey Hornby, *Rector of Bury.*
William Openshaw, Woollen Manufacturer, Bury.
The Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, *Rector of Prestwich-cum-Oldham.*
James Richard Calrow, Cotton Spinner, Southport.
The Rev. Francis Henry Thicknesse, Vicar of Deane.
Joseph Fenton, Esq., Bamford Hall, Bury.
Richard Edward Ashton, Cotton Manufacturer, Bury.

Clerk to Trustees:

W. H. Norris, Solicitor, Bury, Lancaster.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles F. Hildyard, B.A., Oxford.

Usher:

Rev. William Haslam, B.A. Cambridge.

CARTMEL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Nothing seems to be known respecting the origin of this school, but it may be conjectured that it was at first attached to the priory of Cartmel, and subsequently after the dissolution of the religious houses supported by the parish collectively. It is consonant with this hypothesis that we find its government at present vested in the sidesmen or, as they are called, the Twenty-four. They appoint the head master and receive the income, but seem either not to possess or to have rarely exercised any authority over the internal arrangements of the school, though the present scale of fees for foundationers has been fixed by them. The endowment arises from a variety of small gifts, of which the earliest recorded was made in A.D. 1689 by one Henry Bigland. But before that time the school possessed a sum of money, part of which had been spent in the purchase of eight acres of land lying near Cartmel town. The present gross value of the endowment is a little over 100*l.* a year, all of which goes to the head master except 7*l.* 10*s.* paid to the usher.

The schoolhouse stands on the roadside about a quarter of a mile from the village rather than town of Cartmel. It was erected in 1863, and contains two rooms, a small one in which the head master takes the most advanced class, and keeps his scientific apparatus, and a larger one where the rest of the school is taught. It is neatly furnished and sufficiently large for the present number of boys. Over head is the boarders' dormitory, not very spacious, and close by the head master's house. There is a cricket field with some gymnastic apparatus in one corner of it, procured by the head master at his own expense. He usually permits day boys as well as boarders to use it.

The number of day boys was formerly much larger than it is now, when the elementary government school is open to receive the children of labourers and small farmers. Low as the fee for foundationers is, 2*l.* a year for general work, few parish boys come, there being very few people in the village or neighbourhood who seek a superior education. The boarders, though less numerous now than they were 30 or 40 years ago, before the making of railways, outnumber the day scholars, they are all the children of persons resident in Lonsdale or the adjoining districts. No distinction is made between boarders and day boys, nor between those day boys who pay 2*l.**(as being natives of the parish) and those others, sons of the wealthier people, who pay 6*l.*

The school is held to be classical, and the master endeavours to teach Latin to all, without, as I understand, making it absolutely compulsory. At present three fourths of the whole number are in Latin, one half in French, six in geometry, and one only in Greek. One boy, a son of the head master, went not long since to Cambridge; another proposes to go shortly. The great majority leave about 15 for some trade or profession.

* Besides this they pay 6*s.* a year for materials.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Bible is read daily, but no dogmatic instruction given, save the Church Catechism to boys preparing for the Oxford local examinations. Until these examinations interrupted his usual course of instruction, the head master was in the habit of giving lessons in geology and astronomy: he still gives a lesson in physics, accompanied by experiments, twice in the week.

Twenty-one boys were present on the day of my visit out of 23 whose names were on the books, of whom 10 are day boys, 13 boarders. They were somewhat nervous under examination, as boys are specially apt to be in quiet country places, but this did not prevent it from being apparent that they had been well taught by the head master, who is a man of some energy and skill, with a real enjoyment of his work. Latin was very fair, the higher boys translating Virgil fluently, and the lower answering well in grammar. English grammar and geography were creditable, especially in the upper parts of the school, the juniors showing not only less knowledge but less intelligence; spelling was pretty good among both seniors and juniors; and the arithmetic of those (classes I. and II., average age 12⅘) who were sufficiently advanced to take a paper in practice, proportion, and fractions was distinctly above the average. Although the methods employed were not always the best, several boys showed a considerable power of seeing the point of a question, and working it in their own way, instead of depending slavishly upon the rules. A few did fair papers in the elementary rules of algebra. The head master gave a scientific lesson (intermingling questions) in a clear and sensible way, and the boys were evidently interested in the subject.

As at present conducted, Cartmel grammar school is in a satisfactory state, and it is only to be regretted that there should not be a greater number of boys to profit by the teaching. Not many more can be expected from the immediate neighbourhood, but probably the offer of board and lodging at 20*l.* a year (could this be provided) might draw a certain number from the surrounding country, sons of the better class of yeomen and of the poorer professional men. The place is healthy and extremely pretty—an open valley in a pastoral country, with the sea two miles off to the south, and on the north the picturesque outlines of the Lake mountains closing in the view.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch.. Com. Rep. iii. 183. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown. The use of 60*l.* time out of mind given to schoolmaster, formerly teaching in church, since continued to Grammar School. (Paper, dated August, 1696.) 50a. 3r. of land (stat. measure), purchased at various times, and allotments made of 32a. 1r. 14p. Deeds in vestry, accessible to public.

School Property.—Consists of the above-named lands, a sum of 106*l.* 12*s* consols, and share in dividends of 959*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* consols, the dividends received on these two sums being for usher. Total annual income 119*l.* gross, besides 7*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* for usher: portions of former sum payable to Browedge School and to poor, viz.; 8*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* to each. Payments also

due for mortgage debt. Net value of whole income of grammar school about 80*l.*, besides field in master's possession, school, playground, and house.

Site and buildings good. School-house built in 1863, partly by subscription, partly with money raised on mortgage.

Objects of Trust.—Unknown. Described as a grammar school in purchase deed 1680. School always used as free to parishioners for classical education. (Trustees' Return, 1865.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Deed, 1680.)

Government and Masters.—The 24 sidesmen of the parish, self-electing, act as trustees, appoint head master, manage property, and audit accounts annually by a committee.

Head master must be member of Church of England. No restrictions on his holding other preferment; allowed to take boarders, number unlimited.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 86*l.* on average, in 1864–5 72*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Usher appointed by head master. Income from endowment 7*l.* 14*s.* and 32*l.* from quarterages.

Day Scholars.—16, sons of gentlemen, yeomen, &c., from distances up to three miles, some dining with head master; pay 6*l.* for general work. French, German, and drawing, extra, 4*l.* each. Boys on foundation, *i.e.*, of parish, pay 2*l.* for each, and 2*l.* for general work. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—12, sons of gentlemen, yeomen, &c., all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 32*l.* to 42*l.* Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest, 58*l.*, lowest, 37*l.* Have not all separate beds. Hours 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required to be able to read New Testament on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction to all ¼ hour daily. School opened and closed with special prayer.

Promotion partly by marks for year's work, and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by head master. Prizes given by examination and year's marks together.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter by head master, in public or privately, at discretion.

Playground 36 yards by 15 yards, open to all, besides a field of an acre and a half for boarders. A master present at games. School bounds about quarter of a mile, but boys can go out with master's permission. There is a gymnasium. Drilling taught as part of system.

School time 41 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours a week in summer, 25 in winter, besides time for preparation of some lessons. From seven and a half to eight hours daily for lessons. The rest at boys' disposal.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Holkar Hall.
Rev. Edmund Townley, Townhead.
Henry Remington, Esq., Aynsome.
James Stockdale, Esq., Carke.
Richard Blomeley Postlethwaite, J.P., Grange, Lancashire.
James Maychell Harrison, Hookborough.
Rev. Robert Curteis Hubberstey, Incumbent of Cartmel.
John Atkinson Hall, Esq., Carke.
Henry Fletcher Wrigge, Esq., Wood Broughton.
Thomas J. Hibbert, Esq., Broughton Grove.
James Simpson Young, Esq., Abbot Hall.
John Harrison, Esq., Carke Hall.

(*Continued on next page.*)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES—*continued.*

John Wakefield, Esq., J.P., Sedgwick House.
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P., Hampsfield.
James Cowherd, Esq., Stoney Dale.
G. J. M. Ridehalgh, Esq., Fell Foot.
John Barker, Esq., J.P., Broughton Lodge.
Christopher Birkett, Yeoman, Moor How.
William Barker, Yeoman, Light Hill.
John Birkett, Esq., Birkett Houses.
John Bigland, Esq., Bigland Hall.
Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., J.P., Backbarrow.
John Fell, Esq., Tanley Cottage.
John Rawlinson, Yeoman, Beckside.

Head Master:
George Meaby, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
1	Gentleman.	6	Grocer.
2	Yeoman.	7	Innkeeper.
3	Yeoman.	8	Yeoman.
4	Innkeeper.	9	Solicitor.
5	Gentleman.	10	Gentleman.

From distances up to 2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Gentleman	Staveley, Kendal	Head master.
2	Yeoman	Waberthwaite	
3	Gentleman	Abbot Hall, Cartmel.	
4	Land agent	Kendal	
5	Mill-owner	Accrington	
6	Gentleman	Abbot Hall	
7	Solicitor	Lancaster	
8	Clergyman	Peckham	
9	Commercial traveller.	Kendal	
10	Yeoman	Lancaster	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a.*) Two Scholarships at Cambridge.
(*b.*) Clerkship in Secretary's Office of General Post Office.
(*c.*) Five successful at Univ. Local Examinations, three with honours.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£				hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hr.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Holy Scriptures, and the Collects.							
Greek	2	—	—	2	13	3	1	—	3	Anabasis, Bk. I.							
Latin	23	3	—	9	15	5	—	—	10	Æneid, Bk. III.	7	12	10	1	5	10	Gram. Pontes Classici, No. 1.
French	13	3	2	5	15	5	—	5	5	Guizot's Guill. le Conqr., and idiomatic written Exs.	6	13	5	1	5	5	Hall's Exercises, Pt. I.
German	—	—	2														
Arithmetic	28	3	2	10	15	5	—	—	5	All the higher parts	8	12	7	1	—	7	Elementary Rules.
Book-keeping	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	2	—	6	15½	5	—	—	5	Six Bks. Euclid and Algebra, by lecture generally.	6	14	3	1	—	3	Algebra to Simple Equations.
Physics	12	1	—	12	15½	2	—	—	2								
History	28	2	—	14	15	1	—	—	1	Henry VIII. to Victoria	13	12	1	1	—	1	Simple questions & answers.
Geography	28	2	—	14	15	2	—	—	2	Generally	13	12	2	1	—	2	Europe.
English Grammar and analysis	28	2	—	14	15	2	—	—	2	Generally	13	12	5	½	5	10	"First Lessons."
English Composition	28	2	—	—	—	—	1	—									
Reading	28	2	—	14	15	2	—	—	2	Biographies and poetic selections	13	12	5	½	—	3	Chambers' Series, Bk. IV.
Writing	28	2	—	14	15	3	—	—	3		13	12	5	½	—	5	
Drawing	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHORLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Several Lancashire towns owe their grammar school to the charter or letters patent of some king or queen; Chorley school is indebted for part of its endowment to the passing benevolence of a band of Puritan soldiers. The story is, that having been, in the campaign of 1648, hospitably entertained at Astley Hall, not far from the town, they showed their gratitude for a reception to which they were little accustomed in royalist Lancashire, by giving the arrears of their pay, which happened to be then delivered them, in aid of the Chorley school, which the inhabitants had erected about thirty years before. Several other small benefactions were subsequently added, and the whole income of the foundation is now 10*l.* a year, all of which goes to the master. Until about a century ago there would appear to have been a regular body of self-renewing trustees; then, all having died off without any fresh appointment being made, the rector of Croston, who was on the trust *ex officio*, was left sole trustee; and when, in course of time, the new parish of Chorley was formed out of the great parish of Croston, the rector of Chorley became and now is sole patron of the school. He appoints the master, and occasionally looks in to see him, but does not, as I understand, interfere with the internal arrangements.

The schoolhouse stands in a corner of the churchyard. It has but one room, 30 feet by 18 by 10 high, to the top of the vertical wall. This room is big enough for the number of boys in attendance, but as the floor is flagged, it is both cold and noisy; the window sashes are loose, and the whole place has an air of discomfort. There is no playground whatever, nor any master's house.

Having been for a long while in a rather depressed state, the school has lately shown symptoms of reviving under a new master, who had been at work for about six months before my visit. He is anxious to restore to the place its character of a grammar school, but has had the prudence not to make Latin compulsory. His charge is 4*l.* 4*s.* a year for the English subjects, (3*l.* for boys under 12), and 6*l.* 6*s.* for these with the addition of classics and mathematics. There is no assistant master.

On the day of my visit 18 boys were present, being the whole number then on the books. They had been under the present master so short a time that one could not consider their performances a test of his teaching.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 100. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By inhabitants of Chorley, in the year 1611, who built a school by subscription. Bequests amounting to 180*l.*, applied to building workhouse: interest applied as directed, to school. A sum of 86*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* reputed to have been contributed by General Ashton's brigade of soldiers, in 1648. Three other annual payments, amounting together to 2*l.*

School Property.—Total annual income 10*l.*, paid over directly to master. School rebuilt in 1824.

Buildings bad. Site adjoining disused churchyard, now planted over.

No deeds to describe objects of trust or subjects of instruction.

Government and Master.—The rector of Chorley for the time being appoints master.

Master must be a member of Church of England. May hold other preferment. Holds appointment independent of future alterations; allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Total income from endowment 10*l.*; from fees 80*l.* to 90*l.*

Day Scholars.—22, chiefly between 11 and 15 years of age, from distances up to three miles; pay 4 guineas for general work. Greek, Latin, French, and German extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Pay 20*s.* to 24*s.* a year for books and stationery. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None at present. Terms 30*l.* to 35*l.* according to age. Washing 3*l.* 3*s.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys must be able to read and write on admission.

School classified by all subjects combined. School course, if wished, modified to suit a boy's subsequent career. All receive religious instruction. Prayers used, Dissenters and Catholics at present raising no objections.

Promotion by marks and examination.

Examination half-yearly by the master. Book prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and corporal, the latter in school.

No playground.

One boy gone to the University in five years preceding 1865.

School-time 42 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours a week. About one-fourth of lessons prepared out of school.

Sole Trustee and Manager:

Rev. Canon Master, Rector of Chorley.

Master:

S. Bennett, Undergraduate of London University.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (CHORLEY GR. SCH.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Grocer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Manufacturer.
„ 2	Station-master.	„ 2	Grocer.
„ 3	Draper.	„ 3	Milliner.
„ 4	Draper.	„ 4	Tailor.
„ 5	Farmer.	„ 5	Ironmonger.
„ 6	Printer.	„ 6	Bookseller.
„ 7	Builder.	„ 7	Builder.
„ 8	Clergyman.	„ 8	Upholder.
„ 9	Drill serjeant.	„ 9	Farmer.
„ 10	Surgeon.	„ 10	Innkeeper.

From distances up to $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

CLAYTON-LE-WOODS SCHOOL (PARISH OF LEYLAND).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 182, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of feoffment, 12 October 1744, Edward Bootle granted a small plot of land with school-house thereon to trustees. 5*l.* per annum out of certain gifts for charitable purposes given by Samuel Crooke in 1770, and 100*l.* by John Beatson in 1800, in augmentation of master's salary.

School Property.—Consists of 5*l.* from Crooke's charity, and dividends on 143*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* consols, arising from Beatson's bequest: whole annual income 9*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, besides house and garden, valued at 5*l.* a year.

School further supported by subscriptions (8*l.* 3*s.*) and fees (15*l.*) a year.

Objects of Trust.—To instruct children within the manor of Clayton and parts adjacent in the English and Latin tongues. (Deed 1744.) To instruct poor people's children in reading, writing, and casting accounts. (Deed 1770).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin; reading, writing, and casting accounts.

Government.—Seven trustees, self-electing (when number reduced to four), but approved by Bootle's heirs, appoint and may dismiss master, subject to approval of Bootle's heirs.

Present State of School.

A mixed infant day school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees (End. Gr. Sch. Ret. 1865):

Robert Townley Parker.
James Scotson.

Master:

Thomas Bamber.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK SCHOOL (KIRKHAM).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 258. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Dickson, 9 May 1682, who left 60*l.* for purchase of land, one moiety of rent to be applied to school. This sum, with certain other moneys given for Lund chapel, laid out in purchase of lands in Warton. A further sum of 10*l.* supposed to have been given by Lady Hoghton.

School Property.—10*l.* is the school share of rent of land purchased with Dickson's legacy and other moneys (19a. 1r. 32p., gross rental 37*l.*); also the interest of 10*l.* Amount actually applied to school in 1864 was 13*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.*

Objects of Trust.—For a master to teach grammar to poor boys at Clifton, the profits to be in place of school wages at the rate of 1*s.* a quarter for each boy; surplus, if any, for buying books for the most needful scholars: when no such master teaching, funds to be added to endowment of Lund Chapel. (Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Will.)

Government.—The incumbent of Lund and another trustee. The former manages property.

Present State of School.

A mixed elementary school united with the National Society in 1833. Master receives 10*l.* from endowment and 40*l.* from subscriptions.

There were 23 scholars in 1865.

TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

Samuel Ryley, Esq., Edstaston House, Wem, Salop.
Rev. Richard Moore, Vicar of Lund, Preston.

Master:

Charles Henry White.

CLITHEROE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This school was founded by letters patent of King Philip and Queen Mary in 1555, and endowed with property that had belonged to a suppressed college in Rotherham and a suppressed chantry in Skipton, its governors being at the same time incorporated, and given authority to make statutes with the advice and subject to the approval of the Bishop of the diocese (Chester). This power was exercised by the governors in 1622, when a code of rules was drawn up whose substance may be read in the report of the Charity Commissioners, and again in 1835, when the following ordinances among others were enacted

(1.) Scholars are to be admitted between the ages of seven and 14 only.

(2.) No scholar shall be permitted to lodge in the town, except either (*a*) with a parent, uncle, aunt, brother or sister, or (*b*) with the master or usher, or (*c*) in some other house approved of by the majority of the governors under their hand and seal, in which case moreover the boy so lodging shall pay 1*l.* to the school library.

(3.) The course of instruction shall be religious, according to the tenets of the Established Church, classical, mathematical, and commercial.

(4.) Every scholar shall pay 1*l.* 1*s.* a quarter, whereof 1*l.* shall go to the master, 1*s.* to the library.

These rules like those of 1622, were approved by the Bishop of Chester.

Rule (3) is interpreted by the head master as making the school a strictly and exclusively Church of England seminary, and he therefore makes it his practice to enforce the teaching of the Church Catechism upon all scholars, as well Nonconformists as others. There is nothing in the rules of 1622, and it need hardly be said, nothing in the letters patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, to justify such a course. Protestant Nonconformists are numerous in the town; Roman Catholics, so far as I could discover, less so.

Rule (4) has now been altered so as to make the fee 2*l.* 2*s.* instead of 4*l.* 4*s.* a year. The library is kept up, but it does not contain many good modern books, or of a kind likely to interest boys.

Rule (2) was meant to protect the masters' boarding houses against the practice, once so common in Lancashire, of sending boys to lodge in a town and attend school as day scholars. The practice seems to have now died out here, and this is perhaps to be regretted, as it enabled boys to come to the grammar school whose parents could not afford to pay the head master's boarding charged. The second master does not receive boarders

II. The revenue of the foundation, although it is now less than it was in 1825, has improved a good deal within the last few

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

years owing, as I was informed, to the zeal and sedulity displayed in its management by the solicitor to the trust; and it may be expected to increase still further. A sum of 1,300*l.* has lately been subscribed for the foundation of exhibitions.

The governors are gentlemen of property in the neighbourhood. Several of them appear to take a warm interest in the school, and all are greatly respected; there is, however, a certain feeling among the townspeople of Clitheroe that they ought to be represented on the trust, from which they have hitherto been excluded.

The Bishop of Manchester is visitor, and as he grants a licence to the master it is understood that to him alone belongs the power of dismissing the master. He was present and took part in the election of the present head master some years ago.

III. The school now consists of two wholly distinct schools, held the one in the upper, the other in the lower story of the same building, and taught by the head master and second master respectively. The upper school contains the head master's boarders, 25 in number, and 10 day boys, sons of the better class of inhabitants; the lower school contains 21 boys, sons of the tradespeople of the town, with a few of the highest artizans. The distinction between the two schools is thus practically a social one, although the head master does not call it so, and although boys of a lower social rank are occasionally promoted on the ground of their superior abilities into the upper school. There is of course a great waste of teaching power on such a system, for classes in precisely the same stage of advancement are being taught in the upper and in the lower school at the same time, the lower school boys learning Latin as well as the commercial subjects, and there is some danger incurred of creating between these two sets of boys feelings of jealousy and hostility. Boarders are not permitted to mingle with the day boys even at play.

In the upper school, which is taught by the head master and one assistant (appointed by the head), all the boys learn Latin, and those who stay long enough Greek also. French and German are taught by a visiting master from Blackburn. Some boys, especially the boarders, who form the bulk of the school, remain till 17 or even 18 years of age, and a few have gone to the Universities. Thus the school may rank with those of Preston, Bury, and Warrington as one of the chief classical grammar schools of the county of the second rank, the first being occupied by Manchester and Lancaster. As tested by examination, the work of the boys was in the main satisfactory. In algebra 12 boys (average age $13\frac{1}{3}$) had an easy paper given them, and 9 of these did well, 19 were tried in arithmetic, and of these six were excellent, four good, five fair, the rest poor. The methods employed were more neat and expeditious than one usually finds. Latin was very fair, two or three boys making a pretty good attempt at prose composition, and several others catching not badly the sense of previously unseen passages from Cæsar and Ovid. History and geography were respectable. The

lower school is taught by the second master (appointed by the governors), and though nominally under the head master's control, is in practice left to itself. Its master is an active and sensible teacher, and the condition of his classes did not do him discredit, considering that they are composed of boys for the most part younger than those in the upper school, and coming from less cultivated homes. I found 17 boys present out of 21 on the books. Two were reading Ovid, and knew something about it; several others were beginning Latin; the rest were learning to read and write, and had not got beyond the elements of arithmetic.

The situation of the school building is sufficiently good, but the rooms are not agreeable; the lower one is bare, dismal, and scantily furnished; the upper one, approached by an external stair, is too small and in particular too low in the roof for the number of pupils. There is a class-room attached, where the library is kept, but it is unfortunately damp. The head master's house a comfortable one, with adequate accommodation for boarders, stands close to the school in its own grounds.

Clitheroe is a good place for a boarding school, lying as it does in a very pretty and quiet country, yet easily accessible by rail from the large manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire; and it is to be wished that steps were taken to do for the people now what the free lodging system did in time past, and enable persons who can't afford to pay 50*l.* a year to the head master to send their children to the school. Their doing so need not diminish his income from boarders, which ought certainly to be no smaller than it is now, considering the rank and importance of the school. Although its state is in most respects satisfactory, there are several changes which it could certainly be desirable to make in the present system.

(1.) The separation into an upper and lower school ought at once to be abolished, and no distinction of social rank recognized in the school. The experience of many other grammar schools proves that this may be done without any injury to a boarding department where the head master is firm and judicious.

(2.) Protestant and Roman Catholic Nonconformists are now either excluded from the school, or forced to submit to learn Church of England formularies. This is an unfortunate arrangement, for which, as I understand, the present head master is responsible.

(3.) A new schoolroom, better than either of the existing ones, is greatly wanted.

(4.) Something ought, if possible, to be done to give the townspeople an interest in the welfare of the school. A provision that the mayor should be an ex-officio member of the board of governors would contribute to this.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 74, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Philip and Mary, 9 August 1554, who granted the rectory and Church of Almondbury and advowson of the vicarage, and all the estates, except certain tithes in Addingham, Thornton, Broughton, Eastby, Skipton, and Hellifield, in Yorkshire, lately belonging to the chantry of St. Nicholas in Skipton, for support of master and usher. Annual value 20*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Governors empowered to take other lands not exceeding 10*l.* yearly in value. Deeds in custody of treasurer.

School Property.—No trace of any property at Addingham or Broughton. Property comprises 203 a. 2 r. 6 p. of land in counties of Lancaster and York, and 1,129*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* consols. Total annual income 344*l.* gross, about 337*l.* net (accounts 1867–8); average income for five years preceding 1865 returned by trustees at 347*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* gross, 284*l.* net. Heavy charges incurred for works and repairs, including chancel of Almondbury. Income may be considerably increased in a few years by letting lands near Whalley town on building leases.

Site and buildings good.

In 1860 a fund commenced by governors and others for exhibitions; now consists of 1,300*l.* East India Railway debentures (guaranteed), producing 65*l.* a year. Rules relating to this fund are, that governors may, on recommendation of head master, elect a boy who has spent last three years at the school, and desires to go immediately to Oxford or Cambridge, to an exhibition of 40*l.* a year for four years, if he be in residence, and produce certificate from college tutor of diligence, &c.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, to continue for ever. (Letters Patent.) Two-thirds of rents for stipends to master and usher; remaining third for repairs of school, or for sending and maintaining such poor scholars at the University as should be made fit by that school to go thither. (Statutes 1622.) Every scholar to lodge either *bonâ fide* wholly with parents, uncle, aunt, brother, or sister, being rated householders, or in house of master or usher, or other house approved by governors. (Governors' Rules, 1865.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.) Education to be religious, according to the tenets of the Established Church, classical, mathematical, and commercial. (Governors' Rules, 1835.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes for the government of the school made by the governors and Bishop of Chester, 2 May 1622; and again 5 November 1835.

Six governors, of the town of Clitheroe or parish of Whalley, self-electing, have power from time to time, with consent of Bishop of Chester, to make ordinances, and appoint head master; appoint and dismiss second master; audit accounts annually; and assist treasurer in management of property. Bishop of Manchester took part in election of present master.

No qualifications required for head master by statutes. Member of Church of England required at last election in 1852. Not allowed to hold any other preferment. Holds office independently of any future alterations.

Head master allowed to take boarders, no restriction as to number.

Governors' permission required for a boarding-house.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income from endowment 200*l.*, besides house and premises; 55*l.* from fees; and profits of 28 boarders. Second master appointed by governors, receives 100*l.* from endowment. Head master appoints all others; pays third master, who also lives in the house. Masters for extras paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—26 [39 in May 1867, of whom four above 16 years old, seven others above 14], one or two from outlying villages, are almost entirely small shopkeepers, pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for general work. French 4*l.* 4*s.* extra; drawing 4*l.* 4*s.*; music 6*l.* 6*s.*; fencing, drilling, and dancing 2*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—28 [33 in May 1867, of whom six above 16 years old, 12 others above 14], all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once, and bacon, &c. for breakfast. Pay 1*l.* on entrance for library. Terms for board and instruction, under 12 years 40 guineas; above 12, 50 guineas. Washing 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills, highest 67*l.*; average 53*l.*; lowest 30*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms from 350 to 400 feet per boy. Brothers, whose parents wish it, sleep in the same bed. Senior boy in each room maintains discipline. Hours 6½ a.m., 7 to 7½ in winter, 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read New Testament to master's satisfaction. Must be above 7 and under 14 years old. Optional with master to keep boys over age of 19.

School divided into form classes, promotion in which depends on success in subject classes; and partly on examination; and sometimes an older boy is helped up. School course modified according to aptitude, or inability to learn a subject, if such a case occurred; and, after 12 or 14 years of age, to suit boys' subsequent career. Senior boys allowed to use translations. Drawing class sometimes make sketching excursions. Religious instruction in Scripture, Church Catechism, &c. to all. Prayers from Liturgy morning and evening, and a chapter read in morning.

Examination at Christmas by masters, at Midsummer by a graduate chosen by master with governors' approval. Prizes given in summer; also an exhibition may be awarded.

Governors' rules direct that after Midsummer examination a subscription shall be raised in school-room, and two-thirds given to boy selected for diligence and good conduct; remaining one-third to school library.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET, 1867—8.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on 1,129*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* consols, less income tax	33	3	9
Rents	310	6	1
Balance due to treasurer	19	12	4
	£363	2	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to treasurer	39	15	4
Head master's salary	200	0	0
Second do.	100	0	0
Coals and sweeping	5	15	7
Annual dinner	3	0	0
Property tax	7	6	1
Land tax and borough rent	0	4	2
Allowed to tenants on rent days	1	1	0
Collecting rents at Hellifield	1	0	0
Accountant's salary	5	0	0
	£363	2	2

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868.)

Trustees:

Edward Every Clayton, Esq., Rowley near Burnley.
Ralph Assheton, Esq., Downham Hall, Clitheroe.
William Robinson, Esq., Reedly Bank, Burnley.
Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., Huntroyde, Burnley.
James Garstang, Esq., Clitheroe.
Rev. Robert Nowell Whitaker, Vicarage, Whalley.

Head Master:

Rev. Edward Boden, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Near Manchester -	The Headmaster.
„ 2	Farmer - -	Near Burnley -	
„ 3	Orphan - -	Guardian at Manchester	
„ 4	Millowner - -	Rochdale - -	
„ 5	Orphan - -	Near Manchester -	
„ 6	Teacher - -	Somewhere in India -	
„ 7	Millowner - -	Rochdale - -	
„ 8	Orphan - -	Scarboro' - -	
„ 9	Gram. Schoolmaster	Clitheroe - -	
„ 10	Manufacturer - -	Blackburn - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Surgeon - -	Near Manchester -	
„ 2	Sharebroker - -	Manchester - -	
„ 3	Attorney - -	Burnley - -	
„ 4	Retired Surgeon -	Near Clitheroe -	
„ 5	Clergyman - -	Near Skipton - -	
„ 6	Millowner - -	Clitheroe - -	
„ 7	Attorney - -	Accrington - -	
„ 8	Agent - -	Accrington - -	
„ 9	Manufacturer -	Near Bury - -	
„ 10	Manufacturer - -	Near Manchester -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of boys learning:

Greek - - - -	16, divided into three classes.	
Latin - - - -	All.	
French - - -	12, divided into two classes.	
Algebra and Euclid - -	14 about	Chiefly Todhunter's books.
Trigonometry - - -	3 „	
Conic Sections - - -	1 „	
Chemistry - - - -	4 or 5 read Pope's book and Bidlake.	
Music - - - -	8 (at 6*l.* 6*s.* per ann. extra.)	
Drawing - - - -	10 (at 4*l.* 4*s.* per ann. extra.)	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Richard Isherwood, who was elected by the governors at Midsummer 1861 as the first Exhibitioner from this School, at 40*l.* a year, proceeded to St. John's College Cambridge in October following; and at the Examination held in January last his name appears as 26th Wrangler in the Mathematical tripos.

COCKERHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is now the elementary village school of an agricultural parish some six miles south of Lancaster, between the London and North-western Railway and the sea. Its somewhat confused and obscure early history may be read in the Report of the Charity Commissioners. It is now managed in conformity with the provisions of a deed drawn up in 1827 at the suggestion of the Charity Commissioners, and has subsequently (in 1858) been placed under Government inspection. The Privy Council grant in 1864 was 62*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The endowment, which arises from a field in the parish, is worth 11*l.* a year. Of the children using the school about one-third are those of small farmers who are little above the rank of labourers, two-thirds those of agricultural day labourers. Boys and girls are taught together. The fees are, in the two higher classes, 6*d.* a week for farmers' children, 2*d.* for labourers'; in the two lower, 4*d.* a week for farmers', and 1*d.* for labourers'. There is no conscience clause, and the Church Catechism is taught to all the children, including a certain number of Dissenters. The school building is new and good; and the school, so far as I could judge, is considered as an elementary school, sufficiently well conducted.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 250. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown. School built by inhabitants in 1681.

School Property. — Consists of 4½ acres of land (statute measure), probably purchased with funds left by various persons for the Grammar School. Annual income, lately increased from 11*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.*, paid over to master.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—No declaration of trust contained in the original purchase deeds.

Government and Masters.—Trustees: the vicar, lords of the manor, and churchwardens for time being, manage property, appoint and dismiss master, and exercise general control over management of school.

Master, certificated, may not hold other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Master.—Income from endowment 11*l.* [since raised to 12*l.* 10*s.*], from fees 57*l.*, from other sources 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—154, boys and girls, from distances up to 2½ miles; pay from 1*d.* up to 6*d.* per week for instruction.

The subjects of instruction are reading, writing, arithmetic, religious knowledge, geography, English grammar, and singing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. R. Atkinson, Vicar of Cockerham.
T. Greene, Esq., Whittington Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
J. V. Dent, Esq., Bournemouth.
James Clarke, Esq., Summerhill.
John Simpson, Farmer, Hillam, Cockerham,
James Bradley, Farmer, Forton,
William Lawson, Farmer, Cockerham,
William Lamb, Farmer, Cockerham,
} Churchwardens.

Head Master:

Wm. Butler (certificated).

COLNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Colne is a quiet little town, about five miles to the north-east of Burnley, upon the verge of the high moorland tract which divides the valleys of Lancashire from those of Yorkshire. It was at one time a considerable market for the hand-loom weavers of the surrounding country, declined after the establishment of the power-loom, and has within the last few years shown symptoms of reviving. There are some mills in and near the town, and a branch of the Midland Railway, connecting Skipton with Burnley, passes about a mile off.

The origin of the grammar school is unkown. The first extant record of it, in which it is mentioned as already existing, is the will of one Thomas Blakey, A.D. 1667, whereby 40*l.* was bequeathed for the benefit of four poor scholars at the grammar school of Colne. With this 40*l.* the incumbent and churchwardens purchased in 1726 a piece of land "for ever to be to the schoolmaster of the grammar school of Colne." Great part of this deed of purchase of 1726, the oldest which the trustees have in their possession, has become illegible through damp; the part which can be deciphered throws no light upon the constitution of the school nor upon the nature and value of the property which it then possessed. Whatever that property may have been, it has all been lost, and what the school receives now arises partly from Blakey's gift and from three subsequent small benefactions the total value whereof does not exceed 20*l.* a year.

The management of the school has always belonged to the incumbent and the seven churchwardens of Colne chapelry. Of these seven, six, representing the out-townships, concern themselves very little with Colne affairs, so that the school is left to the Colne churchwarden, fortunately an energetic and public spirited man, and to the incumbent. Although doing their best for it now, they greatly desire to see the trust reconstituted, and a certain number of the chief inhabitants named trustees. The property is managed and the rents received by the schoolmaster himself; the free boys, of whom there are six, are nominated by private persons; four in respect of Blakey's, and two in respect of a subsequent benefaction made, as I was told, by one Mrs. Starkie. These six scholars belong to the labouring class; the rest are children of tradesmen and small manufacturers. All mix freely together, there being as yet comparatively little social jealousy among the Colne people. They are of all religious denominations, Congregationalists and Wesleyans preponderating. The Bible is read, and the Creed and Ten Commandments learnt; no instruction of a sectarian kind is enforced.

The school is held in the lower room of a two storied building on the edge of the churchyard. Its position near the centre of the town is good, and the room is quite large enough for the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

present number of scholars, but the want of a playground is severely felt. This schoolhouse was built in 1812 by subscription, and it seems to have been understood at the time, that the upper room was to be available for public purposes. It is now used for vestry meetings, but so far as I could discover it is legally the property of the school, and can, if necessary, be employed as a classroom.

The school seems to have experienced considerable vicissitudes of fortune. In 1825 it contained more than 100 boys, who are said to have paid 8*l.* 8*s.* a year; some time afterwards it sank very low, and two masters in succession left it starved out; then a Nonconformist minister was appointed master, who having already a school in the town, drew 70 boys to it. On his death it lay vacant for three years; the next master left suddenly, and it had fallen very low when the present master came to it, about two years before my visit. Under him it has begun to revive; the number of scholars is now 37, and seems likely to increase. Latin is not compulsory, but at least two-thirds learn it, and a little mathematics is taught to the more advanced pupils. The master has no assistance, but he is an energetic teacher, maintains sufficiently good discipline, and has given the school an air of briskness which many schools of much higher pretensions want. Girls as well as boys resort to it; the master tells me that he has had as many as ten at a time; they are taught along with the boys, but sit on a separate bench, and are the children of respectable tradesmen. Thirty or forty years ago it was the custom here, as in Rochdale, Burnley and many other places, for the most considerable people in the town to send their daughters to the grammar school, nor do the results of the custom seem to have been otherwise than favourable. Girls were probably better taught in the grammar school, both then and now, than in the wretched little private schools which one finds in these small towns.

Examining the school I found that none were far enough advanced in Latin to read an author; they answered pretty well, however, to questions on the etymology of the language; and when tried in English grammar showed considerable intelligence. History and geography were up to the average, reading and writing above it. In arithmetic 13 boys (average age 11¾) and two girls did papers which were in the main correct and neatly worked, and several evinced great expertness when tested in mental arithmetic. Considering the disadvantage under which the school labours in having but one teacher, its condition seemed to me creditable, and not without good promise for the future.

The principal wants of the school are two; a playground, and a body of resident and active trustees. As long ago as 1812 it was proposed that the churchwardens should transfer the trust to some of the principal subscribers to the new school, but for some reason the plan was never carried out. Now that only one of the churchwardens concerns himself with Colne affairs, district churches having been erected in the townships, it is still more desirable to relieve the vestry of a duty they cannot discharge

with success. It would also be proper, while reorganizing the school, to make the six free places real prizes, and not merely pieces of patronage. They might with advantage be given to the best scholars at the Government schools of the place.

There are charities in Colne exceeding 20*l.* a year in value, which are spent, wholly or chiefly, in a multitude of small doles to the poor, doles too small to be of any substantial use. According to the information given me, they would do much more good if applied to education; and the grammar school is so poorly endowed that any addition to its funds would be welcome. Colne is a town where a good commercial school teaching mathematics and prepared to teach, but not enforcing, Latin and French, is greatly wanted, and may, if well managed, have excellent prospects of success.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 81, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 16 February 1687, Thomas Blakey left 40*l.* for scholars at *the* Grammar School; laid out in purchase of 7 acres of land at Earby in Yorkshire. Other donations amounting to 120*l.*, and a rentcharge of 3*l.* per annum given. In 1861 the lord of the manor gave a cottage in Colne, let for 5*l.* a year.

School Property.—Conslsts of farm at Earby let for 8*l.*, rentcharge 3*l.*, rent of cottage 5*l.*, and interest on 133*l.* consols. Total annual income 20*l.* gross, 19*l.* net. All applied to school.

Schoolroom good; built by subscription in 1812. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—For benefit, maintenance, and education of four poor children at the Grammar School in Colne. (Blakey's Will.) Two others taught free in consideration of the 120*l.* endowment.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Grammar School."

Government and Masters.—Rector and churchwardens of Colne, trustees *ex officio*, appoint master.

Head master, generally, but not necessarily, a member of Church of England. May hold other preferment. Holds office independent of alterations. May take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Income of head master from endowment 19*l.*; from fees 80*l.*

Day Scholars.—[36 in 1867, of whom five over 14 years old, 16 under 10, also six girls,] pay 4*l.* 4*s.* a year for general work, and 1*l.* for fire and lights, books and stationery. Six boys on foundation, free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read easy words.

School classified by one subject chiefly. Boys allowed to omit some exercises, and have extra practice in others. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion by marks and examination.

Examination yearly by head master on papers set by other schoolmasters, at his request. Prizes given partly from voluntary contributions of gentry.

Punishment: caning, generally in school.

No playground. A library open to all who can read fairly.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. All work prepared out of school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Rev. John Henderson, Parsonage, Colne.
Wm. Midgley, Hat Manufacturer, Colne.
Richard Sagar, Cotton Spinner, Heyroyd House, Colne.
Wm. Hewson Wood, Esq., J.P., Cragg, Colne.
John Barrowclough, Esq., Oaklands, Barrowford, Burnley.
Thomas Mason, Cotton Manufacturer, Spring House, Colne.
Wm. Titherington, Farmer, Little Marsden, Burnley.
James Blackburn, Farmer, Trawden.
All *ex-officio*, being the Incumbent and Churchwardens of the Chapelry of Colne.

Head Master:

Thomas Phillips.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION &c. OF PARENTS.

Five head boys, sons of cotton spinners. Six lowest, sons of a hatter, weaver (2), engine driver, and small farmer.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864.)

Number of Scholars learning:

Religious Knowledge (the Bible)	33	
Latin (Phædrus, Ahn's Course, Eton Grammar)	11	
French (Hall's Course)	5	
Arithmetic	33	
Book-keeping and Mensuration	2	
Mathematics	9	
Natural History (Crossley)	19	
History (Farr, and S.P.C.K.)	28	
Geography (Hughes, and Irish National)		
English Grammar (Cornwell, Morell)		
English Literature (Milton, Goldsmith)	19	
English Composition		
Reading	33	
Writing		
Drawing		

COLTON.—FINSTHWAITE SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 198. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 16 March 1729, James Dixon bequeathed his property, consisting of a cottage and garden and a share of an undivided turbary for use of the master of the Grammar School at Finsthwaite.

School Property.—Total income 8*l.* from rent of houses, &c. occupied by incumbent. Schoolroom built by subscription in 1724. Apartments for master over the school.

Objects of Trust.—For the master of the Grammar School at Finsthwaite.

Present State of School.

A mixed elementary school, attended by about 30 boys and girls, in equal number, who are taught English, reading, writing, arithmetic, knitting, and sewing at 2*d.* and 3*d.* per head; 6*l.* of endowment paid to teacher, 2*l.* for books.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Edmund Townley, Townhead, Staveley,
Thomas Pidder, Esq., Finsthwaite House, Colton.
Gilfred Lewthwaite, Esq., Stott Park, Colton.
Thomas Newby Wilson, Esq., The Landing, Finsthwaite, Colton.

Master:

John Scatcherd.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GREAT CROSBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Great Crosby, originally a country village, has now become virtually a suburb of Liverpool, with which it is connected by a railway on which trains run at all hours of the day. It is little more than five miles distant from Liverpool Exchange. The property and the government of its grammar school (founded in A.D. 1618) are vested in the Merchant Taylors' Company of London, by whom a set of rules for its management were framed in 1861. The chief provisions of these rules are the following:—

(1.) The head master is required to be a clergyman of the Church of England. He is to receive 120*l.* per annum of fixed income, 5*s.* per quarter for each scholar, and one half of the fees paid by the boys. He is not permitted to take boarders. This restriction of the mastership to a clergyman seems injudicious (for the reasons given elsewhere),* and the prohibition of boarders is unnecessary where the governing body exercise an efficient control over the conduct of the school, and have, as they have here, a power of dismissal. The head master estimates his present total income at about 350*l.*, including the residence which he has rent free.

(2.) The usher is appointed by the Merchant Taylors' Company, but is placed under the direction of the head master. He receives 80*l.* per annum, 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for each scholar, and one fourth of the fees. It would probably be better to vest the right of appointment or at least that of dismissal in the head master.

(3.) The number of boys to be admitted into the school is restricted to 70. This number would not at present be greatly exceeded, but the restriction is needless. No boy is to be admitted under eight, unless he can read and write, nor may any remain after 17.

(4.) There are to be 28 foundationers, called Harrison's scholars (from the founder John Harrison), who shall be taught free of all charge. They are to receive religious instruction in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and to attend the parish church every Sunday morning. Other boys are not required to attend church, and are exempted from religious instruction if their parents object to it. To separate the foundationers in this way from the other boys, or, in other words, to bribe a parent by the offer of a free education to waive any conscientious objections he may entertain to his son's learning the Church Catechism, and going to the parish church instead of to his own place of worship, seems unwise. As a matter of fact, the master informs me that a good many Nonconformists, both Protestants and Roman Catholics, are prevented by this rule from

* General Report on Lancashire Schools, p. 529. vol. ix.

applying for a place on the foundation. More than one third, however, of the foundationers are Dissenters,—Wesleyans, it seems, who seldom object to the Church Catechism.

(5.) Scholars, not being foundationers, are directed to pay 5*l.* a year, besides an entrance fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* for the library. One fourth part of the fees goes to the general funds of the school, the other three fourths (as aforesaid) to the master and usher. French and drawing are extras.

(6.) The whole school is to be examined in December by the head master, and in summer by some person deputed thereto by the Company. At present they send down one of the masters of the Merchant Taylors' School in London.

(7.) A visiting committee shall be appointed by the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. At present these visitors come quarterly; they admit all scholars, and choose the 28 foundationers. They have power to expel any boy, subject to an appeal to the Court of the Company.

In choosing the 28 foundationers taken, regard is had both to intellectual merit and to the circumstances of their parents. There are generally seven vacancies every year; the competition is not keen; a good many parents, especially Roman Catholics, numerous here, being deterred by the rule about church-going and the catechism, and a few of the richer people not liking to avail themselves of what is considered a charity. But among the present 28 there are five, I was told, whose parents have at least 500*l.* a year of income.

The school building has two stories, the upper of which contains seven small rooms, which, if thrown together, would make two fairly good classrooms. In the lower story, which consists of one large room with a wooden partition in the middle, the classes are at present taught. This room is well ventilated and furnished, but it is not quite large enough for the number now taught in it (70).

The playground is too small.

The Merchant Taylors' Company send a deputation once a year to visit the school, and seem, so far as I could learn, to have taken an interest in its welfare since 1849, the year when the chancery scheme which now regulates it was issued.

On the day of my visit there were 62 boys present, 38 of whom were in the lower, 24 in the upper department: 4 were absent. The classics of the upper department were respectable. Ten boys were at Greek, and of these, four had gone far enough to read fairly well in the New Testament. The first class, consisting of eight boys (ages 12–14), construed Virgil intelligently, and seemed to have been well drilled in grammar. The second class (seven boys, average age 13½,) could translate Cæsar. The third was in Jacob's Latin Reader, and acquitted itself creditably. The lower school boys (classes four and five, 24 boys, average age 11½) were tested in dictation and did but poorly. Their reading, however, was good, the English grammar intelligent, and their arithmetic a fair average. The best of the upper school boys took

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Euclid or algebra papers, and did them for the most part in a steady and sensible way, giving the definitions correctly (a thing in which many schools fail), but showing no power of grappling with deductions. Others had papers in arithmetic; they were rather feeble. On the whole the school impressed me favourably, although no part of its work could be called brilliant; and both masters appear to be earnest teachers.

The head master seemed to think that it might be well to divide the school into two quite separate departments, the one purely commercial, the other classical, and so prevent the scholars of the one from mingling with those of the others. He admitted that boys of a lower social rank did not, to his knowledge, injure their wealthier playmates, but declared that the fear of a social mixture prejudiced the school in the eyes of parents. So far as I could judge, such a division of the school would not be desirable. A large majority of the inhabitants of Great Crosby seek an education mainly commercial, though many like some little Latin, French, and mathematics; and those boys for whom a high classical or scientific education is desired will do better to go for it to one of the great day schools in Liverpool. At present the enforcement of Latin in this grammar school does not prevent it from being used by all sections of the middle class, and as the population of the place increases, the number of pupils and importance of the school are likely to increase also.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 445, A.D. 1827. xx. 147, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Harrison, dated 15 May 1618, who bequeathed 500*l.* to the Merchant Taylors' Company for building school, and charged his estate with payment of 55*l.* for repairs and maintenance of a master and usher. Rest of proceeds for charities to certain poor of London and pensions to the poorer brethren of the Company.

School Property.—Annual rental previously to 1866, 775*l.* 10*s.*, increased in 1866 to 950*l.* 10*s.* gross, of which 291*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* applied to reduction of debt incurred for rebuilding of master's house (debt expected to be extinguished in two years from 1867), 284*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to other purposes of endowment, and 374*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* gross, 354*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* net, to school. Further increase of income anticipated. There is also a house, school, and playground.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Grammar school for teaching, educating, and instructing children and youth in the grammar and rules of learning for ever (Will). For 70 boys between the ages of 8 and 17 years, of whom 28, "Harrison's scholars," being sons of residents in Sephton parish, with preference to township of Great Crosby, taught free; no restrictions as regards other boys, except a preference, if school be full, first to township of Great Crosby then to parish of Sephton. (Governors' Rules, A.D. 1861.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Will). The principles of the Christian religion—according to doctrine and discipline of Church of England, except where parents object—the English, Greek, and Latin languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, history, and

geography, and French and drawing at separate charges (Governors' Rules).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 28 July 1849, considerably modified by rules of governors, passed 2 May 1861. Accounts audited monthly by Company.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Merchant Taylors' Company, trustees, empowered by scheme to alter rules in accordance with spirit of founder's will; appoint and dismiss masters, and appoint local visitors to admit boys and advise master as to regulations of school.

Head master must be a clergyman, and usher a member of Church of England. Head master may take Sunday clerical duty.

Head master not allowed to take boarders.

Usher not precluded from taking boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income from endowment 120*l.* and 65*l.* for share of quarterage, 92*l.* from fees; also has Sunday clerical duty. Usher's income from endowment 80*l.* (the present one has 20*l.* more for special services), 20*l.* for share of quarterage, 46*l.* from fees, and 56*l.* for teaching drawing. French master paid by fees.

Day Scholars.—70, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles; pay 1*l.* 1*s.* entrance fee, and 25*s.* per quarter for general work; except 28, "Harrison's scholars," taught free. French, extra, 3*l.*; drawing, 2*l.* A few dine at usher's house. Only free boys attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin chiefly; but separately grouped for some subjects. School course seldom and slightly modified. Religious instruction, according to principles of Church of England, to all except those whose parents object, as directed by scheme. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by examiners appointed by Court of Company. At present head master examines at Christmas, and a master of the Merchant Taylors' school in London at Midsummer. Prizes given for special subjects and class prizes; and the Montefiore prize, value three guineas, for the highest aggregate of marks in examination.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning, the last by head master only, and usually in school.

Playground 40 by 13 yards. A good library, open to the two highest forms and six upper boys in each of the other forms.

Instruction not calculated to prepare boys for University.

School time, 42 weeks per annum (as directed by Scheme). Study 28 hours per week, besides preparation of most of lessons.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31st December 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	950	10	0
N.B.—In 1866 the rental was increased by about 170*l.* on renewal of a lease. Income previously about 775*l.*			
	£950	10	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Masters' salaries	220	0	0
Capitation payments to masters	89	7	6
Repairs	17	6	0
Books and stationery	20	0	0
Prize books	10	0	0
Examiners' fees	10	0	0
Insurance	2	14	0
Lighting and warming	5	0	0
	£374	7	6
Other purposes of endowment	284	13	4
	£659	0	10
Applied to reduction of debt	291	9	2
	£950	10	0

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class, in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		m.		h. m			Y.		m.		h.			Y.		m.		h.	
Religious Knowledge.	65	5	—	7	13	6	30	—	3 0	Book of Joshua, Gospel of St John, Church Catechism.	10	13	6	30	—	3	As in the First Class -	17	9	6	30	—	3	Gospel of St. John, Exodus, Church Catechism.
Greek -	5	1	—	5	13	2	20	2	0 40	N.B.—The subject has been only lately revived. The class has been learning the Grammar, and has been using Arnold's First Greek Book, of which 30 exercises have been done.														
Latin -	65	5	—	7	13	4	45	2	3 0	Cæsar de Bell. Gall. Book III.; Virgil Æneid, Book II.; Arnold's Prose Composition, exercises 25.	10	13	4	45	2	3	Cæsar de Bell. Gall. Book III.; Arnold's First Latin Book, exercises 57.	17	9	4	45	—	3	Latin Accidence to the conjugation of verbs. Henry's 1st Latin book, ex. 12.
French -	9	1	15s. per qr.	9	13	2	60	2	2 0	Hall's French Course (all); Guilliaume le Conquerant, 50 pages.	—	—	—	—	—	—								
*Arithmetic -	65	5	—	7	13	6	30	—	3 0	The Class can work through most of Colenso's Arith.	10	13	6	30	—	3	Trotter's Arithmetic, Commercial rules.	17	9	6	45	—	4¼	Trotter's Arithmetic for Junior Classes, Simple and Compound Rules.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	30	3	—	7	13	4	45	2	3 0	Euclid, Books I. and II.; Colenso's Algebra to Quadratic Equations. Sometimes the No. of exercises exceeds the two mentioned.	10	13	4	30	—	2	Euclid, Book I. to Prop. 20; Colenso's Algebra to Simple Equations.							

* Besides this, boys are allowed to work by themselves. The above statement refers to special instruction given by the Master.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		m.		H.			Y.		m.		H.			Y.		m.		H.	
History -	65	5	—	7	13	2	60	—	2	Farr's School Hist. of England, with Ince's Outlines, as supplementary to the reign of Henry VII.; Smith's Smaller Hist. of Rome to 2nd Punic War.	10	13	2	60	—	2	As in the First Class -	17	9	2	60	—	2	Gleig's Small School History of Eng. to Richard II.
Geography -	65	5	—	7	13	2	60	—	2	Cornwell's Geography, Europe.	10	13	2	60	—	2	All the attainments are nominally the same as in the First Class.	17	9	2	60	—	2	Cornwell's Geography, British Isles.
English Grammar.	65	5	—	7	13	2	45	—	½	Morell's Grammar and analysis of sentences.	10	13	2	45	—	1½		17	9	2	45	—	2	Morell's Grammar, Parsing Easy Sentences.
English Literature.	65	5	—	7	13	1	60	—	1	There are no special text books used. The boys learn pieces of poetry for recitation.	10	13	1	60	—	1		17	9	2	45	—	2	Selections of poetry.
English Composition.	30	1	—	7	13	1	60	1	1	- - - -	10	13	1	60	1	1								
Reading -	65	5	—	7	13	2	30	—	1	English or Roman History as named above.	10	13	2	30	—	1		17	9	4	45	—	3	History, Geography, or poetry, as above.
Writing -	65	5	—	7	13	4	30	—	2	- - - -	10	13	4	30	—	2		17	9	4	30	—	2	
Drawing -	29	2	10s. per qr.	12	13	2	60	—	2	- - - -	17	12	2	60	—	2								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	Waterloo - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	National Schoolmaster.	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Joiner and builder	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Father dead (was a merchant).	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Merchant - -	Great Crosby -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 6	Merchant - -	Waterloo - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 7	Father dead (was a cashier).	Great Crosby -	¼ do.
,, ,, - 8	Gentleman -	Lunt - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Hotel-keeper -	Waterloo - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 10	Father dead (was a stone mason).	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Bricklayer - -	Great Crosby -	Close to the School-house.
,, ,, - 2	Pawnbroker in Liverpool.	Do. - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Merchant - -	Waterloo - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 4	Joiner - -	Great Crosby -	Close to the School-house.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Little Crosby -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 6	Father dead (was a plumber).	Great Crosby -	¼ do.
,, ,, - 7	Father dead (was a publican).	Bootle - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Pawnbroker in Liverpool.	Great Crosby -	Near the School-house.
,, ,, - 9	Gardener - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Cashier -	Do. - -	¼ mile.

Trustees:

The Merchant Taylors Company of London.

Clerk to Trustees:

Samuel Fisher, Merchant Taylors Hall, London.

Head Master:

Rev. Samuel C. Armour.

DALTON IN FURNESS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 203. A.D. 1820.)

1. THE FREE SCHOOL.

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Boulton, 4 November 1622, who bequeathed 20*l.* towards building a school, and 200*l.* for endowment of schoolmaster.

A farm of 24 acres, purchased in 1729.

School Property.—Annual rental was returned in 1820 at 137*l.* No further information.

Objects of Trust.—A free school for education of children born or dwelling in town of Dalton gratuitously, others on payment of 1*s.* admittance free.

Government.—The Twenty-four, or sidesmen of the parish, trustees.

Present State of School.

Elementary.

2. KIRKBY IRELETH SCHOOL.

Foundation and Endowment.—By Giles Brownrigge, who erected a school, and by deed, 15th Aug. 1624, endowed it, for the residue of a term of 300 years from 24th of June 1579, with land in the parish of S. Clement Danes, London, then called Lincoln's Inn Grainge (in Carey St.), which had been underlet at a rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (of which 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* payable to first lessor) for a term nearly commensurate with the term of 300 years. The improved rent receivable during the period forming the difference between the two terms (which was supposed to be five years, but was in fact from Feb. 1878 to 24th June 1879) was intended, as appears from an endorsement on the deed, to be employed in purchase of lands for continuance of the free school. Some small parcels of land near the school secured to it under agreement between the town and founder.

School Property.—Whole annual income 20*l.* gross, 18*l.* net (End. Gr. Sch. Ret. 1865). No house for master.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—An able schoolmaster that could teach grammar at the free school, for education and bringing up of children in learning fit to be apprentices (Deed of 1624). School open to children of all resident inhabitants of Dalton-in-Furness between four and sixteen years of age, to be instructed in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, vocal music, sewing and knitting for girls, and other subjects of useful knowledge. Religious instruction in Bible, and Bible history, and Church Catechism, to be consonant with principles of Church of England, with a conscience clause (Scheme 1869).

Government and Masters.—By original foundation, trustees to nominate one person able to teach grammar, write a fair hand, to cypher and cast accounts, and King's tenants of Kirkby Ireleth to nominate another such; parson of Aldingham, and vicars of Dalton, Urswick, and Pennington to choose one of the two to be master.

By scheme, June 8, 1869, seven trustees, self electing (with approval of Charity Commissioners), of whom vicar of Dalton and incumbent of Ireleth, ex officio; three a quorum; vicar, if present, or senior trustee, chairman, with a casting vote. They appoint master of boys' and mistress of girls' school, who are to be members of United Church of England and Ireland, and are removeable for reasonable cause, or after three months' notice from a meeting attended by majority of whole number of trustees.

Present State of School.

Mixed elementary, open (by scheme) to H.M. and to Diocesan Inspector.

Trustees (under new scheme): Vicar of Dalton (ex officio); Wm. Wakefield, Esq., Kendal; Samuel Gregson Fell, Esq., Flam How, Ulverston; John Mason, Yeoman, Marsh Grange, Dalton; John Chapman, Yeoman, Ireleth, Dalton; Geo. Drewry, Esq., Holker, Cartmel; Incumbent of Ireleth, Dalton, (ex officio).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ECCLESTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Eccleston is a township in the parish of Prescot, lying between Prescot and St. Helen's, from each of which towns the school is distant rather more than a mile. The foundation, which dates from A.D. 1597, was originally for a free grammar school and chapel, and the remains of an old cross, with some gravestones round it, close to the schoolhouse, seem to show that a chapel did once exist here, although nothing is known of the causes which led to its destruction.* For upwards of fifty years prior to A.D. 1827 the school had been discontinued, and the building used as a dwelling-house. In that year the discovery of some old records led to its re-establishment under an order of the Chancery Court of Lancashire, the devisees and executors of the person in the hands of whose family the school property had remained paying up the arrears, and conveying as well the schoolhouse as a piece of land adjoining to five trustees for the future use of the grammar school. These arrears of money were afterwards invested in chief rents in Manchester, which now produce 32*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* a year. A salary of 30*l.* is paid from this to the master, and he has also 6*l.*, the rent of the school croft, and the use of a small dwelling house adjoining the school.

The present schoolhouse was built in 1684, and improved in 1861, at a cost of 110*l.*, raised by subscription. It contains two rooms, one of them 24 feet by 17, by 12 feet high to the top of the vertical wall, the other 19 feet by 19 by 9. There is by no means space enough for all the boys on the books, but as some come from long distances, the attendance, especially in winter, is very irregular. The playground is small.

The average number of boys in attendance during the year 1866 was 68. Most are children of farm labourers, colliers, and journeymen watchmakers; some few are of higher social rank. They pay 4*d.* a week if in the first class, in which a little English grammar and geography are taught; 3*d.* in the second and third, wherein only reading, writing, arithmetic, and Scripture are given; and 2*d.* in the fourth. Some few boys are admitted gratis at the discretion of the trustees, who pay their school pence for them to the master. A good many Roman Catholics attend: they all read in the Bible — the master specially asking their parents whether they wish this—but do not learn the Church Catechism. Before 1860, when a girls' school was set up about a mile and a half off, girls used to attend along with boys; none come now.

The school was not at work at the time of my visit, and it was therefore impossible to examine the scholars. According to the report of the incumbent of Eccleston, who is a trustee, its educa-

* It seems to have been a Roman Catholic chapel, the Eccleston family, by whom the school was established, having been Roman Catholics.

tional condition is satisfactory, and the chief difficulties that it suffers from are the inadequacy of its buildings and the early age at which the great majority of the children are taken off to work. If any step is taken to rebuild, it might be well to consider the propriety of erecting the new school nearer St. Helen's, and uniting it to the St. Helen's charity school, so as to create out of the two an efficient grammar school, which, while it continued to serve Eccleston, might also make for the important town of St. Helen's that public provision of superior education which it now so greatly wants.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 240. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By James Kenwrick, who, some time after Nov. 25th, 1597, declared that a sum of 300*l.* should be for use of a free grammar school and chapel to be erected in the lordship of Eccleston. Edward Eccleston, by deed, 2nd June 1603, covenanted to convey one acre of land, and to give 100*l.* for the school. School first established in pursuance of decree of Court of Chancery for County Palatine, 14th July 1669, closed for upwards of 50 years preceding 1827; re-established under new trust deed in that year.

School Property.—Annual income 41*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* gross, 38*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* net. House for master (End. Gr. Sch. Ret. 1865).

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Free Grammar school within the lordship of Eccleston (declaration of J. Kenwrick cited in Decree).

Government and Masters.—Governors, six in number (of whom the vicar of Prescot *ex officio*), appoint and displace schoolmaster as they think fit, Governors present at annual meeting elect to vacancies in their body.

Present State of School.

Elementary.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1869).

Trustees:

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., Knowsley.
Samuel Taylor, Esq., Prescot.
Rev. W. Sampson, Vicar of Prescot.
Rev. W. Taylor, Rector of Swynnerton, Staffordshire.
William Pilkington, Esq., Prescot.
Rev. R. P. Crockett, Incumbent of Christ Church, Eccleston.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GREAT ECCLESTON.—COPP FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Great Eccleston is a township in the Fylde country, about five miles north of Kirkham. The origin of its free school is unknown, but the first endowment dates from 1719, and another was given it some thirty years afterwards. For a long time, probably indeed from the first, it has been an ordinary village school, teaching the elementary subjects to the children of the labourers and farmers, who leave at 11 years of age, and now and then giving some little mensuration or Latin to a lad who stays till 13. At the time of my visit it had been closed for some months, and the incumbent of Great Eccleston was bestirring himself to get the trust renewed, and the schoolroom,—a bad one, though by no means so bad as some that one sees in this part of the country,—rebuilt, and the school placed under Government inspection. This is probably the best thing that can be done under the circumstances, and as there is a want of the means of education in the neighbourhood, it is to be hoped that it may be done speedily.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 353, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Uncertain. By will, 26 September 1719, William Fyld left all his property to trustees, to apply proceeds to pay stipend of a master at the Copp School, or some other school in the liberty or compass of the town of Great Eccleston. By will, 1 April 1748, William Gualter left 242*l.* 14*s.* to trustees for master of the Copp School. A farm with 14 acres of land (customary measure of 7 yds. to perch) purchased with Fyld's bequest.

School Property.—Annual income 45*l.* per annum. 10*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* yearly paid from Gualter's bequest. Trustees have also more than 100*l.* in hand.

Objects of Trust.—Poor children of the town to be taught free (Fyld's Will). Poor children of Little Eccleston with Larbreck also free. Money to be distributed to poor inhabitants in case of vacancy of school or neglect of provisions of will (Gualter's Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and accounts. (Fyld's Will.)

Government.—Three trustees, inhabitants of the town, two survivors appointing to vacancy when one occurs, appoint and dismiss master at discretion. (Fyld's Will.)

State of School in 1865.

Elementary. At time of Assistant Commissioner's visit, closed. Charity under revision of Charity Commissioners (1866).

GREAT ECCLESTON.—LANE HEAD FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is an elementary school of the very humblest type, lying in the flat Fylde country, about five miles north of Kirkham. Its only endowment is a rentcharge of 5*l.* a year, on a farm in the neighbourhood; its trustees have all died out some time since, and it has been left to be managed by members of two Nonconformist congregations who subscribed for rebuilding the schoolroom. These two congregations appoint a committee, and this committee receives and pays over the 5*l.*, adding to the master's salary whatever they can raise by subscriptions, and permitting him to impose fees which produce about 12*l.* a year. He estimates his whole income from the school at 20*l.* The committee also depute the Congregationalist minister to visit and examine the school, which he does from time to time.

On the day of my visit, three boys and two girls were present, the total number on the books being eleven boys and eight girls. They were very little things who could only read and spell the easiest words. No Latin seems to have been taught for a long time, nor mathematics (except occasionally a little mensuration). I was told, however that in winter geography, grammar, and history were sometimes taught, the attendance being then larger than in summer and autumn (my visit fell in September). All the scholars pay 1*d.* a week for reading, 2*d.* if writing is added, 3*d.* if arithmetic, 4*d.* or 6*d.* if mensuration. School books are provided by the committee. The Bible is read and explained, but no dogmatic teaching given. Among the children there are Roman Catholics as well as members of the Church of England.

The schoolroom is about 30 feet long by 12 wide by 7 feet high to the top of the vertical wall whence the rafters spring. A small part of the floor is boarded, the rest is of clay. There are six windows, so the ventilation is tolerably good.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 357. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. Sole endowment is a rentcharge of 5*l.*, supposed to have been given by Thos. Clitherall, a former vicar of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, and payable out of an estate at Elswick. Trustees of this endowment have died out, and payment is stated to be now made voluntarily.

School-house having fallen to ruin, was taken possession of and restored by some Independents, who now act as managers.

Present State of School.

A very small mixed elementary school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FARNWORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Farnworth is a manufacturing town of some 10,000 people, about two miles from Bolton, on the railway thence to Manchester. It is entirely the growth of the last 30 or 40 years, and is still rather a congeries of villages than a legitimate town. Its grammar school, which stands at a place called Dixon Green, was founded in A.D. 1715, and received 13 years afterwards a second small benefaction, part of which is directed to go to buying Bibles and copies of the Assembly's Catechism and the Shorter Catechism for the scholars. The total value of these two endowments is only 15*l.* 8*s.*; but within the last two or three years a liberal benefactor has appeared, who now pays 54*l.* per annum, and has, as I understand intimated an intention of making this payment permanent. Fourteen boys are taught free; these are nominated by the trustees in turn, upon an application by their parents or friends, made through the master, to the secretary. They are stated to be for the most part boys whose parents could not afford to pay the school fees. The master is left by the trustees to conduct the school as he thinks fit, and even to fix the scale of fees. An usher is to be appointed when the number of boys reaches 50.

The school building was erected about five years ago, and is a great improvement upon the hovel in which the classes were formerly taught. It consists of one neat room, high in the roof and well ventilated, and capable of accommodating about 50 boys. The master's house, which is small, is a few yards distant.

There being a good supply of Privy Council schools in the neighbourhood, the grammar school has set itself, although hitherto so poorly endowed, to be a place of superior instruction. But as the boys who attend are the sons of shopkeepers, clerks, and the superior employés in factories and about mines, with a few sons of professional men, and as they go into the world at 14 years of age, the master finds it difficult to maintain classics against the objections raised by parents. By dint of firmness, however and, by giving along with classics an excellent commercial education, he manages to teach Latin to all the school, and has every now and then a class well advanced in Greek.

Considerable stress is laid upon mathematics and arithmetic; in teaching the latter of which the master employs an ingenious system of printed cards containing sums to which he has the answers, thus avoiding the plan of letting boys work from the ordinary text book. The chief difficulty under which he labours is the want of help; for as the whole value of the school to him does not exceed 120*l.* (besides the free house) he cannot pay an assistant. It is true that the number of boys is not great, but they are in such different stages of progress and occupied on so

many different subjects that it would not be much more difficult to teach twice or thrice the number.

Girls were formerly in the school, but have not been since the erection of the new bulding. There is, however, some talk of re-admitting them when a separate playground can be provided.

On the day of my visit 25 boys were present. The two highest Latin classes (12 boys, ages 11–13½) were in Cæsar; they translated fluently and showed some knowledge of the syntax. The junior classes, who were reading a delectus, seemed to have been well drilled in the grammar, but had little practical mastery of the forms or notion of the meaning of the rules. Geography was good; spelling fair. In arithmetic 16 boys (average age 11¾) did papers. Much of the work was not accurate, but it showed a very uncommon mastery of arithmetical principles, and a power of dealing with out of the way questions, which unmistakeably witnessed to intelligent teaching. The rest of the school work was respectable.

The master is an energetic man not wanting in originality and intellectual zeal. He has attended two sessions in Owens College, Manchester, and graduated at the University of London. The state of the school struck me as creditable to him, and indeed full of promise; and if the number of scholars is not yet large this may readily be accounted for by the circumstances of the neighbourhood in which it stands. In a manufacturing and mining district the proportion borne to the whole population by those who desire a grammar school education is an exceedingly small one. Here in Farnworth the wealthier people send their sons to school in Bolton or else to boarding schools; while among those who could afford to pay the grammar school fees a great many resort for the sake of cheapness to the elementary Privy Council schools. In course of time, as the middle class increases and becomes more refined, the value of such a school as this will no doubt be better understood and its influence strengthened.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 240, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indentures of lease and release, 28 and 29 March 1715, James and John Roscoe conveyed a small parcel of land and a school, erected at the expense of James Roscoe and others, to trustees. By will, 22 May 1728, Nathan Dorning bequeathed 300*l.* for purchase of land or rentcharges, one-fourth for the schoolmaster, and one-half besides applicable to instruction of poor children. Part of the money lost, remainder and another legacy of 20*l.* expended in purchase of house and ground rents. Lands allotted to school on enclosure. Deeds with solicitors to trust.

School Property.—Average annual income 15*l.* 8*s.* gross, 14*l.* 10*s.* net; all applied to school, besides school house and small garden. Since 1861 present master's salary has been augmented to 60*l.* by one of the trustees, which it is expected will become a permanent endowment.

Site and buildings good. School rebuilt in year 1860.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—To teach children of the poor and other inhabitants of Farnworth to read and understand the English and Latin tongues, or either of them, and the knowledge of the principles of the Protestant Religion. (Deed of 1715.) One-half of Dorning's bequest for charitable uses within Farnworth, having particular regard to instruction of poor children in English and Latin; one-fourth to the schoolmaster, and the remaining fourth for the yearly distribution to poor children of English Bibles, the Assembly's Catechism, and the Scripture Catechism. (Dorning's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues, or either of them. (Deed, 1715.)

Government and Masters.—12 trustees, self-electing, when number reduced to three, manage property, audit accounts annually, appoint and dismiss master, and admit boys to foundation.

Head master must be able to teach English and Latin. May not hold other preferment. Holds office independent of future alterations. Allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 13*l.* (for last three years raised to 60*l.*), from fees about 64*l.*, besides house and garden.

Day Scholars.—31, sons of professional men, tradesmen, working men, &c., chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to two miles. Pay 4*l.* 4*s.*; three or four pay 2*l.* 2*s.*; a few pay 1*l.* 1*s.* extra for French, which, however, is taught to all; 14 on foundation, free. Books lent to all, and paid for, if kept by boys.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pay boys must be able to read on admission. No knowledge required of foundationers.

School classified by arithmetic chiefly. Instruction generally the same for all; occasional exceptions made. Religious instruction in Scripture to all, four times a week. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Most boys present.

Examination half-yearly, hitherto by master only. Papers and answers submitted to trustees, and prizes given.

Punishments: corporal, and impositions; former in school.

Playground, 200 square yards, close to school. Boys occasionally drilled by master.

No boys gone to any University, nor to other schools within the last three years.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours a week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Wm. Gray, Esq., M.P., Darcey Lever Hall, Bolton.
Rev. W. Burns, Lytham Road, Blackpool.
John Fletcher, Esq., Waterhead, Windermere.
John Langshaw, Esq., Hollins, Bolton.
Harrison Blair, Esq., Peel Hall, near Bolton.
Wm. Hargreaves, Esq., Darley Hall, Farnworth.
W. J. Rideout, Esq., Farnworth.
Mr. Joseph Leach, Painter, &c., Farnworth.
Mr. Robert Harrison, Chemist, &c., Farnworth.
Mr. Thomas Bowden, Draper, &c., Farnworth.
Mr. Thomas Barrett, Cotton Spinner, Farnworth.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer to Trustees:

Thos. Bowden, Bridgewater Street, Farnworth.

Head Master:

George P. Cartwright, B.A., London.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Swedenborgian preacher.
,, - 2	Draper.	,, - 2	Labourer.
,, - 3	Builder.	,, - 3	Orphan (Guardian pavior.)
,, - 4	General Carrier.	,, - 4	Builder, &c.
,, - 5	Innkeeper.	,, - 5	Cashier.
,, - 6	Coal miner.	,, - 6	Overseer in Mill.
,, - 7	Butcher.	,, - 7	Do.
,, - 8	Mine Inspector.	,, - 8	Engine driver.
,, - 9	Railway Clerk.	,, - 9	Widow, dame school, teacher.
,, - 10	Bookkeeper.	,, - 10	Laundress.

All within two miles of the School.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of Scholars learning:

Religious Knowledge 30. No classification for this subject.

Greek 20, of whom two in head class read Soph., Philoctetes, 10 in second class Valpy's Greek Delectus.

Latin 30, of whom two in head class read Cicero's 2d Philippic, 10 in second class Cæsar's Gallic War, Book 2, 8 in lowest class Latin Grammar and Delectus.

French 20, head class (two boys) read Chambeaud's Fables, and second class the same.

Arithmetic 30, head class in Proportion, Profit and Loss, Stocks, &c.

Mensuration and Surveying 20.

Mathematics 20, viz. Algebra (Quadratics, Progressions &c.) and Euclid, books 3, 4, and 6.

Chemistry 10.

Geography 30.

English Grammar 20.

Reading and Writing 30.

Drawing 10.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GOOSNARGH.—COLBORNE'S AND THRELFALL'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Goosnargh is a pretty little country village about six miles north of Preston, in the parish of Kirkham, of which it forms an outlying chapelry. Its two schools have been for a long time, perhaps from their first beginning, practically, although not legally and formally, united. Colborne's, the "Free Grammar School," was established by a decree of Chancery in A.D. 1673, apportioning to different parts of the parish of Kirkham the proceeds of a gift made to the Drapers Company of London by Henry Colborne, by will of 1655, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, a university man, to preach once a month and teach grammar gratis. It so happened, that about the same time one Thomas Threlfall had bequeathed a sum of money for the support of a grammar school in Goosnargh, and the land purchased with this sum was in 1673 conveyed by deed to the 24 sidesmen of Goosnargh chapelry in trust for the maintenance of a school. As there was obviously no need for two independent schools, and as the sum paid by the Drapers Company, 25*l.* a year, was not sufficient to procure a university man as master for Colborne's school, the upshot of the matter was that Threlfall's trustees, the 24, were permitted to appoint a master, who was head teacher nominally of Threlfall's only, but really of both schools, while the Company appointed a provisional master (until such time as a university man could be procured), who was nominally master of Colborne's schools, but practically usher in both schools,—that is, in the one school which represented both. This plan is still followed, the under master, however, being now virtually appointed by the head master, although nominally by the Drapers Company.* The income of the head is 54*l.*, 8*l.* of which is the rent of a house built for him in 1834 by a Mr. Oliverson of London, a great benefactor to this parish; and besides this, he has the two-thirds of the fees paid by the boys. The usher receives Colborne's 25*l.* and one third of the fees.

The 24 sidesmen have the general management of the school or schools (the Company not interfering). They sometimes look in while teaching is going on, but leave the present master, in whom they have great confidence, to act as he thinks fit. They are mostly resident yeomen.

The school buildings, erected some years ago partly by subscription but mainly at the expense of Mr. Oliverson, consist of a boys' classroom, a girls' classroom, and a smaller room overhead used as a library. The girls' room is too small for 50 children, the number stated to be on the books; both it and the boys' are neat and well provided with forms and desks.

* The head master suggests him to the 24, and they recommend him to the Drapers' Company.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The so-called grammar school has for a long time been a place of mainly elementary instruction. No Latin has been taught for half a century, nor any geometry for more than seven years past. Even history and geography have often been omitted from the school course, owing to the unwillingness of parents to provide the necessary books. The children are, almost without exception, those of small farmers and labourers. Some come at three years of age, and hardly any remain after 12, some going at 9 or 10, before they have got into writing and arithmetic. The attendance is most irregular. Children from within the privileged townships pay nothing for reading, 2*s.* 6*d.* a year for writing, 5*s.* a year for writing and arithmetic; those from beyond the limit (of whom there are none at present) pay 5*s.* a quarter, and are said to attend more regularly than the free boys. There is no Government school nearer than Preston.

About 35 boys were present on the day of my visit. The school consists of six classes, only the highest of which, containing four boys, had learnt any English grammar, and they but little. No history was taught, nor any geography. Reading and writing were pretty fair; spelling not good, nor arithmetic, the boys working very slowly and heavily. In the girls' school there were about 32 present. They read well, and spelt better than the boys. They come into the boys' room to learn writing, otherwise the schools are quite distinct.

At present, the Goosnargh grammar school can hardly be called efficient. The master is a very worthy man, and was probably a good teacher, but he is now somewhat too old for his work, and would no doubt be willing to retire if some provision were made for him. The income of the two foundations is so small that one could wish to see it supplemented by a Government grant, and the exertions of the teacher as well as the attendance of the children stimulated by the annual visit of an inspector. It would also be desirable to have Colborne's and Threlfall's foundations formally and definitively united.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 249, 284. A.D. 1824.)

I. *Foundation and Endowment.*—Henry Colborne, of London, scrivener, by codicil to will, 7 August 1655, left money to purchase a lease of the rectory of Kirkham, of Christchurch, Oxford, a part of the proceeds for the first 16 years to be laid out in purchase of lands which were to be settled upon the Drapers' Company for maintenance of schools and poor people. By decree in Chancery, 12 June 1673, payment of 105*l.* per annum by Drapers' Company secured for charitable purposes of testator. Proportion payable to Goosnargh Chapelry fixed at 30*l.* a year, of which 25*l.* for Grammar School, and settled by deed 10th December 1673.

School Property.—25*l.* per annum, fixed by decree of Court of Chancery.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a Grammar School master, an University man, well and fitly qualified, to preach at least once a month in the chapelry of Goosnargh, and able and obliged to instruct boys of Goosnargh-cum-Newsham and Whittingham, and fit them for the University gratis.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The master to be placed and displaced by the Drapers Company, who were to make rules. The township to repair premises. (Deed 10 December 1673.)

II. *Foundation and Endowment.*—A sum of 200*l.* was bequeathed by Thomas Threlfall, for which, by indenture 10 February 1673, a house and 21a. 0r. 33p. statutable acres of land were conveyed to the four-and-twenty men of the chapelry of Goosnargh, for the maintenance of a master.

School Property.—The above-mentioned farm. Annual value 37*l.* gross, 35*l.* net. All applied to school.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a Free Grammar School near Goosnargh Church, for education of all children of occupiers and owners within townships of Goosnargh and Whittingham free. (Deed 1673.)

Present State of School.

Government and Masters.—"The schools here (Threlfall's and Colborne's) are under one management and conducted in one building, each having its own master, the one, Colborne s, appointed by the Drapers Company of London, with the yearly stipend of 25*l.*, the other chosen by the 24 vestrymen of the parish, with a stipend of 45*l.* [now 35*l.*] arising from the rent of a small farm; the two endowments forming, as it were, one school. . . . . The master of the Threlfall's . . . . . is looked upon as the head master." (Letter from Curate of Goosnargh, 17 October 1865.)

School Buildings, &c.—Site (3r. 9p. statutable) given in 1838 by Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford. School erected by Richd. Oliverson, Esq., at a cost of 1,057*l.*; he also gave master's house and founded library. Value of master's garden 3*l.* a year. In 1858 the trustees of late R. Oliverson gave 50*l.* for purchase of books for use of the schools.

General Character.—Non-classical. Mixed. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 35*l.*, from fees 10*l.*, besides a house. Second master's income, from endowment, 25*l.*

Day Scholars.—Boys and girls admitted; 74 boys on the books, and 45 girls come from the girls' school to learn writing. The number diminishing with the population, which is reduced by one-third in 30 years. Pay 5*s.* a year for learning accounts and writing; 2*s.* 6*d.* for writing alone. Those not taught accounts or writing on paper are free.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar; geometrical drawing and mensuration taught. Church Catechism taught to children of Protestant parents.

The school examined occasionally by a committee of the four-and-twenty.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The twenty-four Vestrymen of the Chapelry of Goosnargh for the time being.

Head Master:
Richard Cookson.

Second Master:
James Ratcliffe.

HALSALL SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep, xix. 118, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Edward Halsall, who by deed poll, 1 March 1593, charged his property with an annual payment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the maintenance of a free grammar school at Halsall; or in default of such school for three months, if the schoolroom were converted to any other use, or if master not sufficiently learned and able to instruct scholars in grammar, poetry, and good Latin authors, then for a free grammar school at Prescot; and that failing for two months, for the poor of Halsall.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of a free grammar school (deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, poetry, and good Latin authors (deed).

Government and Masters.—The lord of the manor, or, during his non-age, the parson of Halsall, to nominate master (deed).

Present State of Charity.

Income applied to National School.

Present master appointed by Rector,—the late Lord of the Manor, a Roman Catholic, having given the appointment into his hands.

Sole Trustee under Deed (a Roman Catholic, not acting):
Lady Scarisbrick, Lady of the Manor, Scarisbrick Hall, Ormskirk, Lancashire.

Acting as Trustee:
Rev. Thomas Blundell, Rector of Halsall, Ormskirk, Lancashire.

Master:
William Jones (Certificated).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HALTON.—AUGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Aughton is a chapelry of the parish of Halton, in the Lune valley, a few miles above Lancaster. In A.D. 1697, certain lands in the parish were given to the vicar of Lancaster and rector of Halton in trust, for the maintenance of a curate at Aughton, who should also perform the office of a schoolmaster within Aughton chapel, teaching literature, the rudiments of grammar, and school learning, free of charge. The population of the chapelry is small, and among the inhabitants there are, it seems, few or none who desire their children to learn classics, or, indeed, anything more than reading, writing, and arithmetic. Hence the school has for a long time been purely elementary, the curate paying out of the endowment, the gross value of which is now about 95*l.* a year, an assistant to teach the few scholars who attend, and himself from time to time coming in to superintend. The present curate, who is a graduate of Cambridge, informs me that he would willingly teach Latin or mathematics to any boys prepared to study these subjects, but that none such have ever appeared. There is a Privy Council school at Halton, two miles off, and thither some of the Aughton children go when they have learnt to read at their own school.

According to the directions of the founder, the school is altogether free (save 1*s.* 6*d.* a year for firing) to residents in Aughton. If now and then one comes from beyond the chapelry, he or she pays 6*d.* a week. Most of the inhabitants are said to be fairly well off, able to pay 4*d.* or 6*d.* a week. The school was closed on the day of my visit, so that I was not able to examine the children. According to the report given me it is sufficiently well taught. The room is small, but probably large enough for the number of children usually in attendance, which does not reach 20.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 260, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Burton, 20 August 1697, who gave 130 statute acres of land with house and buildings thereon for school.

School Property.—Present value 78*l.* per annum. Rent received and applied by master. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For a sufficient man in priest's orders to serve as curate of Aughton Chapel, and to instruct gratuitously such youth inhabiting within Aughton and elsewhere as the trustees should direct. (Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Literature, the rudiments of grammar, and school learning. (Will.)

Government and Masters.—The vicar of Lancaster and the Rector of Halton, trustees, appoint and dismiss master; or if they differ, the Bishop of Manchester to decide.

Master, the perpetual curate of Aughton, must be in priest's orders. Present master and curate nominated by the rector of Halton, licensed by the Bishop of Manchester.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master may take boarders; has none. Total income from endowment, 78*l.* Appoints and pays assistant.

Day Scholars.—14, boys and girls, farmers' children, from distances up to two miles; pay nothing, except one boy not living within the chapelry. Attendance at Sunday School voluntary.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission. The leading subjects are reading, writing, and arithmetic. There is no regular examination. The Bible is read, the Catechism taught, and Prayer Book explained in school. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

The cane is used. Library small. No playground. Children play on high road and two adjoining pieces of waste ground.

School time, 42 weeks per annum; study, 27½ hours per week.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. Canon Mackreth, D.D., Rector of Halton.
The Rev. Canon Turner, M.A., Vicar of Lancaster.

Master:

Rev. Thomas Proctor Rigby, M.A., Cambridge.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HAWKSHEAD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Hawkshead stands about eight miles from Ambleside, at the head of Esthwaite Water, a lake which has many quiet beauties of its own, although tourists who pass it on their way from Windermere to Coniston Water are apt to think meanly of it. Its grammar school was founded in A.D. 1585 by Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York, who endowed it with lands, and obtained letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, constituting the governors a corporation. In 1832, a chancery suit was instituted by the then head master to recover certain property at Hawkshead which had been alienated; and when this suit came to an end in 1835, a scheme was sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, comprising and making certain additions to the original statutes of Archbishop Sandys. In 1863 an entirely new scheme was obtained from the Charity Commission, and by this the foundation is now governed. Its most important provisions are these.

(1.) The head master is appointed by the eight governors with the consent of the bishop of the diocese (now Carlisle, formerly Chester); he is required to be a member of the Church of England, and graduate of one of the English universities. There does not seem to have been any such restriction upon the eligibility of candidates in the original statutes, nor was there in the chancery scheme of 1835.

(2.) The head master has the right, subject to the approval of the governors, of appointing and dismissing the under or "English" master, who is to be a member of the Church of England, and the holder of a government certificate.

(3.) There are to be two schools, an upper or grammar, and a lower or English school.

(4.) The grammar school is to be open to boys between the ages of eight and sixteen, the English school to children of either sex above the age of five. As the general custom of the north of England—a salutary custom—has been to admit girls equally with boys to grammar as well as to elementary schools, one does not see why the Charity Commissioners should have gone out of their way to exclude girls in this instance from the grammar school.

(5.) The grammar school is to give a classical and mathematical education at the charge of 4*l.* and 5*l.* a year (for boys under and above 14 respectively), while the English school teaches the elementary subjects, with grammar, history, and geography, at not more than 5*s.* a quarter.

(6.) Two thirds of the grammar school fees are to go to the head master, one half of the English school fees to the under master, the rest going to the general funds of the school. The head is further to receive a salary of 150*l.*, the under master of 60*l.* a year.

(6.) The English school is to be open to Her Majesty's inspector, and to the diocesan inspector, if any. The Government inspector does not seem to make a practice of visiting; he has indeed enough to do with schools which he is obliged to visit for the sake of the grant.

(8.) The governors, when they have a surplus income to dispose of, may elect exhibitioners from the boys who do best at the Midsummer examination, and pay to each a sum not exceeding 3*l.* a year for not more than three years. Nothing is said about exhibitions to the university.

(9.) There are to be six foundationers in the grammar school, who shall be taught free and have books found them. They are to be chosen by the governors from boys already in the grammar school or the English school, aged 12 or upwards, who have distinguished themselves by abilities, diligence, and good conduct

Similarly there are to be eight foundationers in the English school, taught free, and chosen at the annual examination on the ground of merit.

The gross income of the charity is at present about 260*l.*, but as part of this sum goes to pay off a debt due to the educational charities of Hawkshead (those which provide coats and caps for the boys and apprentice fees) there has not yet been any available surplus for exhibitions. An increase may be expected in some years from woods on part of the property.

The two schools are kept quite distinct, being taught in different, though adjoining buildings, but the head master of the grammar school is in the habit of visiting and examining the English school, and it is usual to promote the boys who do best there into the grammar school as foundationers. The two sets of boys do not play together, and there are sometimes slight hostilities between them, but on the whole things go on pretty smoothly; I am informed that those who go into the upper school from the lower are received there on perfectly equal terms by the sons of the richer people, boarders and day scholars alike. Still there is some reason to think that if the two schools are maintained apart, it would be better to have them at some distance from one another, so that the social separation of the boys might not be obtruded.

The lower school does duty for a Privy Council school, there being none in Hawkshead nor anywhere near. It contained on the day of my visit about 50 children, who are taught by a certificated master, the girls learning sewing from a mistress who receives a salary of 10*l.* a year.* The schoolroom is new and sufficiently well ventilated, and there is a smaller room adjoining for the sewing class. In the highest class nine boys and one girl (average age 12) did a very respectable paper of easy questions in arithmetic; reading was good; spelling fair. The second class did not read so well; the girls were as usual better than the boys, and the children altogether struck me as more intelligent than those of South Lancashire.

The upper or grammar school room is old, low in the roof, and somewhat dark; the air, however, is good, and the area sufficient for the 21 boys who are at present taught in it.† Of these, 12

* This is in virtue of a provision of the scheme of 1863.

† There are also two rooms upstairs, in one of w hich the French class is taught.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

are boarders, mostly natives of Westmorland or North Lancashire, and nine day boys, sons of farmers and private residents in or near the village. Two went to Cambridge a little while ago; but this happens rarely, most boys leaving at 15 or 16 at the latest. Twenty were present on the day of my visit; six (average age 14) were able to translate Ovid and Cæsar; 10 others were tried in a Latin exercise book and Latin grammar, and answered with good intelligence and a fair amount of knowledge. Seven (average age 14) did excellent papers in elementary geometry, and 10 others were good in arithmetic. Geography and English history were fair; spelling good. Taken as a whole, the school appeared to have been taught earnestly and intelligently, and the acquirements of the boys were distinctly above the average of what one finds in country grammar schools.

There is a library belonging to the school, which has at various times received several gifts of money. It contains about 350 volumes, most of them old, and not of a kind to interest or benefit schoolboys. It is to be wished that some measures could be taken in those cases where grammar schools possess books which are of value, though not of practical use, for enabling the trustees to sell or exchange them for others more suitable to the needs of the place.

It is the glory of Hawkshead school to have been the school of Wordsworth. In his time, boys from all the dales for many miles round, up and down through the lake country, used to flock to it, lodging in the houses of the villagers or with the neighbouring farmers. Now the gentry and professional men send their sons to the boarding schools of the south, the yeoman sends his to the national school of the village, and Hawkshead has only those few day scholars who may happen to live close by, with such boarders as the private connexion of the head master can gather. Forty or fifty years ago it was a thriving place, with a market to which the people of the surrounding dales brought their homespun yarns and sold them to the dealer from Kendal; now there is not a creature in the streets, and few cottages along the lanes. It is hard to see what more can be done than is done now, to turn the grammar school foundation to account; possibly, if part of the endowment were devoted to the support of a boarding house where the farmer's son might be taken at 20*l.* a year, some boys might be attracted; but having learnt to be content with the meagre and mechanical education which they commonly receive in the Government schools, it may be feared that the experiment might prove unsuccessful.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 205, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, obtained by Archbishop Sandys, 10 April 1585, incorporating governors, and empowering them to take land of the annual value of 30*l.* The Arch-

bishop also provided a house; and directed 20*l.* to be paid to the master, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the usher. Further lands conveyed by the Archbishop's son. Some of the property sold, and proceeds applied in purchasing other lands. Other benefactions, principally for the purchase of books. Deeds in school library, accessible to the public.

School Property.—Now consists of 106a. 1r. 22p. statutable acreage, with certain houses and buildings. Average annual income 254*l.* gross, 224*l.* net; all applied to school, besides house, school, and playgrounds.
Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school. For the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, to endure for ever. (Letters Patent, after reciting petition of Archbishop Sandys for a grammar school for the education of boys and youths dwelling and sojourning in Hawkshead and about the neighbouring parts.) Master to teach grammar and principles of Greek tongue, with other sciences, freely, without exaction of scholars, or any resorting to school to learn. (Constitutions of Archbishop Sandys, 1588.) For providing poor children born in the parish, and taught in the school, with lodging, diet, clothes, and books, at discretion of trustees. (Thomas Sandys' Will, A.D. 1717.) For purchase of books for school or for distribution as prizes. (Letter of Rev. William Wilson, A.D. 1817, and Instructions of other Benefactors.) For a grammar or upper school, open first to all boys being children of inhabitants of parish, and then to boys being children of neighbouring parishes, from 8 to 16 years of age; and an English or lower school, open to all children of inhabitants of parish, of either sex, from five years of age upwards. Governors may appoint as foundation scholars in lower school, not more than eight boys, being 12 years old, and distinguished at examination, and in upper school not more than six boys, being 12 years old, and elected either from lower or upper school, and distinguished at examination. In each school foundation scholars entitled to entire course of instruction, with books, &c., gratuitously; in lower school, receive also a suit of clothing annually. (Charity Commissioners' Scheme, A.D. 1863.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.) In upper school Greek and Latin, algebra, Euclid and arithmetic, English grammar and literature; general history and geography, and writing; French and German if desired. In lower school, reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, general history, and geography, and singing; and plain needlework for girls; and in each school such additional subjects as directed from time to time by governors. Religious instruction to all according to principles and doctrines of Church of England, with conscience clause. (Scheme, 1863.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes published by Archbishop Sandys, 1 April 1588. Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 12 May 1835; and by Charity Commissioners, 14 September 1863.

Governors incorporated by Letters Patent, resident in locality known as Furness Fells, and solvent, bound to attend meetings at least once in two years, appoint to vacancies in their number with consent of Charity Commissioners; three a quorum; audit accounts annually; appoint master, and, with consent of Bishop of diocese, may remove him, for reasonable cause, or after six months' notice, appointment and removal to be made at special meeting attended by two thirds of governors; with like consent may make statutes, not contrary to the original; on report of head master, order suspension or expulsion of boys; and appoint examiner yearly.

Head master must be member of Church of England, and graduate of one of English Universities; signs a declaration that he will quietly give up possession if removed; appoints under or English master, who may be removed by governors, or by head master, with their consent; also appoints mistress for lower school and additional teachers for either. Neither may hold any clerical preferment. Both hold office independently of future alterations. Head master allowed to take boarders; number regulated from time to time by governors.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Upper school classical; in age of scholars, second grade. Lower school non-classical; in age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 150*l.*; from two-thirds* of capitation fees 14*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders.

Under master (for lower school), income from endowment 60*l.*, from fees 10*l.*

A mistress (for lower school), and additional teachers for both, paid at discretion of governors.

UPPER SCHOOL. *Day Scholars.*—Six, from distances up to two miles; if under 14 years of age pay 1*l.* per quarter; those over 14 pay 1*l.* 5*s.* for general work as fixed by scheme. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—11, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 35*l.* to 40*l.* Washing 2*l.* School bills, highest, 47*l.*; average 40*l.*; lowest 39*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 508 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 9 or 10 p.m., according to age. Governors' permission required for a boarding-house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read well.

School classified uniformly, by general proficiency. School course not modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction to all, but not compulsory. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions by examination.

Examinations half-yearly, and prizes given by master at Christmas. Examination once a year by examiners appointed by governors; and prizes given from funds arising from Rev. William Wilson's Gift.

Punishments: impositions and caning, by head master only; the latter in school.

Playgrounds, four acres in all, close to the school; two large yards open to all, and a field for upper school. Masters sometimes join in games. Drilling taught as part of the system. A library open to all on payment of 5*s.* per annum.

Two boys gone to Cambridge during last five years.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

LOWER OR ENGLISH SCHOOL under control of under master, who takes one-half of the fees, the remainder going to the general school fund.

Sixty-nine, boys and girls, children of tradespeople and labouring class, pay not more than 5*s.* per quarter (scheme), according to age and circumstances. Eight, on foundation free, besides being clothed and provided with books and stationery. Are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, including mental arithmetic, and writing from memory and from dictation.

School open to Government and Diocesan Inspectors.

* The remaining one-third goes to general school fund.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET (November 1865 to October 1866).

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Rents received	251	12	5
Larch trees	5	7	6
Quarterages	35	15	0
Balance due to Treasurer	5	17	10½
	£298	12	9½

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer	8	5	1½
Head Master's salary and ⅔rds of quarterages	157	0	0
Under Master's salary and ⅓ of lower school quarterages	72	12	6
Sewing mistress	10	0	0
Books, copy books, &c.	10	4	11
Coals	3	11	9
Shoes and clothes for foundationers	18	8	0
Repairs and insurance	9	1	5½
Property tax, agency, &c. &c.	7	8	6
Lord's rent, tithe rent, &c.	2	0	6½
	£298	12	9½

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	- - -	Preston - -	Rev. H. T. Baines.
" - 2	Gentleman Farmer	Ravenstonedale -	
" - 3	Civil Engineer -	Coniston - -	
" - 4	Gentleman Farmer	Ravenstonedale -	
" - 5	Surgeon - -	Huyton near Liverpool	
" - 6	Clergyman -	Windermere - -	
" - 7	Draper - -	Kendal - -	
" - 8	Currier - -	Wigan - -	
" - 9	Major in Artillery -	Bowness - -	
" - 10	Surgeon - -	Prescot - -	

Six day boys, sons of a grocer, innkeeper, plasterer, and tailor.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (LOWER SCHOOL.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School		Boys lowest in School	
" " - 1	Labourer.	" " - 1	Widow.
" " - 2	Dame schoolmistress.	" " - 2	Farmer.
		" " - 3	Do.
" " - 3	Charwoman.	" " - 4	Butcher.
" " - 4	Servant.	" " - 5	Farmer.
" " - 5	Wood-cutter.	" " - 6	Do.
" " - 6	Tailor.	" " - 7	Labourer.
" " - 7	Boatman.	" " - 8	Wood-cutter.
" " - 8	Grocer.	" " - 9	Labourer.
" " - 9	Labourer.	" " - 10	Charwoman.
" " - 10	Coachman.		

All living in Hawkshead, except two from distances of one and a half and two miles respectively.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

18 boys learn Religious Knowlege, Latin, Arithmetic, History, Geography, English Grammar, English Composition, Reading, Writing, eight Greek, eight Mensuration; eight Mathematics.

The boys are formed into four classes, eight boys in the first, average age 14 years; five in the second, average age 12; five in the lowest.

Books used in the school:

Greek,	1st	class,	Blomfield's Greek Grammar.
Latin,		,,	Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, iii. iv.; Virgil's Æn. iii.
,,	2nd	,,	Eutropius; Latin Grammar.
,,	4th	,,	Henry's 1st Latin Book.
Algebra,	1st	,.	Colenso's, Barnard Smith's.

Bible, Gospel History, Colenso's Arithmetic, Ince and Gilbert's Outlines of English History, Stewart's Geography, Morell's English Grammar, by whole school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thomas Bowman, Esq., J.P., Roger Ground, Hawkshead.
Montague Ainslee, Esq., J.P., Grisedale Hall.
W. Alcock Beck, Esq., J.P., Hawkshead and Cartington.
E. Lodge, Esq., J.P., Hawkshead.
W. Hopes Heelis, Esq., Hawkshead.
Rev. R. Greenall, Hawkshead.
J. R. Ogden, Esq., J.P., Lake Fields, Sawrey.
R. S. Sowler, Esq., Q.C., Sawrey.

Clerk to Trustees:

Head Master.

Head Master:

Rev. H. T. Baines, M.A.

Under Master:

W. P. Dawe (Certificated).

HESKIN FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Heskin is a township in the parish of Eccleston, lying between Wigan and Croston. It is in one of the less frequented parts of the county, several miles from a railway station. The population is mainly engaged in agriculture, though there are some collieries about, and a factory or two at no great distance. The Charity Commissioners state that the founder of the school made the Goldsmiths' Company of London joint trustees with Brasenose College, Oxford, but I did not find that the local trustees had anything to do with either of these bodies. They manage the foundation entirely at their own discretion, receiving the income (which is about 88*l.*, and may in time increase) and appointing the master. The latter gets about 44*l.*, as a salary, from the endowment, and has, besides, a free house and some land, which he farms himself, worth about 26*l.* a year. The children's pence (1*d.* or 2*d.* a week) produce him a few pounds more.

The school was intended by the founder to teach Latin and Greek, and the master was to be capable of making Latin verses. It is now an elementary school of a sufficiently humble order, and the master does not know Latin. Some, perhaps one-third, of the children are sons or daughters of farmers (few of the farms round here exceed 50 acres in extent), the rest are those of agricultural labourers, operatives, miners; all leave school at 11 or 12 years of age. The average attendance is stated to be 70. Boys and girls are taught together, except when the girls get their sewing lesson from the master's wife.

The room in which the classes are usually taught is about 45 feet by 17 by 10; its floor is flagged, and was, when I saw it, dirty; the ventilation is imperfect. There is a good big field in front for the children to play in.

On the day of my visit there were 31 boys and 18 girls present, out of 117, whose names were stated to be upon the books. The master attributed this scanty attendance to the coldness of the weather, and to the fact that the day was a Friday. In schools of this class children usually attend most irregularly. The reading of the junior classes seemed to me below the average. Among the elder children there were several who did good papers in arithmetic, but as it was impossible to prevent them from communicating more or less with one another, I scarcely know how much credit they deserve for this. English grammar was not intelligently known, and very little geography is taught, the parents, as the master says, refusing to buy the necessary books. Arithmetical notation was passable; spelling rather poor; writing fair. The state of the school, as a whole, cannot be thought satisfactory.

I was informed that the trustees had thought of placing the school under Government inspection, and that they have not yet done so, chiefly because they are aware that the Privy Council

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

would require better buildings to be provided. The rector, who was kind enough to accompany me to the school, and supply information respecting it, expressed his belief that it would be more generally useful to the parish if removed from its present site at Heskin, and planted in Eccleston village, where the population is much denser. This seems an important suggestion.

The educational state of the school is at present not satisfactory, and it cannot but be matter for regret that the children of this place, with its 90*l.* a year of endowment, should be no better, if no worse, taught than those of many another parish with nothing but subscriptions and the Government grant to depend upon. The case is only one of many, but it indicates a weak point in our present system, under which the charitable intention of a founder is often, as it is here, well-nigh defeated.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Compiled from replies made by acting Governors and Master.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By James Pemberton (under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600), who endowed the school with a rentcharge of 50*l.* payable out of a farm in Essex. Principal and scholars of Brasenose College, Oxford, and the warden and commonalty of Goldsmiths Company, named as Governors, but both these bodies disclaim all knowledge of the trust, which is managed by local governors. Deeds with one of the governors, accessible to the public.

School Property.—The rentcharge of 50*l.*; land purchased at various times, amounting to 10a. 1r. 5p., with school and house thereon; and 164*l.* consols. Annual income, including 50*l.* estimated value of house, school, and 10a. 1r. 5p. of land, in occupation of master, about 107*l.* gross, 95*l.* net, all applied to school. May be increased at some future time by produce of coal not yet ripe for working.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a school for inhabitants of parish of Eccleston.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The Church Catechism, reading, writing, understanding and pointing the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, both in prose and verse. Books, such as Tullius, Cæsar, &c. for prose, Terence and Virgil for verse, &c.; but nothing from such as may hinder godliness.

Government and Masters.—Original statutes made before the death of Dame Ann Pemberton, the founder's widow, not altered since.

Ten governors, self-electing; appoint and dismiss master, appoint examiner, and exercise general control over management of school. Two of the governors and master manage property. Governors audit accounts annually.

Head master must be godly, discreet, industrious, fit, and learned, and that can make Latin verses. May not hold other preferment. Allowed to take boarders, only so as not to deprive parishioners of education; has none.

An usher provided for by foundation. Now a mistress.

State of School in First Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Teachers.—Total income of master from endowments 50*l.*, besides house and land. Appoints and pays mistress.

Day Scholars.—72, boys and girls, children of persons engaged in farming, mining, and manufacturing labour, chiefly under 10 years of age,

from distances up to three miles; pay 1*d.* or 2*d.* weekly, according to circumstances. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

Instruction in Church Catechism, Scripture reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Attendance not compulsory.

School examined yearly. Examiner appointed by governors. Promotion at master's discretion.

Punishments: corporal, descending in class, and extra work; the first in school, by head master, the second by monitors also.

Playground, 4 acres, close to school.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 26¼ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Acting Governors:

Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq., J.P., Shaw Hill, near Chorley.
Rev. W. Harper Brandreth, Rector of Standish near Wigan.
Rev. Canon James Streynsham Master, Rector of Chorley.
Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart., Rufford Hall, near Ormskirk.
William Hawkshead Talbot, Esq., J.P., Southport.
Alfred R. Boulton, Esq., Harrock Hall, near Wigan.
Rev. Rigbye Baldwin, Vicar of Leyland near Chorley.
Henry Alison, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Park Hall.

Master:

Isaac Waring.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIRKHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

I. Respecting the origin of this school nothing is known save the name of the foundress, who is mentioned in a deed of A.D. 1658, the earliest extant record of the school. The three fee farm rents which it then possessed have been long lost, and the present endowment is derived partly from a sum of money bequeathed by the Rev. James Barker in 1670, and invested in land in 1673, and partly from money, a gift made by will by Henry Colborne, in 1655, to the Drapers Company of London, part of the proceeds of which, under a decree of Chancery of A.D. 1673, they pay to the school. About 20 years ago proceedings in Chancery were instituted by the then trustees against the then head master for taking clerical duty, and in the suit which followed expenses were incurred which have crippled the charity ever since. Its revenue, however, is large, and that part which is derived from Barker's charity may increase still further. The payments made by the Drapers Company are fixed.

II. The foundation is at present governed by a scheme which the Court of Chancery, having spent a good many years over it, finally issued in 1845. Among its provisions the most important are these:—

(1.) Three bodies govern the school—the Drapers Company, who appoint the masters, pay the head master 45*l.*, the second master 16*l.* 10*s.*, and the third master 8*l.*, and have a joint power of making ordinances and regulations; the trustees of Barker's charity, who pay the masters the remainder of their salaries, manage the income of Barker's foundation generally, and have the right to dismiss any of the masters; and the visitors, who are the trustees of Barker's charity *plus* the Vicar of Kirkham, and to whom belongs the general oversight and control of the school as a place of education.

(2.) The head master is required to be in holy orders, and a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, a provision which here as elsewhere is objectionable from its tendency to restrict the choice of candidates.

(3.) The head master is ordered to "to take especial care that "all the boys are regularly instructed in the Church Catechism, "and that they receive a good religious education in strict "accordance with the ritual and the doctrines and discipline of the "Church of England as now established. And in order thereto "some part of the Holy Scriptures shall be daily read in order, "in Greek by those that are able, in Latin by others, and by "the lowest in English." There is nothing in the earliest records of the school to justify this restriction of it to the children of members of the Church of England, a restriction which operates harshly in Kirkham, where a large part of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The rule about reading the Bible in Latin is not observed.

(4.) The head master is to "have under his immediate tuition "one-fifth of the scholars, or such greater or less proportionate "number thereof as the visitors shall from time to time order and "direct." The impropriety of such a rule is obvious.

(5.) "No boy is to be admitted except by the order or direc- "tion of the visitors in writing." It is hard to see what object is served by this provision.

(6.) Boys born in 15 specified townships of Kirkham parish are educated free of all charge; other boys whose parents are resident in the same townships being admitted by the visitors if they shall think fit, at such quarterly fee as they shall think fit to impose.

(7). Any parent desiring that his son shall not learn Latin, or shall learn Latin only and not Greek, may signify the same to the visitors, who shall have "power to direct and limit the edu- "cation of such boy."

(8.) When Barker's trustees have sufficient funds they are to allow 80*l.* a year for an exhibition to Cambridge. They have not yet been able to spare the money, but hope before long to do so.*

(9.) The head master is permitted to take boarders up to the number of 10; but no boarder is to be eligible for an exhibition unless he shall have been born in or his parents reside in one of the 15 townships aforesaid.

(10.) An examiner is to be appointed once a year by the visitors, who is to examine the school and make a report to them upon its state.

There are many other provisions, about the length of vacations, for instance, and other matters of detail, which are better left to the discretion of the governing body than settled by an unchangeable set of rules.

The scheme further provides that one fifth of the income of Barker's charity shall annually be spent in binding out as apprentices poor children of either sex. For a good while past no applications have been made to the trustees for apprentice premiums, and no money has been spent in this way.

The schoolhouse is well placed on the verge of the little town of Kirkham, close to the parish church, and the rooms, though hardly large enough, are in good repair and fairly well ventilated. The head master has an official residence close by, in which, as has been said, he is permitted to receive boarders. The present head master does not do so; the second master takes some in his own hired house. They are mostly the children of farmers living at a distance of some miles from Kirkham, and return home on Saturdays.

Educationally regarded, the grammar school consists of three distinct departments, taught in different rooms and by different masters. The work of the highest is mainly classical, and that of the lowest elementary English, while the middle gives what is commonly called a commercial education, arithmetic, English

* See General Report upon Lancashire schools, vol. ix. p. 484.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

grammar, writing, geography, and history. There is no social distinction between the three departments, every boy at entrance being placed in the one for which his proficiency fits him, and rising through it to a higher one. Although the head master (who is a good scholar) devotes himself almost entirely to the teaching of Latin and Greek, the general character of the school is, and is intended by the visitors to be, more commercial than classical; and no boy is obliged to proceed from the middle department into the upper or classical one. Neither French nor German is taught. The boys are mostly the children of the tradespeople of the town and the farmers of the adjoining country, where farms are larger than in most parts of North Lancashire; some few are the children of surgeons, solicitors, of small manufacturers in Kirkham; and it is chiefly by these latter that a classical education is desired. The school is altogether free, although very few, if any, of those who now use it, would find it difficult to pay a fee of 4*l.* per annum. There is a National school close by, to which most of the children of the mechanics resort; a few, however, come to the grammar school. It is to be wished that there were a regular system of promotion from the National to the grammar school, but as this would prevent the National school from making so good an appearance before the inspector, it would probably meet with opposition.

There are now no girls in the school. We find, however, that they were formerly in it, for in A.D. 1701 the following order was made by the Drapers Company, acting as governors of the school:—"From henceforth no female sex shall have any conver-"sation or be taught or partake of any manner of learning "whatsoever in the free school at Kirkham, any former custom to "the contrary notwithstanding."

The work of the school as tested by examination was in the main satisfactory, although no part of it reached conspicuous excellence. In the highest department two boys (aged 17 and 15 respectively) read Virgil with some fluency; eight others (age 12–14½) were in Cornelius Nepos, and could translate tolerably well, while eight others (somewhat younger) were reading in a Delectus. The highest Greek boys were going through the Medea of Euripides. They did well in it, better than in Latin. Six boys (ages 12–16) did a very fair paper in the first book of Euclid, and two were respectable in algebra. The middle school acquitted itself well in most of its subjects; English grammar was intelligent, geography, history, and spelling up to the average of country grammar schools. In the lower school both reading and spelling were creditable, and arithmetical notation surprisingly good. The third master, under whose care it is, is evidently a vigorous and successful teacher of the elementary subjects. In arithmetic 46 boys out of the upper and middle schools did papers; the work was respectable, straightforward and generally correct, but somewhat clumsy and roundabout.

Taken as a whole, the Kirkham grammar school is at present

fairly efficient, but there is no great energy or 'swing' about it, and the results are perhaps hardly worthy of the mangitude of the endowment. If any changes are made in its management, the following might perhaps be made with advantage.

(1.) Greater facilities should be given for boarding at a cheap rate, so as to induce the farmers of the Fylde country to send their children in larger numbers.

(2.) There is so little probability of a good supply of candidates for the exhibition, that it may be doubted whether it is desirable to re-establish it. If established, however, the conditions of tenure should be enlarged so as to make it tenable at other universities as well as at Cambridge. Moreover two exhibitions, each of 50*l.*, and falling once every two years, would be incomparably more useful than one of 80*l.*, falling only once in four years.

(3.) The distinction of the three schools, upper, middle, and lower, if it be maintained at all, ought not to be suffered to prevent the head master from exercising a constant supervision over the whole of the teaching.

(4.) The imposition of a moderate fee (reserving if necessary a certain number of free places for the poor), while it could not diminish the numbers attending the school, could enable provision to be made for the teaching of French and of some branch of natural science.

There are charities of considerable value in Kirkham expended in gifts to the poor which, according to the account given to me, are productive of little or no good.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 236, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Isabell Wildinge, date and other circumstances unknown. By indenture, 9 May 1654, explained by indenture of feoffment, 4 January 1658, James Smith granted fee-farm rents amounting to 21*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* for maintenance of a master at the Free School. No traces of these fee-farm rents. Several subsequent benefactions, including a gift in money from Mrs. Birley. Property left in 1655 by Henry Colborne to the Drapers Company, partly applicable to school, and 500*l.* bequeathed in 1670 by Rev. James Barker. Estates purchased at different times and exchange effected under Act 53. Geo. III., cap. 100. Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—Consists of about 150 acres of land (customary measure of seven yards to the perch), with houses and farm buildings, besides school rooms, master's house, garden. and playground. Proceeds of the whole applied to school. Annual rental from 1867, 622*l.* 15*s.* gross. Drapers' Company pay 69*l.* 10*s.* a vear besides.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of a free school, and master learned in grammar, able to teach a grammar school, taking no school hire from inhabitants of parish of Kirkham. (Deed 1658.) 45*l.* per annum for salary of a grammar school master, an University man, to fit poor youths of 15 townships of parish of Kirkham for the University, gratis; 16*l.* 10*s.* for an inferior master, to teach poor boys (of same 15 townships) of an inferior order to read and write, gratis; and 8*l.* for an usher to assist both masters. (Colborne's Will 1655.) For augmenting master's stipend, for an exhibition

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

of 12*l.* per annum to Cambridge, for binding apprentices, and for annual dinner for the feoffees. (Barker's Will.) The exhibition to be tenable at Cambridge or Oxford. (Deed of Feoffment 1673.) The school to be free to natives of 15 townships of Kirkham. When funds of Barker's charity should suffice, trustees to allow an exhibition, not exceeding 80*l.* a year, to free scholar proceeding to Cambridge for four years. In case of equality of merit, a preference to be given first to a boy born in the township of Kirkham, next to one born in any other of the townships to which school is free. (Scheme 1840.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The A, B, C, primer and accidence, grammar, Latin, and other authors, such as had been formerly taught in the school. (Deed 1658.) Scripture reading daily and scholars catechised weekly according to the Church of England, in Greek, Latin or English. (Drapers Company's Statutes 1675.) Greek and Latin languages and all subjects requisite for a good classical education; English literature, composition, history and geography, and all subjects requisite for a good English education; writing and arithmetic, mensuration, algebra and trigonometry, and other branches of mathematics, rudiments of natural science, and other subjects of English education, as adapted to wants of an agricultural, commercial; and manufacturing population, and as visitors from time to time direct. (Scheme 1840.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes published by the Drapers Company, A. D.1675; decrees of Court of Chancery in 1673 and 1806; and a scheme of the Court approved in 1840.

The Drapers Company appoint masters. Barker's trustees, appointed annually by vestry, may dismiss them upon just and reasonable cause. Barker's trustees and vicar of Kirkham, visitors, admit and expel boys, regulate payments, appoint examiner yearly; may appoint extra masters for modern languages, and a lecturer on a scientific subject, and, with the Drapers Company, may make statutes from time to time.

Head master must be in Holy Orders, M. A. or B. C. L. of Oxford or Cambridge, and qualified to teach classics and mathematics; may suspend or expel boys, but with appeal to visitors. Second master must be qualified to teach Latin and the usual subjects of an English education, including the rudiments of any branch of natural science. Third master must be qualified to teach English reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the rudiments of English grammar, history, and geography. Head master allowed to take 10 boarders; second master eight. No master allowed to have any other employment, nor to receive perquisites from parents or guardians of free scholars. (Scheme 1840.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from Barker's trustees 120*l.*, from Drapers company 45*l.*, besides a house. Second master's income from Barker's trustees 118*l.* 10*s.*, from Drapers Company 16*l.* 10*s.*, besides profits of boarders. Third master's income from Barker's trustees 87*l.* (in 1866, 79*l.* 10*s.*), from Drapers Company 8*l.*

Day Scholars.—93, chiefly under 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles, some dining at third master's house, and some at other houses in the town. Those born in the parish, free. Others pay 1*l.* per annum in head master's school; 12*s.* in second master's; and 6*s.* in third master's for general work. No extras. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Nine, all in second master's house, seven of them weekly boarders. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms, 30 guineas. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 512 feet per boy. Each boy has not a separate bed. Discipline maintained in bed-rooms by senior boy. Hours 7 to 7½ A.M., 8½ P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read words of one syllable with facility.

School classified by one subject chiefly. Instruction limited to English subjects, if a boy's parents wish it. School divided into head master's, second master's, and third master's schools, containing, respectively,

26, 36, and 36 boys. Religious instruction in Scripture daily, as prescribed, and in Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Instruction in physics, natural history, and chemistry to all.

Promotions by half-year's marks and examination.

Examination annually by an examiner appointed by trustees. One prize given for examination, and one for half-year's marks in each class.

Punishments: impositions and rarely caning, the latter in school.

Playground one acre, close to school. Masters sometimes join in games. Bounds prescribed for boarders only. Library open to all.

No boys gone to University within last five years.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. Exercises done and some repetition lessons prepared out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Tailor.
„ „ - 2	Surgeon.	„ „ - 2	Draper.
„ „ - 3	Gentleman.	„ „ - 3	Factory operative.
„ „ - 4	Manager of flax-mill.	„ „ - 4	Butcher.
„ „ - 5	Farmer.	„ „ - 5	Mechanic.
„ „ - 6	Painter.	„ „ - 6	Groom.
„ „ - 7	Draper.	„ „ - 7	Joiner.
„ „ - 8	Do.	„ „ - 8	Factory operative.
„ „ - 9	Gentleman.	„ „ - 9	Brickmaker.
„ „ - 10	Clergyman.	„ „ - 10	Farmer.

From distances up to four miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school 1	Draper - - -	Lytham - -	Robert Charlton, Esq., 2nd master.
„ - 2	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	
„ - 3	Farmer - -	Clifton near Preston -	
„ - 4	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	
„ - 5	Hairdresser - -	Lytham - -	
„ - 6	Gentleman - -	Do. - - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	98	3	—	26	13¼	6	½	1	3	The Bible, Catechism, Articles, Prayer Book, Greek Testament.	36	12	6	½	1	3	Bible, Catechism, Prayer Book.	36	9½	6	½	2	3	Bible, Catechism, Trimmer's Scripture History.
Greek	8	2	—	2	15½	4	½	3	2	Euripides, Homer, Blomfield's Greek Grammar, Arnold's Greek Prose.	6	13	4	½	2	2	Analecta Græca Minora, Blomfield's Greek Grammar.							
Latin	26	3	—	2	15½	4	½	3	2	Virgil, Livy, Arnold's Latin Prose, Bland's Hexameters and Pentameters.	9	13	4	½	4	2	Cornelius Nepos, Eton Latin Grammar, Arnold's Prose Composition.							
Arithmetic Book-keeping. Mensuration and Surveying.	98	6	—	10	13½	4	H. M 1 20	2	H. M 5 20	Colenso's Arithmetic, Brewer's Book-keeping, Nesbit's Mensuration.	16	12½	4	1½	2	6	Colenso's Arithmetic, Brewer's Book-keeping, Nesbit's Mensuration.	15	8¾	10	1	2	10	Chambers' Arith., Walker's and Crossley's.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	42	6	—	2	15½	4	½	2	2	Colenso's Algebra, Chambers' Euclid.	16	12½	4	½	—	2	Colenso's Algebra, Chambers' Euclid.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Physics Natural History. Chemistry	98	3	—	26	13¼	2	½	—	1	Brewer's Guide to Scientific Knowledge, Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.	36	12	2	½	—	1	Crossley's Class Book, Brewer's Guide to Scientific Knowledge.	36	9½	2	½	—	1	3rd Lesson Book (Irish Board of Education).
History	98	3	—	26	13¼	2	½	—	1	Goldsmith's English History. Roman History (Gleig's Series).	36	12	2	½	—	1	Kings of England	36	9½	4	½	—	2	Davies' History.
Geography	98	3	—	26	13¼	1	½	—	½	Cornwell's Geography	36	12	2	½	—	1	Hughes' Geography (Gleig's Series).	36	9½	2	½	—	1	Sullivan's Geog.
English Grammar. English Literature. English Composition.	98	6	—	10	13½	1	½	1	½	Cornwell's Eng. Grammar, Arnold's Introduction to English Prose Composition.	16	12½	1	½	1	½	Allen and Cornwell's Grammar.	15	8¾	3	½	—	1½	Allen and Cornwell's Grammar.
Reading	98	3	—	10	13½	6	M. 20	—	2	Crossley's Class Book, Bible History, Lessons on the Christian Evidences.	36	12	6	M. 20	—	2	History, Geography, Bible, Crossley's Class Book.	36	9½	10	½	—	5	Bible, 3rd Lesson Bk., 2nd Lesson Bk., (British and Foreign Society.)
Writing	98	3	—	10	13½	4	20	—	H.M. 1 20	- - - -	36	12	4	H. 20	—	2	- - - -	36	9½	6	½	—	4½	
Drawing	20	2	—	10	12½	2	½H.	—	1½	- - - -	10	12	2	½	—	1½	- - - -							

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. George Richard Brown, The Vicarage, Kirkham.
The Rev. John Shepherd Birley, Moss Lee, Bolton.
The Rev. Richard Moore, Lund Vicarage, Preston.
Adam Wright, Esq., Poulton Street, Kirkham.
Thomas Langton Birley, Esq., Carr Hill, Kirkham.
Edmund Birley, Esq., Clifton Hall, Preston.
Charles Birley, Esq., Bartle Hall, Preston.
Hugh Hornby Esq., Sandown, Liverpool.
Thomas Shaw, Esq., surgeon, Kirkham.

Clerk to Trustees:

Richard Moore, solicitor, Kirkham.

Head Master:

Rev. John Burrough, M.A., Oxon.

Other Foundation Masters:

Robert Charlton, second master.
Benjamin Stuttard, third master.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET of BARKER'S CHARITY, May 1866 to May 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in agent's hands	12	10	8
Arrears of rent	50	0	0
Rents for the year	516	6	0
Untenanted farm, grass, pastures, &c.	126	4	6
Balance due to Lancaster Bank	156	17	3
	£861	18	5

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	179	9	6
Head master, salary 105*l.*, bonus 15*l.*	120	0	0
Second „ „ 103*l.* 10*s.*, bonus 15*l.*	118	10	0
Third „ „ 72*l.*, bonus 7*l.* 10*s.*	79	10	0
Mr. Lowenthall, salary	30	0	0
Examiner	5	0	0
Cleaning school	8	9	11
Expenses of candidates and advertising	5	4	6
Dinner	11	0	0
Clerk, salary, &c.	11	18	8
Do. for leases	6	5	3
Repairs at Turner's farm	77	7	2
Repairs at other farms	138	5	11
Small repairs and insurance	14	1	7
Interest	27	0	0
Lancaster Bank, for interest, commission, &c.	29	15	11
	£861	18	5

KIRKLAND SCHOOL (GARSTANG).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 229, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. A master licensed as early as 1719. Margaret Butler by will, 17 January 1778, left 100*l.* in trust to pay interest to schoolmaster, and 200*l.* to build a house. Jane Butler by will, 28 April 1788, gave 40*l.* in trust to pay interest to schoolmaster, or for building him a house, and 200*l.* for master. Another 100*l.* supposed to have been left by a Mr. Lemon. The 400*l.* increased to 522*l.* by investment. 200*l.* left by Mrs. Cromleholme, deceased 1817.

School Property.—Now consists of 785*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* consols, annual dividends, 23*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, all applied to school, besides school and house. School built by inhabitants on a site given by the Butler family; rebuilt in 1812. Ill suited for purpose.

Objects of Trust.—200*l.* for gratuitous teaching of not more than eight poor children, boys and girls, of parents belonging to Kirkland, to be nominated by the owner of Kirkland Hall; or for poor people, if the master remiss. (Jane Butler's Will.) For a master to teach three poor children, born in Kirkland township, similarly nominated, to read, write, and cast accounts. (Mrs. Cromleholme's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting accounts. (Mrs. Cromleholme's Will.)

Government and Master.—The owner of Kirkland Hall appoints master; nominates children to foundation; allows vicar to act as co-trustee.

Present State of School.

37 boys and girls, children of small farmers and day labourers, 11 on the foundation taught free; the rest pay a small fee. Subjects of instruction: reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar. Latin taught if children stay long enough at school. School occasionally examined by the trustees.

Trustee:

Major C. E. Thornton, of Kirkland Hall, Garstang, and Beaumont Cote, Lancaster, residing at 6 Victoria Park, Dover.

Master:

John Armer (a non-conformist).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LANCASTER FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THE origin of this school is generally supposed to be unknown; the records of Lancaster having been more than once destroyed when the town was burnt in the irruptions of the Scots. I find it stated, however, in an article by Mr. Raines, in the Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, that one John Gardyner founded the grammar school at Lancaster, endowing it with a mill worth six marks a year, and that the right to this mill, and with it the care of the school, having afterwards devolved upon the mayor and corporation of Lancaster, apparently upon the death of the first feoffees, the corporation did in A.D. 1472 found a chantry at the altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury (in the parish church) out of the surplus profits of the mill. The school is certainly mentioned as belonging to the corporation in 1495, and from that time to the present they have continued to manage its affairs, and to pay to the head master out of their own revenues a stipend which in 1687 amounted to 30*l.*, and is now 100*l.* In 1615 the school was further endowed with an annuity of 10*l.*, to be paid to the usher, and in 1708 it received a piece of land now called the "Usher's meadow," whose value is at present 20*l.* Both these sums are received by the corporation, who pay them over to the head master, adding to them as much as makes up 50*l.* a year, and requiring him to pay to the second master a salary of 150*l.* for the first year, and 10*l.* more for each additional year until the salary reaches 200*l.* The corporation also pay for repairs and insurance on the school buildings about 10*l.* a year, and give a considerable sum in prizes, so that altogether the school receives from its endowment and from the municipal funds about 200*l.* a year. Since 1859 there has also been paid from the Duchy of Lancaster Office, an annual sum of 105*l.*, which is applied to the payment of 30*l.* a year to each of three exhibitioners at the University, and the payment of 15*l.* as a prize to a scholar of merit who does not proceed to any University. This payment was ordered by her present Majesty in lieu of the subscription of one hundred guineas which had been made to the Lancaster races from 1834 to 1855.

II. The general management of the school is vested in the town council. They interfere very little with its internal concerns, and leave the appointment of the under masters to the head master, reserving, however, a veto upon the appointment of the second master. Their power over the disposal of the fees and the salaries is absolute; they can dismiss the head master when they please, and it belongs to them to admit boys to the benefits of the foundation. So far as I could ascertain by inquiries in Lancaster and its neighbourhood, their conduct to the school during the last 20 or 30 years has been judicious and liberal, and their relations with the head master usually cordial.

III. In 1817 the establishment consisted of three distinct schools—the upper, taught by the head master; the lower, taught by the usher; and the writing school, in which a third

teacher gave instruction in writing and arithmetic at a charge of 1*l.* 10*s.* a year for the former and 2*l.* a year for the latter subject. Sons of freemen paid nothing to the head master or usher, except 5*s.* entrance money and the Shrovetide cockpenny, other boys paying the usher 1*l.* 10*s.* and the head master 2*l.* a year.

In 1824 the corporation, on the recommendation of a committee of their own body, placed the usher and writing master under the control of the head master, giving him the right of appointing them, and imposing on the sons of freemen in lieu of the cockpence a fee of 2*l.* per annum for those in the usher's, of 3*l.* and 4*l.* for those in the head master's department. This state of things seems to have lasted until 1850. Subsequently to that date the fees were again raised; at present they are 6*l.* 6*s.* and 8*l.* 8*s.* (according to age) for ordinary day boys, and 4*l.* 4*s.* for those boys, whether or not sons of freemen, whom the town council think fit to admit on the foundation. The number of these foundationers is fixed at 20, but the head master, as I was informed, has occasionally received more than that number. Parents who wish to have their boys admitted at the lower fee make a formal application to the town clerk; he lays the names before a committee of the whole council at one of their stated meetings, and they, knowing the pecuniary circumstances of the applicants, decide whom to admit. Reporters are not present, and it is understood that the members of the council themselves are not at liberty to disclose the names of those to whom the benefit of the charity has been given. The head master is, of course, told who they are, but he also considers himself bound to silence.

There are three exhibitions to Oxford or Cambridge, given away by examination, tenable for three years, so that one falls vacant every year, and is then awarded by the three University examiners who examine the whole school every Midsummer.

IV. The day scholars, who are at present slightly more numerous than the boarders (84 as compared with 74), are mostly the sons of well-to-do people, professional men and manufacturers living in the town or along the lines of railway which meet in it, and substantial shopkeepers. Very few are sons of farmers, farms being mostly small in North Lancashire, and the farmers themselves eminently unprogressive. The smaller shopkeepers, foremen in mills, and other persons belonging to the poorer middle class tend rather to use the national schools of the town, which are said to be excellent, and where their sons receive at a nominal charge—in fact, at the expense of the country—instruction in writing, spelling, and arithmetic as good as they can need for the purposes of trade. This practice is unfortunate, for it teaches parents to be content with a narrow education, and it sometimes cuts off boys of ability from that higher training and those prospects of success at the university or in a liberal profession which the grammar school holds out. Though some of the foundationers are the sons of persons in humble circumstances, no difficulty has ever arisen from their mixing freely with the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

sons of the rich—none ever need arise in any school where the master does his duty—nor is there found to be any collision between the interests of day boys and of boarders. No distinction is made between them in the organization of the school; the boarders have, however, a cricket field of their own, into which day boys are not admitted except on payment of a guinea a year. All the boarders are under the immediate charge of the head master, some living in his own house, some in another house which he has built 50 or 60 yards off, some few in a cottage which he rents for the purpose. As their number is very great, varying from 70 to 110, it would probably be better that some of them should be placed in separate boarding-houses, to be assigned to one or more of the under masters, according to the system pursued at Harrow and Rugby. The possession of such a boarding-house would be an object of ambition to the under masters, as it would be lucrative,* and it might prevent the necessity of those frequent changes of masters which the head master regrets. I understand that several members of the town council think this change in the arrangements of the boarding department desirable, and that the head master has expressed his willingness to accede to it.

Classics and mathematics are the centre of the school course, whose main object is to prepare boys for the universities. Five or six go to Cambridge every year; but the great majority, both of boarders and day scholars, leave for business at 15 or 16, or for a profession at 17; and an attempt is made to give each class of scholars that sort of teaching which is most likely to be useful to them in after life. Thus boys intended for offices are allowed to drop Greek, and give more time to French and German; boys who are to study medicine do less mathematics and more classics than the others. Such deviations from the ordinary course can be more easily managed here than in most schools, for the number of masters is large in proportion to that of boys. At present, excluding the teachers of modern languages and drawing, there are seven assistant masters, five of them graduates of Cambridge. All, except the second master, who receives part of his salary from the corporation, are paid and appointed by the head master alone.

V. I tested the work of the school under circumstances that were unfavourable to it, the head master having but just recovered from a long illness, during which his lieutenants, on whom the superintendence of affairs devolved, had not always acted in unison or with perfect judgment. In spite of this, however, the results of my examination were very satisfactory, particularly as respected the higher classical and mathematical work. In the upper sixth form six or seven boys wrote Latin rose which

* As the head master is at present charged with the payment of all the assistant masters, it would of course be proper, if the number of his own boarders be diminished, to arrange that any assistant master who receives a boarding house, shall count its profits in lieu of the whole or part of the salary he now receives.

seemed to me, considering the difficulty of the piece set, to do them credit. The lower sixth translated a previously unseen piece of Cicero very fairly, the fifth made a pretty good attempt at an unseen piece of Ovid, and the classes below these, nearly all of which were examined *vivâ voce*, showed that they had been carefully taught. The Roman history of the sixth form was fair. They were somewhat deficient in an intelligence of the principles of syntax, as distinguished from the rules, but that is a deficiency which one finds almost everywhere. In French the sixth and fifth did not show to so much advantage as in classics. The fifth did not make much of a piece of previously unseen French. The sixth wrote pieces of French composition, which, though by no means free from errors, showed considerable knowledge of the language. Three boys tried a piece of previously unseen German (from one of Lessing's plays), and two of them did it very well. In Geometry 10 boys of the upper sixth form (average age 16⅔) did a paper on the third, fifth, and sixth books of Euclid, six of them extremely well, two fairly, two poorly. Several showed independent power in dealing, as boys seldom venture to deal, with problems not given in Euclid. The fifth form took elementary geometry, and did it well, so far as they went. The lower sixth twelve boys (average age 14½) had a paper on the earlier parts of algebra, up to quadratic equations. They worked quickly and correctly, and seemed at home in the subject. A paper in the higher mathematics, trigonometry, conics, statics, was set to the most advanced boys, and done very creditably by them. The arithmetic of the fifth witnessed to vigorous and intelligent teaching; that of the fourth was also good, though the paper given them turned out to have been somewhat too easy. Both classes were less expert in the use of short methods than I should have expected from the general merits of their work. All the paper work was neatly done, as by boys well accustomed to written examinations. The history and geography of the middle and lower parts of the school were very respectable, without being at all brilliant.

VI. The school buildings, erected ten or twelve years ago, stand a little way out of the town, on the brow of a hill which commands a splendid prospect over the valley of the Lune and Morecambe Bay, backed by the blue mountains of Cumberland. The site belongs to the corporation. The cost of building was defrayed partly by private subscription, partly by a grant of 500*l.* from the municipal funds, partly by borrowing 1,000*l.*, which still remains unpaid, the interest on it, 40*l.* a year, being paid by the head master as the rent of his house. The schoolrooms are handsome, well designed, and well ventilated. The head master's house is a good one, and has a garden and grounds attached. His boarders are accommodated partly in it and partly in a house a little way off, which is his private property. The dormitories seemed to me satisfactory in point of size and ventilation.

VII. With such excellent buildings, so considerable a staff of masters, and so high a university reputation, the grammar school

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

of Lancaster is one of the most prosperous and popular in the county, or, indeed, in the north of England. Its numbers have risen from 17 in 1850, when the present head master was appointed, to 158 in 1865. There are two remarks which a consideration of its history suggests.

(1.) It is an instance of the advantage of making the management of a school really public. The townspeople have felt a pride in this school, because they have looked on it as their own property, and have known that their wishes and interests would always be regarded, while the town council have, certainly at least since 1824, been constantly watchful to introduce such changes as were needful, yet at the same time cautious not to fetter unduly the discretion of the head master. Those persons who assured me that the conduct of the town councils of Lancaster and Preston must not be taken as a sample of what is to be expected from other town councils may possibly, indeed probably, be quite right; still cases like Lancaster show the desirability of infusing a representative element into those boards of trustees, which are at present, like those of so many Lancashire schools, stagnant, exclusive, devoid of public spirit.

(2.) It is an instance of the service which boarders may render to a day school. The endowment at Lancaster is small, and the town is not big enough to make a master's income from the fees of day boys exceed, if it reaches, 600*l.* a year. It is by means of the profits off a large number of boarders that a staff of masters can be maintained strong enough to give in the same school efficient commercial teaching to boys intended for a mercantile life, and high classical and mathematical teaching to boys intended for the universities.

Being the only university school in the northern part of the county, Lancaster would be the fittest place to which to send boys with exhibitions from the lesser schools, if this method of applying part of their endowments be adopted. And it might, no doubt, be made much more useful to the district in which it stands if provision were made for the reception of boys from a distance in cheap boarding-houses or hostels. Many sons of the poorer professional men and of the more substantial farmers,* as well from the neighbouring parts of Yorkshire and Westmoreland (to which there is easy access by the Midland and Lancaster and Carlisle railways), as from Lonsdale itself, might be expected to be tempted hither by the offer of so good an education at 8*l.* 8*s.* a year, if accompanied, as it might be, by the offer of food and lodging at 25*l.* or 30*l.*

* The boarders who come to the head master now are not boys of this class, and few of them are North Lancashire boys.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 262, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown; probably by the Corporation of Lancaster, in whose books it is first mentioned in the year 1495. By will, 18 April 1615, Randell Carter bequeathed an annuity of 10*l.* for usher.

School Property.—The above-mentioned annuity, and rent of four acres of land, called "Usher's meadow." Present value 30*l.* per annum; all applied to school. Other funds supplied by the Corporation, and school and master's house built by them in 1851. 105*l.* per annum paid by treasurer of Duchy of Lancaster, during Her Majesty's pleasure, for three exhibitions, of 30*l.* a year each, to Oxford or Cambridge, on appointment by Corporation, from boys who have been three years at the school, and are under 21 years of age; and for a prize of 15*l.* for one entering trade or profession, and not over 15 years of age. 200*l.* left (in 1861) by Miss Margaret Ferguson of Lancaster to aid the establishment of an exhibition.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Original unknown. For an usher in the Free Grammar School of Lancaster. (Carter.) For education at lower cost of 20 sons of poor parents. (Trustees' Rules, 1858.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School called a Free Grammar School. (Carter.)

Government and Masters.—The government and regulation of the school modified by various resolutions of the Town Council, the last dated 4 October 1858.

The Corporation of Lancaster, trustees, appoint a school committee. They appoint and dismiss head master, approve appointment of second master by head master, nominate boys to foundation, and appoint yearly examiner.

Head master must be a clergyman of the Church of England. May take any number of boarders. No qualifications for usher.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from Corporation 120*l.*, from fees about 700*l.*, besides house (at rent of 40*l.*) and profits of boarders. Has also Sunday clerical duty. Second master's income 30*l.* from endowment, made up to 150*l.* by head master. Head master appoints and pays the seven other masters.

Day Scholars.—84, from distances up to four miles. Pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for instruction, except 20 on foundation, who pay 4*l.* 4*s.*, and boys under 10 years of age, who pay 6*l.* 6*s.* No extra subjects. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—74, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms, 40 to 45 guineas, according to age. Washing, 3*l.*; school bills, highest, 72*l.*; average, 62*l.*; lowest, 49*l.*; music, extra, 4*l.* 4*s.*; drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.*, dancing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 522 feet per boy. Discipline maintained by a master, two of whom have rooms adjoining dormitories. Hours 6¾ A.M. in Summer, 7½ in Winter; 9 P.M., and for sixth form 10.

Other houses about to be opened with head master's permission.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know English and elementary Latin.

Classification of school separate for each subject. School system is adapted to modern requirements, and arranged so as to forward studies suitable to boys' future professions. Religious instruction in Scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy, and reading a chapter. Whole school examined weekly in arithmetic and mathematics. Drawing taught by master of Government School of Art.

Promotions by examination, modified by a proportion of half-year's marks; separate for each subject.

Examination at Midsummer by two or more University men appointed by trustees, and at Christmas by masters. A gold medal (value five

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

guineas) given in Summer for mathematics, and book prizes for head boys of classes in each subject.

Punishments: impositions, detention on half-holidays, suspension of indulgence, and caning; the latter by head master and two senior masters.

Playground, one acre, open to all; besides field of five acres, open to head master's boarders; and by payment of one guinea per annum, to day boys. Masters sometimes join in games. A junior master always present. Boys allowed to go into town, or walk into the country, only by head master's permission. A gymnasium is being formed. Drilling taught as part of the system.

Six boys on an average go to University in the year. [Eleven in residence at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867, of whom six at Cambridge held open College Scholarships.]

School time, 38 or 39 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week (32 for two highest forms), besides time for preparation, which is two hours daily for boarders. Playtime 26 hours per week. A whole holiday monthly, except for boys specially reported to head master

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Lancaster acting by the Council.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thomas Swainson, Town Clerk's Office.

Head Master:

Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, D.D.

Second Master:

Rev. C. H. Andras, M.A.

Assistant Masters:

F. C. B. Terry, M.A.
R. T. Sammons, M.A.
Rev. T. Longley, B.A
W. Bell, B.A.
J. Betts.
O. J. Oliver.
W. Stranger, French and German master.
H. Gilbert, drawing master.
F. Dean, music master.
Sergeant Turner, drilling master.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Solicitor	Scotforth	About 1 mile.
„ 2	Retired Tradesman	Lancaster	„ ½ „
„ 3	Do.	Do.	Do.
„ 4	Farmer	Aldcliffe	„ 1½ „
„ 5	Captain late 11th Dragoons.	Lancaster	„ ½ „
„ 6	Currier	Do.	„ ¼ „
„ 7	Architect	Do.	„ ½ „
„ 8	Private Gentleman	Do.	„ 200 yards.
„ 9	Hatter	Do.	„ ½ mile.
„ 10	Solicitor	Do.	„ 30 yards.
Boys lowest in School 1	Draper	Morecambe	4 miles.
„ 2	Slater and Plasterer	Lancaster	About ¼ a mile.
„ 3	Solicitor	Do.	„ 30 yards.
„ 4	Secretary, Lancaster and Carlisle Railway	Do.	„ 100 „
„ 5	Land Agent	Do.	„ 1 mile.
„ 6	Solicitor	Scotforth	„ 1¼ „
„ 7	Wesleyan Minister	Lancaster	„ ½ „
„ 8	Farmer	Quernmoor	„ 3 „
„ 9	Surgeon	Lancaster	„ 300 yards.
„ 10	Private Gentleman	Do.	„ ¾ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Merchant	Lytham, Lancashire	T. Faulkner Lee, D.D.
„ 2	Private Gentleman	Airton, Yorkshire	
„ 3	Clergyman	Rotherham, „	
„ 4	Merchant	Burnley, Lancashire	
„ 5	Private Gentleman	Yealand, „	
„ 6	Manufacturer	Todmorden, Yorkshire	
„ 7	Private Gentleman	Edenfield, Lancashire	
„ 8	Merchant	Newchurch	
„ 9	Private Gentleman	Caton	
„ 10	Solicitor	Manchester	
Boys lowest in School 1	Private Gentleman	Castle Douglas, Scotland.	
„ 2	Solicitor	Newtownlimavady, Ireland.	
„ 3	Clergyman	Lucknow, India	
„ 4	Manufacturer	Burnside, Yorkshire	
„ 5	Do.	Longridge, Lancashire	
„ 6	Brewer	Blackburn, „	
„ 7	Clergyman	Woodkirk, Yorkshire	
„ 8	Solicitor	Newton-in-Cartmel, Lancashire.	
„ 9	Clergyman	Silverdale	
„ 10	Do.	Beckford, Gloucestershire.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of SIXTH (or Highest) Form in each Subject.							Statistics of FIFTH Form in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Form in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Sixth Form in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Fifth Form in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Form in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	159	7	—	15	16	1	1	—	1	Pinnock's Old and New Testament History.	22	15	1	1	—	1	Pinnock's O. T. Hist.	15	10	2	1	—	2	Pinnock's Abridgment of O. T. History.
Greek	85	6	—	15	16	6	1½	6	9	—	12	15	6	1	3	6	—	16	11	6	1	6	6	Wordsworth's Greek Grammar. Hutton's First Greek Course.
Latin	149	9	—	15	16	6	1½	6	9	—	20	15	6	1	3	6	—	15	10	6	1	6	6	Eton Latin Grammar. Jacob's Latin Reader.
French	101	4	—	22	16	2	1	2	2	La Fontaine's Fables	27	14	2	1	2	2	De Fivas' Beautés.	25	13	2	1	2	2	De Fivas' French Grammar.
German	7	1	—	7	16	2	1	2	2	Pauli Bilder ans alt. England, chap. viii, x, xi.														
Arithmetic	159	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	27	14	4	2	—	8	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	16	10	4	2½	—	10	B. Smith's Small Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	20	1	—																					
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	1	—																					

Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Todhunter's Algebra. Pott's Euclid. Todhunter's Trigonometry. Parkinson's Mechanics. Drew's Conic Sections. Besant's Hydrostatics. Todhunter's Plane Co-ordinate Geometry. Evans' Newton, 3 sections.															
History - -	159	7	—	15	16	3	½	—	1½	Smith's Grecian History. Collier's British History.	25	14	3	½	—	1½	Collier's British History.	16	10	3	1	—	3	Outlines of English History,
Geography -	159	7	—	15	16	3	½	—	1½	Lords' Modern Europe. Anderson's Geography. Hughes' Physical Geography.	25	14	3	½	—	1½	Anderson's Geography.	16	10	3	1	—	3	Mackay's Small Geography.
English Grammar.	70	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Morell's English Grammar. Shaw's English Literature.	22	15	3	½	—	1½	Morell's English Grammar.	16	10	6	½	—	3	Morell's English Grammar.
English Composition.	Subject given once a week.																								
Writing - -	140	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	20	15	4	¾	—	3	- - - -	16	10	6	½	—	3	
Music - -	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	16	10	6	¾	—	4½	
Drawing -	25	1	—																						
Geology -	19	1	—	19	16	3	1	—	3	Page's Introductory Text Book.															

*Algebra -	80	4	The VI. Form devote 12 hours each week to these subjects.
Euclid -	104	5	
Trigonometry	29	2	
Analytical Conics.	6	1	
Mechanics -	16	1	
Hydrostatics -	11	1	
Newton -	9	1	
Conic Sections	19	2	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN YEARS by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) *At Cambridge.*

1856. H. C. Grant, M.A., exhibitioner, Jesus College.
—— C. J. Satterthwaite, M.A., scholar, Jesus College, wrangler.
1857. W. Lawson, M.A., scholar, Corpus Christi College.
—— W. Nelson, M.A. scholar, Jesus College.
—— J. H. Rossall, M.A., scholar, Corpus Christi College.
1858. B. Christopherson, M.A. exhibitioner, St. John's College.
1859. W. J. K. Little, B.A., third class classics, Trinity College.
1860. E. Sanderson, scholar, Corpus Christi College, second class classics, 1863.
—— G. Metcalfe, scholar, St. Catharine's College.
—— W. E. Pierce, B.A., scholar, Corpus Christi College.
1861. J. Bond, M.A., fellow, Magdalene College, second wrangler, and Smith's prizeman.
—— L. Sanderson, M.A., late scholar, Clare College, second class classics.
—— R. Whitelaw, minor scholar, Trinity College; scholar, Trinity College, 1863; Craven University scholar, Latin and English declamation prizes, Trinity College, 1864; fellow, Trinity College; Craven University scholar; senior classic, senior chancellor's medallist, 1866, B.A.
1863. W. Charnley, minor scholar, St. John's College; foundation scholar, St. John's College, 1865; head of his year, 1864 and 1865; eighth wrangler, 1867.
1864. G. Metcalfe, B.A., scholar, St. Catharine College, wrangler.
—— P. R. Irvine, minor scholar, Sidney Sussex College; scholar, Corpus Christi College, 1865; head of his year, 1865 and 1866.
1865. A. J. Swainson, B.A., late scholar, Jesus College; second class classics.
—— R. Chapman, scholar, St. Catharine's College, third class classics, 1866.
—— E. Jackson, Trinity College, first class, May examination, 1865, and Christmas Examination, 1865.
1866. W. Fitzgerald, minor scholar, Christ's College.
1867. F. Murton „ „
—— S. Bond „ Magdalene College.

At London University.

1862. J. P. Irvine, B.A., first class medallist, and prizeman.

(*b*) 1855. L. Atkinson, competitive examination for Royal Navy.
—— Js. Fellowes, „ „ admission into Royal Mil. Coll. Woolwich (Commission in the Engineers).
1856. F. L. G. Little „ „ admission into Royal Mil. Coll. Woolwich (Commission in Artillery.)
—— Jn. Fellowes „ „ admissioninto Royal Navy.
1857. J. H. Satterthwaite „ admission into Royal Mil. Coll. Woolwich (Commission in the Engineers.)
—— P. Dickinson „ „ Civil Service appointment.
—— C. Homan „ „ „ „
1858. W. L. Saunder „ „ a Mil. Commission.
1859. J. W. Ottley „ „ admission into Royal Mil. Coll. Woolwich (Commission in the Engineers.)
1861. J. R. Sharp „ „ Mil. Commission.
—— T. Foster „ „ „

1861. F. Maudsley, competitive examination for Civil Service appointment.
1862. J. A. Murray „ „ Mil. Commission.
1864. E. B. Quirk „ „ „
1865. M. H. Gregson „ „ admission into Royal Mil. Coll. Woolwich.
—— J. Reid „ „ Civil Service appointment.
1867. R. Aldren „ „ Indian „

(c) *Cambridge Local Examinations.*

1858. R. Whitelaw, first class, dist. in six subjects; first class, 1859, dist. in seven subjects; *A. J. Swainson, first class; *W. Woodhouse, second class; T. W. Robinson, third class.
1859. *G. Metcalfe, first class; W. Charnley, first class, dist. in two subjects; first class 1863, dist. in five subjects; *J. Tilly, second class, and in 1862; *G. E. Webster, second class.
1861. *R. Aldren, second class; *R. Belk, second class.
1862. *P. R. Irvine, first class, and in 1864.
1863. W. Fitzgerald, second class, dist. in one subject; first class, 1864, dist in four subjects; „ 1865, „ „ „ 1866, „ three „ ; W. Miller, third class; *J. O. Whaley, third class; R. Ascroft, pass.
1864. W. H. Baynes, first class; F. R. Hawxby, second class; J. Barton, third class; S. Bond, second class; first class, dist. in three subjects, 1866; V. K. Cooper, second class; first class, dist. in two subjects, 1865; F. Murton, second class; second class, dist. in one subject, 1865; first class, dist. in three subjects, 1866; R. G. Fowell, third class; T. Leach, third class; J. B. Booth, pass; J. Wane, pass.
1865. *R. C. Clayton, third class; *W. Waterhouse, second class, and in 1866; first class, 1867; J. W. Marshall, pass.
1866. *W. H. Bond, first class; *C. E. Sutcliffe, second class; *C. Ransome, third class; W. M. Lane, pass; J. Robertson, pass.
1867. A Taylor, second class; *W. H. Chippendall, third class; R. Townley, third class; P. Coultate, third class.

Oxford Local Examinations.

1865. W. Fitzgerald, first class; F. Murton, first class.
1866. W. A. Sutcliffe, second class.

Attorneys Examination.

1861. W. Tilly, certificate of merit.

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* Distinguished in one or more subjects.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LANCASTER.—FRIENDS' ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The Charity Commissioners do not seem to have known of the existence of this school, although it was endowed as long ago as 1771; there is, at least, no mention of it in their account of the Lancaster charities. Its history and present government are described in the returns furnished by the trustees. Although provided for the benefit of, and managed by members of the Society of Friends, it is altogether undenominational in character, and, at the time of my visit, there was, if I remember right, no son of a Friend among the scholars. Two were Roman Catholics, ten Church of England. Although more than half the boys learn Latin, the master endeavouring to persuade parents to let them do so, the general course of instruction is more commercial than classical, most boys leaving at 14 for business, while those who may be intended for professions proceed to the grammar school and take a year or two there.

The schoolroom is high in the roof, and well ventilated. The master has it rent-free, and, although nominally subject to the control of a committee of the Friends' meeting, is in practice left to conduct the school as he thinks best.

At the time of my visit there were 26 boys present. Most of their work, as tested by examination, was satisfactory. Few had gone far in arithmetic, but they did well in the rules they had been put through; their writing and spelling were respectable, and in history, geography, English grammar, and the elements of Latin they answered intelligently. The master expressed a desire to have the school regularly inspected; and to schools of this kind inspection would, no doubt, be a benefit, since it would do something to give them that momentum which from their small size they are apt to want.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Uncertain. 100*l.* left by T. H. Rawlinson in 1771; 100*l.* given by James Birkett in 1784; and 650*l.* subscribed in augmentation of master's salary.

School property.—Invested principally in railway and canal shares. Annual income, 47*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per annum; all applied to school. Documents kept at Friends' Meeting House at Lancaster.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For encouraging a good school at the Friends' Meeting House at Lancaster, for teaching the children, boys and girls, of Friends, a few gratis. (Rawlinson's Will and Conditions of Birkett's Gift.)

Subjects of Instruction.—None prescribed.

Government and Masters.—Separate trustees of railway and canal shares. When reduced to two, new trustees appointed by the monthly meeting of Friends; they pay over income, as it accrues, to master. A committee of six, appointed by the preparative meeting of Friends, exercise a general control over management of school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Head master, appointed by the particular meeting of Friends, appoints and pays other masters.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders; has none. Total income from endowment 46*l.*, from fees about 200*l.*

Day Scholars.—38, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; from distances up to five miles. Pay 6*l.* 6*s.* for general work; French and drawing extra, half guinea each; private tuition, 2*s.* 6*d.* per hour.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for each subject. School course sometimes modified to suit a boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. Bible read morning and evening.

Promotion by half-year's marks and examination.

Examination half-yearly by head master. Prizes given.

Punishment: impositions, by head master only.

Playground, 40 yards square, close to school. A master generally present at games. Head master's library open to all boys on application.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, and time for preparation of about one-fifth of lessons.

All the boys learn:—

Religious Knowledge, Arithmetic, Natural History, Chemistry, History, Geography, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, and Drawing.

20 boys learn Latin.
2 ,, ,, French.
10 ,, ,, Book-keeping.
18 ,, ,, Mensuration or Surveying.
1 boy learns other Mathematics.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentlewoman.
,, ,, - 2	Coachbuilder.	,, ,, - 2	Gentleman.
,, ,, - 3	Ironmonger.	,, ,, - 3	Chemist.
,, ,, - 4	Hotelkeeper.	,, ,, - 4	Gentlewoman.
,, ,, - 5	Brazier.	,, ,, - 5	Lawyer.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer.	,, ,, - 6	Coachbuilder.
,, ,, - 7	Banker.	,, ,, - 7	Gentlewoman.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer.	,, ,, - 8	Shipbuilder.
,, ,, - 9	Steward.	,, ,, - 9	Gentleman.
,, ,, - 10	Tobacconist.	,, ,, - 10	Draper.

All residing in Lancaster, except one at a distance of five miles.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

(1.) Of railway shares and bonds:
William Satterthwaite, grocer, New Street, Lancaster.
Henry Hadwen, sub-bank-manager, Ashfield, Lancaster.

(2.) Of canal shares:
Hutton Rawlinson Ford, Morecambe Lodge, Lancaster.
William Satterthwaite.

Clerk to Trustees:

William Satterthwaite.

Committee of management for school:
William Satterthwaite.
Isaac Bradshaw, North Road, Lancaster.
James Bunton, Morecambe, Lancaster.
Samuel Prickard, Skerlin, Lancaster.
Thomas Barrow, Hillside, Lancaster.

Head Master:

George Aldridge.

LATHOM.—NEWBURGH SCHOOL (ORMSKIRK).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 126, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment—By will of Rev. Thomas Crane, 12 June 1717, who gave land, school, and house, and other property, of value of 15*l.* per annum, for maintenance of a school. Richard Okell, in 1761, left about 200*l.* for the school. A further sum of 301*l.* stock was derived from bequest of Jonathan Lucas in 1793. Okell's will at Probate Office, Chester; other documents with a solicitor at Ormskirk.

School Property.—The monies derived from the above sources now consist of 171*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* reduced annuities, and 481*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* bank 3 per cent. annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. There is also a farm of 7a. 3r. 20p. (8 yards to the perch), at Dalton in Wigan, (supposed to have been derived from the said Thomas Crane,) and a house and garden in Newburgh. Annual income 48*l.* gross; besides school and playground.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching and instructing of youths and children for ever, paying the usual wages; the poorer sort to be kindly treated for their quarterage. Children of the founder's name, or whose mothers were of founder's name, to be exempt from quarterage, and such, if qualified, to be preferred as master or under-master; also children of Newburgh and Lathom to be free if the salary should exceed 30*l.* (Crane's Will.) Occupants of Okell's house to be exempt (Okell's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, adding and subtracting money, coins, weights and measures, and the Church Catechism. (Lucas's Will.)

Government and Master.—Twelve trustees of the town and neighbourhood, appointed by Court of Chancery, appoint master, audit accounts annually, and appoint managers to direct working of school.

One master. Not allowed to hold other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Master.—One. Has no house. Total income 90*l.* from all sources.

Day Scholars.—82, chiefly children of agricultural labourers, under 10 years of age, from distances up to two miles; pay from 1*d.* to 4*d.* per week. Do not attend on Sunday. Boys of the district attend Church on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

Classification and promotion according to the revised code standards. Latin and Greek have been taught, but are not now. Religious instruction three-quarters of an hour daily to 60 boys. School opened with prayers from Liturgy.

Punishments: Caning, and work out of school; the first in school.

A playground of one-fifth of an acre.

School-time 47 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week. All lessons learnt in school, except one daily by two upper classes.

Play-time 11 hours a week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Earl of Derby, K.G., Knowsley Hall, Prescot.
The Lord Stanley Ditto.
The Lord Skelmersdale, Lathom House, Ormskirk.
Sir Thos. Hesketh, Bart. M.P., Rufford Hall, Preston.
Rev. W. Wannop, Burscough Parsonage, Ormskirk.
J. Prescott, Esq., Dalton Grange, Ormskirk.
T. Morris, Esq., Fairhurst Hall, Ormskirk.
Rev. Oswald H. L. Penrhyn, Bickerstaffe, Ormskirk.
Herbert Spencer Woodcock, Esq., The Elms, Wigan.
Charles John Webb, Esq., Brooklands, Ormskirk.
Alfred Ramsden Boulton, Esq., Harrock Hall, Wigan.
The Incumbent of Christ Church (Rev. John L. Darby), Newburgh, Ormskirk.

Secretary to Trustees:

The Rev. J. L. Darby, Newburgh, Ormskirk.

Master:

William Nixon (certificated).

LEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is a small elementary school in the Fylde country, about three miles west of Preston. Its income, arising from land in the parish, is likely to increase slightly; the whole is paid to the master, except so much as may be required for repairs. Instruction is given gratis to the children of persons residing in Lea or Cottam townships, being Protestants. Roman Catholics and children from beyond this district paying 4*d.* a week in the first class, 3*d.* in the lower ones. About half the population of the place are Roman Catholics, but having a Privy Council school of their own here they do not often come to the grammar school The children who come free are, as I was told, at least as well off as those who pay, and there seems no reason, except the founder's wish, why a moderate fee should not be exacted from all. Probably it would make the attendance less irregular.

Educationally, the school has long ceased to be, if indeed it ever was, a place of classical instruction. The children come as early as five or six, and seldom remain after eleven or twelve, the demand for labour being great owing to the vicinity of Preston. They learn, besides writing and arithmetic, geography, English history, and some little English grammar, but no Latin or mathematics. The farmers, it seems, object even to geography and history.

On the day of my visit 10 boys and six girls were present, out of 15 boys and 11 girls whose names were on the books. They read very fairly and spelt tolerably, but did not seem ready at arithmetic. Several could not take down easy sums from dictation. Examining them in Scripture history, I found that they had been drilled to repeat phrases, but had, as usual, a very hazy notion of the succession of events. They thought, for instance, that Moses lived after Christ. The master examined them in English history from the text-book; they answered mostly in its words, and did not seem to have understood much of what they had read. On the whole the school struck me as below the level of an average National school, though the master seems to be earnest and hardworking. The trustees do not concern themselves with the place, but the incumbent frequently visits it, and is evidently interested in its welfare.

This school, having an endowment of nearly 90*l.* and a small number of pupils, would not gain anything pecuniarily by going under Government inspection, but in other respects it would no doubt be improved. Its room, although apparently large enough (25 feet by 15 by 8) for the number of children I found present, is said to be hot and close in summer, and ought to be enlarged; and it would no doubt be desirable to impose a moderate fee upon all scholars.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 348, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Samuel Neeld, 18 June 1784, who bequeathed property to trustees for building school and maintenance of a master. Deeds in custody of trustees' solicitor, accessible to public.

School Property.—Income of all the property left, consisting of 16½ acres (customary measure) in Lea, and eight or nine acres more, producing 88*l.* per annum gross, 80*l.* net, applied to school, besides school house and garden.

Buildings and site good.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a Free School for boys and girls of townships or hamlets of Lea and Cottam, except that no Papist should have any benefit from it. (Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The English and Latin tongues, as well as writing and common arithmetic. (Will.)

Government and Master.—Four trustees, proper and substantial landholders within the township and hamlets of Lea and Cottam, self-electing, depute the incumbent of Ashton to see to the general management of studies and discipline, and to examine school.

Master must be capable to instruct in above-mentioned subjects.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Not allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 80*l.* a year besides house and garden, and weekly payments of children residing out of the district.

Day Scholars.—27, boys and girls, children of farmers and labourers, from distances up to two miles; are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography; knitting and sewing for girls, if required; those within the township free. Master supplies pens, ink, and paper free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School classified by group of subjects. 23 receive religious instruction daily in Scripture and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayer. The incumbent of Ashton attends once a week.

Promotions by examination and progress.

Examination by incumbent of Ashton, deputed by trustees. Prizes given by friends.

Punishments: corporal, &c., in school.

A small playground close to school.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study 29½ hours a week. 1½ hour allowed daily for dinner and play. Saturday a whole holiday.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

William Assheton Cross, Esq., Red Scar within Grimsargh, near Preston.
Thomas Walmsley, Esq., Ashton, near Preston.
Thomas Threlfall, Esq., Lea, near Preston.
Rev. Henry Robert Smith, Grange within Newton with Cartmel.

Master:

James Hesketh.

LEIGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Leigh is a manufacturing town of about 11,000 people, 10 miles west of Manchester. Nothing is known respecting the origin of its grammar school. The first of the endowments which it now possesses was given in A.D. 1655, and it has since that time received several other small benefactions, which make up its revenue to about 25*l.* per annum. This sum, which is received partly by one of the trustees, partly by the master, all goes to the master, who is bound to keep the premises in repair, and is left to manage the school as he thinks fit. The trustees are mostly manufacturers in the neighbourhood; they hold no stated meetings, and have not met, as I was told, for several years past. There are seven boys on the foundation, taught free in consideration of divers bequests to the school. They are chosen nominally by the trustees generally, but in practice by one trustee, the only one who seems to interest himself in the school. In choosing them poverty rather than intellectual merit is regarded.

The school building stands in the centre of the town, and is separated from the churchyard by a narrow footpath only. It consists of two rooms, an upper one, in which the grammar school is taught, and whose dimensions are about 24 feet by 17 by 9 feet high to the top of the vertical wall on which the roof-beams rest (the apex of the roof being perhaps two feet higher), and a lower room in which elementary teaching is given by the under master, the same in length and breadth as the upper room, but somewhat higher, and so with a less foul atmosphere. The upper room is quite too small for the number of boys, and is ill-ventilated to boot. There is no playground* nor out-door offices; and the building is altogether a disgrace to the town.

In the upper or grammar school I found 32 boys present, most of them the sons of tradesmen in the town. Few people of the better class live in the neighbourhood, and those who do send their children to board elsewhere. Nine boys were learning Latin, of these two had got into Virgil, and one was able to translate pretty fairly. Lessons in chemistry are given, and the boys answered with intelligence and interest to elementary questions given in it. Spelling was good, geography and grammar rather above the average. In arithmetic, 26 boys did papers (average age 12½), their work was not accurate, though the methods were better than one usually finds. Euclid is taught, but the boys had not gone far enough in it to make it worth while to examine them. The master is a man of some energy, and seems to teach intelligently. The lower school contained 21 boys, aged from eight to eleven; they are taught reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic only, and these passably well.

The Bible is read by all the scholars, about one third of whom in the upper school and a larger proportion in the lower are

* The master has hired a bit of land as a playground.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Dissenters, but no dogmatic instruction is given. The Roman Catholics, according to the master's account, have never objected to the reading of the Bible.

There are two girls in the upper school taught along with the boys.

The last head master, as I am informed, refused to give a commercial education, and exacted fees for classical teaching so high that hardly any boys attended. The present head master has raised the number of scholars from 15 to 60, and seems, so far as I can judge, to be managing the school in the way most likely to make it useful to the town. He suggests that as the Privy Council schools make ample provision for the poor, it would be proper to abolish the seven free places, and in lieu of the freedom, to offer classical instruction, for which 1*l.* a year is now paid, free of charge. If these seven boys are retained, it would certainly be desirable to have them selected on the ground of merit.

Small as the endowment of this school is, it does good service by maintaining a higher standard of education than private adventure schools can maintain, and there is therefore all the more reason to regret that its trustees take so little interest in it, and that no effort is made to provide proper schoolrooms and playground.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 128, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown, but prior to August 1655, when John or Piers Ranicars left a rentcharge of 5*l.* towards maintenance of the school. Richard Bradshaw gave a house for school, and by will, 28 April 1681, left 6*l.* per annum for school and 5*l.* for poor of Pennington, the payment of which was subsequently charged upon a moiety of the tithes of Pennington, and conveyed to trustees for Grammar School by indentures of lease and release, 26 & 27 November 1770. Small benefactions from J. Wright in 1679, R. Wright in 1686, H. Bolton in 1723, and others.

School Property.—The 11*l.* per annum above mentioned, 4*l.* per annum from four subsequent bequests and 10*l.* per annum from overplus of another charity (Bolton's and Starkie's). Total annual income, 24*l.* 16*s.*; whole net sum applied to school.

Site and buildings not suitable.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of a Grammar School (Deed 1770) for free education of seven poor children, four from township of Pennington, (Wills of J. and R. Wright and Bolton.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Deed 1770 and Wills of J. and R. Wright), reading English, knitting or sewing, and the principles of Church of England. (Trust Deeds of Bolton and Starkie's Charity, A.D. 1737.)

Government and Masters.—The Vicar of Leigh and the Perpetual Curate of Atherton, ex officio, and five other trustees, residents in the neighbourhood, self-electing, appoint masters.

Master collects income himself; must be member of Church of England; may hold other preferment; holds appointment independently of future alterations; allowed to take boarders.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 20*l.*, from fees about 160*l.* Appoints and pays second master.

Day Scholars.—58; sons of manufacturers, farmers, tradesmen, &c., chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles;

7 boys on foundation free, others pay 3*l.* per annum for general work, if over 10 years of age; 2*l.* if under 10. Latin, Greek, French, and German extra, 1*l.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarder.—One, a farmer's son, at present in head master's house, which has been recently opened.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and to transcribe from a book.

School classified by a group of subjects. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career, or for special aptitude. Religious instruction to all, according to principles of Church of England. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion by half-year's marks.

Examination annually by two neighbouring clergymen invited by master. Book prizes given.

Punishments: corporal, tasks, and extra work; the first by head master only, in public or privately at discretion.

No playground. A library, open to all on payment of 6*d.* per quarter.

No boys gone to any University within the last three years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. Most lessons prepared out of school, except arithmetic and algebra.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Moorhouse James, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas, Bedford near Manchester.
Richard Guest, Esq., J.P., Etherston Hall, Leigh near Manchester.
Millin Selby, Esq., Agent, Atherton Hall near Manchester.
William Charles Jones, Esq. Cotton Spinner, The Elms, Warrington.
Richard Marsh, Esq., Solicitor, Westleigh Hall, Leigh.

Ex officio:

The Vicar of Leigh (Rev. James Irvine, M.A.)
The Incumbent of Atherton Chapel (Rev. Samuel Johnson. M.A.)

Head Master:

Ralph Passe, T.C.D.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Pawnbroker.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Proprietor of boiler works.
" " - 2	Soap manufacturer.	" " - 2	Draughtsman at Foundry.
" " - 3	None.	" " - 3	Innkeeper.
" " - 4	Relieving officer.	" " - 4	Farmer.
" " - 5	Linen draper, &c.	" " - 5	Linen draper, &c.
" " - 6	Grocer, &c.	" " - 6	Innkeeper.
" " - 7	Flag and slate merchant.	" " - 7	Assistant in co-operative stores.
" " - 8	Colliery proprietor.	" " - 8	Mason and bricklayer.
" " - 9	Clerk to Canal Trust.	" " - 9	Clerk at silk manufactory, &c.
" " - 10	None.	" " - 10	Grocer, &c.

From distances up to three and a half miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	59	4	—	16	13	3	40	—	—	1st Bk. Samuel and St. Matthew's Gospel (twice).	17	12	3	40	—	—	As in First Class	9	9½	3	30	—	3	Selected portions 1 Samuel and St. Matthew's Gospel.
Greek	1	1	Gratis	1	13½	5	20	—	—	10 pages Valpy's Delectus and 19 exercises from Arnold's 1st Greek Bk.														
Latin	14	5	5s.	2	14	5	20	—	—	Virgil, Georgic I. Sallust's Catiline. 160 verses from Bland's Hexams. and Pentams., and 20 exercises from Arnold's 2nd Latin Book.	5	12½	5	20	—	—	Two Books of Cæsar's Gall. War, read nearly twice. 15 exercises, Smith's Principia Latin, pt. 4, and other exercises.	3	12	5	20	—	—	Eton Latin Accidence; Arnold's 1st Latin Book, and numerous exercises on declensions and verbs.
French	7	2	5s.	4	13	5	20	—	—	44 exercises from De Fiva's Grammar. Two Books of Charles XII., and Guillaume le Conquerant; and several English pieces translated into French from ordinary reading books.	2	14	5	15	—	—	29 exercises from Hall's 1st French course, and a part of his Elements of French Grammar.							
Arithmetic	59	6	—	18	13	9	90	—	13⅓	5 to 10 questions every morning, dictated from various authors as Harris, Barnard Smith, Colenso.	15	12½	8	60	—	8	10 questions daily, dictated from Commercial Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Vulgar Fractions, and part of Decimal in Davis's Arithmetic have been worked as silent practice.	6	9½	10	60	—	—	Reduction, 4 Compound Rules, and easy questions in Proportion.

Book-keeping	6	1	—	6	13	2	40	—	1⅓	Chambers's Single Entry.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	11	3	—	3	13	3	40	—	2	23 problems of Nesbit's superficies, and 170 questions dictated from Harris's questions in Mensuration.	4	12½	3	40	—	1⅔	15 problems in Nesbit's Superficies, and 90 questions dictated from Harris's questions in Mensuration.	4	12	3	40	—	2	Seven problems, Nesbit's superficies.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	13	3	Euc	2	13½	2	20	—	—	First 3 Books of Euclid (read twice.) Colenso's Algebra. Division; ch. 3, ch. 4, and part of ch. 5, with numerous equations of one quantity as dictated examples.	4	13	2	20	—	—	Euclid Book 1, read almost twice. Algebra, Todhunter's, for beginners; Division to Equations of one unknown quantity.	7	12	2	20	—	—	Defs. and 20 props. Book 1 Euclid, read twice. Todhunter's beginners Algebra to addition.
	12	4	Alg.	3	13½	3 to 4	40	—	2½		4	12½	3	40	—	—		3	12	3	40	—	—	
Physics	35	2	—	16	13	3	35	—	—	Martin's Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, with elementary examples from Newth and Harris.	17	12	3	35	—	—	Martin's Mechanics and Hydrostatics.							
Chemistry	35	2	—	16	13	1	30	—	—	Martin's Chemistry, with additions from Wilson's School Chemistry; mostly orally.	17	12	1	30	—	—	Chemistry in Martin's Natural Philosophy.							
History	59	4	—	16	13	2	35	—	—	Ince's Outlines of English History.	17	12	2	35	—	—	Ince's Outlines to end of Charles I.	9	9½	3	35	—	—	First four Kings after the Conquest (Ince).
Geography	59	4	—	16	13	2	35	—	—	Stewart's Modern Geography generally; particularly Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and France.	17	12	2	35	—	—	Stewart's Geography, Great Britain particularly; and a few lessons on the geography of North America generally.	9	9½	3	35	—	—	Definitions and England in Stewart's Geography (partially.)
English Grammar.	59	4	—	16	13	5	35	—	—	Lennie's Syntax; Morell's Analysis, and paraphrasing from exercises in "Harris's questions on English Grammar."	17	12	5	35	—	—	Lennie's. Harris's questions on English Grammar. Analysis of easy sentences.	9	9½	5	20	—	—	Lennie's Orthography and Etymology, with parsing, and other exercises in parsing, &c.
English Literature.	16	1	—	16	13	1	30	—	—	Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."														
English Composition.	35	2	—	16	13	1	30	2	—	One essay weekly on a given subject, and a letter under peculiar circumstances described.	17	12	1	30	—	—	One letter weekly on a circumstance described, and 1 exercise weekly from "Cornwell's Composer."							
Reading	59	4	—	16	13	5	20	—	—	Ordinary text books of the class.	17	12	10	20	—	—	Ordinary text books of the class.	9	9½	10	30	—	—	Ordinary books of the class.
Writing	59	4	—	16	13	5	30	—	2½	Swan's Mercantile Forms. Harris's Commercial Sentences, Dictation.	17	12	5	30	—	2½	Harris's Commercial Sentences.	9	9½	5	30	—	2½	Heywood's small and text hand, and Philip's ditto.
Drawing	3	1	—	3	—	2	40	—	1⅓	Chambers' 1st Book of Mechanical Drawing.														

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LEYLAND FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Leyland, although it gives its name to one of the hundreds of Lancashire, is only an inconsiderable village about six miles south of Preston. Its grammar school arose out of a charity founded in 1520, and the payment of 3*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* which it now receives from the Duchy of Lancaster Office is no doubt in lieu of the endowment which this charity enjoyed. Besides this 3*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* (reduced by office fees to 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*), 15*l.* is paid by the Leyland workhouse, as interest for 300*l.* of school money lent to it, and 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* is received as the yearly dividend on a sum in the public stocks. All these sums are paid over directly to the master, and applied by him to his own purposes. The trustees have, I was told, held no formal meeting for the last four or five years, and it is not their habit to interfere with the educational arrangements of the school. Repairs to the building have usually been defrayed from the church rates. There is but one schoolroom, 40¼ feet long by 14⅔ wide by 8 high; it is ill ventilated, and much too small for the 50 children who are often in attendance. It stands on the very edge of the churchyard, and has no playground of any kind attached.*

The school has for a long time been virtually elementary, though a boy or two may generally be found learning Latin. The scholars seem to be socially of a higher class than is commonly found in such a school; of 35 present ten were stated to be children of people of independent means, professional men and land stewards, nine of tradesmen, eight of farmers, eight of working men. Farms are very small here, so that there is little distinction between the farmer and the labourer. Girls are taught in the forenoon along with boys; in the afternoon they go to one end of the room, behind a curtain, and learn sewing from the master's wife. The master, who was for some time at a Government training college, has no assistant. He prefers this, he tells me, to a Privy Council school, because the pupils are fewer; because he is under trustees and not under the immediate authority of one clergyman; because the social rank of an endowed school is higher; and because there are no pupil teachers to look after on week-days, no Sunday school on Sundays. Like almost all teachers from Government schools, he expressed a wish for regular inspection.

On the day of my visit 35 boys and 12 girls were present. Reading and spelling were not very good; five boys were fair in arithmetic; the head girls could not do, most of them could not even take down, an easy sum in the addition of money. Geography and English grammar were poor, the children showing

* In 1861 a master of the school died intestate, leaving about 180*l.* in money, for which no claimant can be found. The Leyland people wish the Crown could be induced to waive its rights, and let this sum go to improve the schoolroom and procure a playground.

very little intelligence. One boy was learning Latin grammar; he declined *dominus* with several mistakes. There are some Roman Catholics in the school; they do not go to church on Friday mornings with the rest, and are employed in writing while the rest are reading the Bible.

Leyland is a remarkable instance of the evils which flow from a want of concert between the different educational authorities of the country, and the want of power in any of them to introduce even slight and obviously beneficial changes. Besides this grammar school, which, as has been said, is virtually elementary, and not successful as such, there is an infant school in the township under Government inspection, and a foundation school about half a mile off with an income of some 235*l.* a year, giving an elementary education to about 90 boys and 30 girls. Obviously this school and the present grammar school ought to be fused, part of the aggregate revenue* devoted to the support of a grammar or commercial school,† whose master ought to have a house fit for boarders, and the rest of the revenue given to the support of an efficient Government school, with a department for infants. But as all these schools are at present managed by independent bodies this cannot be done.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 164. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—An annuity of 3*l.* 18*s.* granted by Queen Elizabeth for foundation of school. Rev. Thomas Armetriding, in 1718, left 200*l.* for master and 50*l.* for usher. 50*l.* more left by his widow for usher in 1728. Other donations of 230*l.* given. Deeds with one of trustees, accessible to the public.

School Property.—Only 133*l.* of Armetriding's bequest accounted for. The money lent out at interest, as directed; and some lost. Present income 27*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum, namely, from Duchy of Lancaster, 3*l.* 18*s.*; consols, dividends, 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; ‡ mortgage (300*l.*), 15*l.* All applied to school, besides school and house.

Site and buildings unsuitable. School repaired out of church rates.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of master of Free Grammar School, and for usher to teach English scholars gratis. (Armetriding's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and English. (Armetriding's Will.)

Government and Master.—The trustees, self-electing, appoint master, and dismiss him without assigning cause.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders; has none. Receives whole income from endowment, from fees about 50*l.*, besides house. No other master.

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* There are other charities of some value at Leyland which might with advantage be applied to educational purposes.

† I was informed that there is in and near Leyland a considerable population of persons belonging to the so-called middle class, who might be expected to use such a school.

‡ The above 300*l.* are about to be invested in the 3 per cent. consols, so that from this time (1867) the endowment will be nearly 6*l.* less than formerly.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—48, sons of farmers, innkeepers, tradesmen, workers in cotton mills, &c., chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles; pay 1*l.* 10*s.* for general instruction if under eight years old, 2*l.* 2*s.* if over eight. Drawing extra. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by reading chiefly. Promotions by examination, and separate for each subject. Only English subjects taught at present. Latin and drawing taught when required. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism to all. Scholars attend church on Friday. School opened and closed with prayers from the Liturgy.

Examinations by the master.

Punishments: corporal, exercises, and detention.

No playground. A library open to all.

School time 46 weeks per annum. Study 27 hours per week. No school on Saturday.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Joiner and wheelwright.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Miller.
		„ „ - 2	Butcher.
„ „ - 2	None.	„ „ - 3	Innkeeper.
„ „ - 3	Ex-Army Serjeant.	„ „ - 4	Gentleman.
		„ „ - 5	Farmer.
„ „ - 4	Joiner.	„ „ - 6	Miller.
„ „ - 5	Railway Station Superintendent.	„ „ - 7	Serving man.
		„ „ - 8	Factory operative.
„ „ - 6	Innkeeper.		
„ „ - 7	Manager at bleach works.	„ „ - 9	Farmer.
		„ „ - 10	Do.
„ „ - 8	Railway (foreman).		
„ „ - 9	Farmer.		
„ „ - 10	None.		

All residing within one mile of the school, except one from a distance of four miles.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Robert Townley Parker, Esq., Cuerden Hall near Preston.
Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq., Shawe Hill near Chorley.
John Eccles, Esq., Wellfield, Leyland.
W. R. Pollard, Esq., Leamington,
The Rev. Thos. Rigbye Baldwin, Vicar of Leyland.
Thomas Townley Barker, Esq., Charnock Richard near Chorley.
George Hargreaves, Esq., Wellington House, Leyland.
William Bretherton, Esq., Rimshaw Hall near Chorley.

Master:

John Westley.

LEYLAND.—HOGHTON SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 190, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 30 June 1709, Sir Charles Hoghton granted certain sums of money charged upon his estates for building a school capable of containing 50 scholars; and 600*l.* to be invested in land or otherwise for the endowment of a master or masters.

School Property.—Not known whether or not the sums were raised or invested. But for more than a century 26*l.* per annum was paid to school; and about 40 years since raised to 50*l.*

Objects of Trust.—For a public Free School, for all youth and children of inhabitants within the Manor of Hoghton (and for neighbouring towns on payment) to teach them to read and understand the English, Latin, and Greek Tongues; to instruct them in the knowledge of God, and the principles of the Christian religion professed in the Church of England; to teach them to write, and fit them for academic learning.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek; the doctrines of Church of England, and writing.

Government.—Trustees to elect and displace master or masters, and make orders for government.

Present State of School.

"Hoghton old school . . . . is neither a Grammar School, nor one endowed. . . . The building is private property in the hands of Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart. In consequence of a want of sufficient salary for the master, it has been closed for nearly six months. Though private property, it is a public benefit to the neighbourhood, all denominations being admitted to receive the instruction usually provided for the working classes. . . . . ." (Letter from Incumbent of Withnell, 20 June 1865.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LOWICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Lowick is a township in the parish of Ulverston, not far from the southern end of Coniston Water. From a very early time it had been the practice for the curate to teach the grammar school at the chapel, and in A.D. 1757 an agreement was entered into respecting a sum of money bequeathed for the curate's benefit, whereby the patron of the living bound himself to take a penal bond in 200*l.* from every person appointed curate to teach as theretofore, or to pay 6*l.* a year to a schoolmaster to teach in his place. At the same time it was settled that the fees should be 1*s.* a quarter in the English school, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for other (I suppose Latin) scholars. This taking of security seems to have afterwards fallen into disuse, but the school continued to be taught, usually, it would seem, by the curate. Latterly, however, the curate had not taught, and his liability seems to have been forgotten, when in 1850 the deed of 1757 was re-discovered. Since then he has paid 6*l.* a year to the schoolmaster, and at present, as I understood, he occasionally instructs in Latin any boys whose parents desire it. About 1857 a building grant was obtained from the Committee of Council, a subscription set on foot, and some of the parish land sold; and when 600*l.* had been raised by this means, a new schoolhouse was erected, and the school placed under Government inspection. At present it contains about 150 children, rather more than one-third of whom are girls. The situation and the class-rooms are good, and the instruction given, which is almost entirely of an elementary character, appears to be sound of its kind. The master is certainly an intelligent and active man, well spoken of in the neighbourhood, and a good disciplinarian. The children who attend are those of the small tenant farmers, yeomen, and labourers, and the great majority of them go to work at an early age.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 227, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By articles of agreement, A.D. 1757, between Wm. Blencowe, lord of the manor, and the perpetual curate and 12 others, trustes and sidesmen of the chapel, reciting *inter alia*, that beyond the memory of man the curate had taught an English and Grammar School at the chapel, and of late at the school-house; it was agreed that 400*l.* belonging to the chapel should be paid to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, to be invested in land; and that Wm. Blencowe and his heirs should appoint curate, who should execute a bond for 200*l.*, to instruct children of landowners and inhabitants in English, Latin, and writing at certain rates of quarterage.

The bond since discontinued.

Present State of School.

The building being unfitted for school purposes is now only used for a Sunday School. A new school erected, for which see Assistant Commissioner's Report.

LOWTON ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Lowton is a township between Warrington and Wigan, not far east from the Golborne station of the London and North-western Railway. It would appear to have possessed a school of some kind prior to A.D. 1751, in which year a newly erected school-house and a piece of land were conveyed to certain trustees by the lord of the manor and divers freeholders of the same, for the use of such person as should be appointed schoolmaster, he undertaking to teach gratis, Latin, English, writing, and accounts to six poor children of Lowton. The total value of the land is now 15*l.* 10*s.*; it is managed and the rents received by the schoolmaster, who has also a house worth 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum. The last conveyance to new trustees bears date 1824, and of these trustees it would seem that one only is living. The rector of the parish (a new parish carved out of the parish of Winwick) is supposed to be a trustee, but, so far as I could discover, this is an error, for among the school deeds which were shown me there is none later than that of 1824, and in that one there is nothing to make the incumbent of Lowton an *ex officio* trustee. The present master was appointed by the last incumbent at Lowton, who was likewise not a trustee under the deed of 1824.

The cubic contents of the schoolroom are, speaking roughly, about 5,500 feet, and inasmuch as the ventilation is bad, and there are often 50 children in attendance, the air is exceedingly foul. The floor is flagged, the walls whitewashed, the general aspect of the place squalid and dismal.

On the day of my visit 42 children were present, 24 boys and 18 girls, the number on the books being 55. About one quarter are children of small farmers, one half of agricultural labourers, one quarter of operatives. 7*d.* a week is paid for reading, writing, and arithmetic, 5*d.* for reading and writing, 3*d.* for reading only. The six foundationers are taught gratis. Only seven are now paying the fee which entitles them to be taught arithmetic; only nine others that for writing; the rest get reading only. No Latin has been taught within man's memory; neither grammar nor geography is now taught; the school is purely elementary, and distinctly below the average of elementary Government schools. Those few who learn arithmetic could not do the very easy questions I gave them, and several answered nothing in the multiplication table. The reading of the girls was passable; that of the boys indifferent; neither wrote well; but the girls, who are taught a sharp hand, were worse than the boys. Spelling was poor. Many children, according to the master's account, leave when they have learnt nothing but reading, and the parents are so unwilling to buy books that it is useless to attempt geography or history. The nearest Government school is two miles off.

The state of this foundation is at present most unsatisfactory.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 222, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 17 December 1751, Peter Legh and others (lord of the manor and charterers and freeholders) conveyed school house and about two acres of land, in trust for a master. Deeds in custody of rector, accessible to public.

School Property.—About three acres of land (at eight yards to the perch) besides schoolroom and house.

Annual income from land 15*l.* 10*s.* gross, about 12*l.* 10*s.* net, all applied to school.

Objects of Trust.—To teach and instruct gratis in Latin, English, writing, and accounts any number of poor necessitous children of the township not exceeding six, at discretion of trustees.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, English, writing, and accounts.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, approved by freeholders, appoint master, and may dismiss him if not studious and diligent; if he try to get a settlement in the township for himself or his servants, or to get a licence for school, or be guilty of any act displeasing to trustees.

Master to be examined as to his learning by curate of Lowton or other competent judge (deed); manages property. Present master is clerk and registrar of parish.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Has house and receives whole income of endowment, 15*l.* 10*s.*, paying for repairs and taxes.

Day Scholars.—34, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from the immediate neighbourhood, children of farmers and labourers. Six on foundation receive gratuitous education.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Only elementary subjects taught. School never examined.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Thos. Forster, M.A., Rector of Lowton.
Rev. Peter Legh, M.A., Newton.

Head Master:

Richard Peak.

MANCHESTER FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

[For recommendations of the Commissioners concerning this school, see vol. i., pp. 517–525. The information supplied by the trustees and head master is reprinted in full in vol. iii., pp. 301–326. For evidence of the head master see vol. v., pp. 213–222.]

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THE Manchester school is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest foundation in Lancashire. Like so many others, it seems to have originated in a chantry, endowed (for the benefit of a priest, who was also to keep a free school) by one Richard Bessike of Bexwyke, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and afterwards absorbed into the free grammar school which Joan and Hugh Bexwyke established under the directions and at the cost of their relative, Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter. The latter of the two foundation deeds (bearing date A.D. 1525) was made after the bishop's death; it contains a number of rules for the management of the school, which were probably suggested by him, and are curiously illustrative of the state of manners and education at the time. By these rules the foundation continued to be governed until quite recent times. At the end of last century, when De Quincey, who has so vividly described his life there, was one of its scholars, it was a classical boarding school of great repute, but, so far as appears, of no particular service to the townspeople. Subsequently dissensions and difficulties arose. Chancery proceedings were more than once instituted, of course to the great detriment of the school funds; and schemes were obtained, first, in 1833, and again in 1849. The latter of these, which threw the trusteeship, hitherto exercised by county magnates, into the hands of Manchester people, forbade the masters to receive any boarders whatsoever, specified the salaries to be paid to the masters, and made an immense number of other provisions on matters of detail which might as well have been left unnoticed. The old rules of A.D. 1525 are not considered to have been wholly abrogated by this scheme, although many of them are no longer observed. The head master, for instance, is no longer required to be an unmarried man; the scholars do not attend church on Wednesdays and Fridays, they do not speak Latin at all hours, nor do they repeat litanies for the souls of Hugh Oldham, his father and his mother.

For the last two or three years, the school has again been in Chancery; and a few weeks ago a decision pronounced by Vice-Chancellor Wood in 1865 was confirmed by the Lords Justices of Appeal. By this decision the main question of the admission of paying scholors has been settled; and it may be expected that the details of the new scheme which this change involves will, before long, be definitely settled and made known.

II. The present constitution of the charity is somewhat complicated. The management of the revenues and of the concerns of the school generally, so far as the same is not specially vested in

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

other persons, belongs to twelve feoffees, who must be "occupiers "of, and resorting to, and personally carrying on professions, "businesses, or pursuits in manufactories, warehouses, or other "establishments in the parish of Manchester." They are a self-renewing body, and have a general power of making ordinances and regulations, subject to the original statutes and the Chancery scheme of A.D. 1849. The Dean of Manchester, as representing the Warden of the ancient College of Manchester, is visitor. The scheme of 1849 empowers him, in conjunction with the high master (the feoffees being umpires in case of disagreement) to choose assistant masters, appoint exhibitioners, engage persons to lecture in such particular arts and sciences as may from time to time be thought suitable, and exercise a supervision over the educational arrangements of the school as a whole. Finally, the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has the right of appointing the high master and the ostiarius or usher (who alone of the masters are a part of the original foundation), but does not otherwise interfere in the affairs of the school. So far as I could ascertain, this system has of late years worked sufficiently smoothly. The feoffees, who are persons of influence in the city, appear to enjoy its confidence, and although the cares of business do not permit them to give much continuous attention to the school affairs, they seem to take a lively interest in its welfare. It is an anomaly that the two highest masters should be appointed by a non-resident person, who has no further concern in the school, but it is one of those anomalies which produce as much good as harm. More than once it appears to have been the means of procuring better men for the masterships than would have been likely to offer themselves under any other circumstances.

III. The singular point in the financial history of the school is that, after having seen its revenues increase to many fold their original quantity, it has, for the last thirty years, seen them steadily decrease. The present amount of income will be seen from the balance sheet furnished by the feoffees. It is derived from four principal sources:

1. Chief rents, not susceptible of increase.
2. Dividends on 12,000*l.* in the three per cents.
3. Rents of houses in Manchester. Most of this property lies in an unimproving neighbourhood, and the houses themselves are old, so that there is no reason to expect any considerable rise in their value; there may even, I was told, be a deterioration.
4. Profits of the malt mills. Certain water corn-mills, situate on the stream called the Irk, were given to the school at its foundation, and at these, by a custom which has more than once received the sanction of the courts of law, the inhabitants of Manchester were bound to grind their corn. In A.D. 1758 an Act of Parliament abolished this monopoly (which had been found inconvenient and oppressive) except as regards malt, which must still be ground at the school mills. As other mills, however, have been established beyond the limits of the borough, the profits of the monopoly have greatly declined. In 1835 the gross receipts

were 3,778*l.*, in 1862, 889*l.*; in this latter year the profit is returned as being about 500*l.*, in 1865 it was only 372*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The total income of the charity in 1865 was 2,993*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* Of this a considerable part is absorbed by the expenses of management, so that not more than 2,482*l.* was spent on school purposes, 1,937*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* of which went to pay the salaries of the masters. Only the head and the second master receive salaries exceeding 200*l.*; the remaining seven masters have stipends varying from 180*l.* to 120*l.** It is of course very difficult to procure highly qualified and energetic men for salaries such as these, especially as the cost of living is high in Manchester. Thus the feoffees find it all that they can do to maintain their staff of teachers in efficiency, and they are necessarily unable to spend money upon any of those other objects which the Chancery scheme directed them to carry out—the payment of a German teacher and of lecturers in various branches of art and science, the establishment of exhibitions, the purchase of lexicons for the boys, the bestowal of special rewards upon deserving pupils.

IV. The schoolrooms occupy two distinct buildings, some fifty or sixty yards apart. Those in the main pile are quite large enough for the number of boys at present in them, and are, for the most part, well furnished and well ventilated. As the building, however, covers but little ground, and is raised to a considerable height, most of the rooms are upstairs, and have to be approached, some by one long flight of stone steps, some by two. Thus a good deal of fatigue is caused to the masters and boys, as well as a good deal of noise. The head master must also find a greater difficulty in supervising the school generally than he would find if the classes were all of them accommodated, as is the case in most schools, upon the ground floor and the first floor only. It is still less desirable that he should have to pass, as he now has, along a street to visit the class-rooms in the other building. These rooms are approached from a small sunken court; they are not very commodious, and one of them, lying low, is inconveniently dark. Neither building has any pretensions to elegance. More serious than any defects of the rooms are the defects of the site. The school stands in a mean street, fronting to and bounded on either side by mean houses, some of them shops, others taverns; one, if I remember right, the warehouse of a second-rate undertaker. Drunken men may occasionally be seen staggering past the door. There is no playground, unless a court of some dozen yards each way can be called one, so that the boys must at play hours be turned right out into the street. There is no gymnasium nor other place for play in wet weather, and no land now belonging to the school on which one could be constructed, nor any funds available for fitting it up. These are great drawbacks to the success of the school, but against them must be set its admirably central position. It is close to the Victoria

* I do not include among these the drawing master, who attends from the government school of art, and who is returned as receiving 20*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

terminus, where the railways from Wigan, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Oldham, and Ashton converge; it is only half a mile from the London Road station, where the trains from Stockport and the whole populous district to the south and south west of Manchester enter the city; it is not five minutes walk from the Exchange, from which omnibuses run to the most distant suburbs. This accessibility is an advantage too great to be lost; it would seem better, therefore, not to think of moving the school, but to make such efforts as can be made to improve the neighbourhood, to buy a site for a gymnasium, and if possible to procure so much land as might furnish a tolerable playground. Between the school and the great thoroughfare which runs from the Exchange to the Victoria station lie the buildings of Cheetham's Hospital, a richly endowed charity school, in which about one hundred boys receive board, clothing, and education.* Attached to the school is a large playground, apparently of no great service to the blue-coat boys, who, so far as my observation goes, sometimes wander about in it, but never play. Looking out from the windows of the grammar school over this playground, which lies immediately beneath them, it was impossible not to wish that some arrangement could be made by which the use of the ground might be given to the grammar school boys, Cheetham's Hospital receiving compensation in some other way.

I may remark that although the school buildings are quite large enough for the present number of scholars (about 250), they could not conveniently accommodate very many more. If the establishment is to be enlarged, as I can hardly doubt that it will be when the new scheme comes into operation, it would be desirable that additions should be made, not merely sufficient for the 100 or 150 new scholars who may enter at first, but upon a comprehensive plan, which will keep in view the possibility that there may some day be here, as in the great schools of Liverpool, 800 or 900 scholars.

V. Respecting the educational arrangements of the school, I need say the less that they have been already described to you in evidence, and that they are at present in a state of transition. When I visited Manchester the present high master had held office for some six years only, and was proceeding gradually in the re-organization of the school, contemplating, as I understood, more extensive changes when the scheme, which has for two years been before the Court of Chancery, should have been finally settled. At present the school, though nominally divided (in conformity with the Chancery scheme of 1849) into an upper and lower department, is virtually one from top to bottom. Boys are admitted half-yearly by an examination in dictation, English grammar, and arithmetic, which has practically become competitive, the number of applicants greatly exceeding the vacancies. Promotion is made upon the results of periodical examinations in

* There is also a valuable library in the Cheetham's Hospital buildings, which it would, of course, be desirable to retain in its present site, even if the school were to move elsewhere.

the school work generally, classics holding the chief place, so that a boy rises more rapidly by his proficiency in that that in any other subject. The regular course of study, Latin and Greek, French and mathematics, being compulsory on all boys, is the same throughout. There is, therefore, no system of bifurcation, but when a boy enters the higher classes he is usually permitted to concentrate his attention either upon classics or upon mathematics, according to the capacity which he shows for either study. The tendency of the school is on the whole to lay more stress on languages than on mathematics, and in the lower forms less relative attention is given to what are called the commercial subjects than they would receive in the private schools of the city. It is organized, as will be understood from what has been said already, by forms and not by departments, each master, save the French master, taking his form in all the subjects they work at. The only exception to this is in the case of mathematics, for which the four lowest forms are redistributed, while the best boys of the three upper are taken apart from the other members of their forms by the mathematical master. The direct teaching of the head master is confined to the sixth form, but he is in the habit of visiting the other classes, and from time to time examining them. As I have said, it belongs to him, in conjunction with the Dean of Manchester, to appoint and dismiss all the masters except the second, who is a part of the original foundation.

The school is examined annually, in June, by three paid examiners from the universities, and by them the chief prizes are adjudged. There are at present no school exhibitions. Looking at the matter in a pecuniary point of view, their place is amply supplied by close scholarships at St. John's, Cambridge, and Brasenose, Oxford. But the close scholarship system works ill in many respects both for a college and for a school, and these scholarships are prizes far less considerable than exhibitions of equal value and unshackled as respects the college or university to which their holder must proceed.

VI. I examined the school by papers and *vivâ voce*, and put myself in communication with the university examiners, who were then (my visit fell about the middle of June) conducting the stated examination. As they were chiefly concerned with the upper forms of the school, and as the work of these forms is also tested by the performances of their boys at the universities, I devoted my attention mainly to the lower and middle parts of the school. The general result was highly creditable, more particularly in classics, which I found excellently taught in some forms, and very fairly well in the remainder. Mathematics were not quite so good, although there were two forms at least in which the average was high, and some boys who showed great promise. All, or nearly all, the forms below the fifth were questioned in history, geography, and English grammar; their answers showed a respectable, and in the case of one form, a very considerable knowledge. As respects the arithmetic, there was a good deal of difference between the work of the various classes.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In one or two it was very good, in one or two others, which I need not particularize, it was below the mark. Comparing the work done with that of the best private schools in Manchester which I examined, one would say that the classics of the grammar school, and to a less extent its mathematics, are stronger than those of the private schools; its teaching of what are called the commercial subjects somewhat weaker. Taken as a whole, and compared as well with other grammar schools similarly placed as with the average level of the private schools, the educational state of the school may be pronounced worthy of its fame and its importance. Some of the teaching—that of the sixth form in particular, from which many pupils have passed to distinguish themselves at the universities—was remarkably good; and in every part of the establishment I remarked a spirit of activity, and an effort after thoroughness. Few schools have done so well at the same time in the local examinations and in gaining scholarships at the universities. At the same time it is proper to say that there was a good deal of inequality among the classes, and that in some of the lower forms there were faults both in the teaching and the discipline, which led me to believe that the difficulty (mentioned already), of getting good masters at low salaries, had told for evil upon the school. It may very possibly be desirable to increase the proportion of teachers to boys; it is certainly necessary to increase the stipends of the teachers who are now at work, and to do this by giving them some interest in the success of the school. Other educational changes, such as the introduction of natural science, and the bestowal of somewhat more attention upon the commercial subjects, I nsed scarcely advert to, since the authorities of the school already feel their necessity, and have been led by this feeling to apply for a scheme which may place larger funds at their disposal.

VII. Having already, in my general report upon the state of education in Manchester, described the position which the grammar school holds in the town, I may dismiss this branch of the subject in a few words. Being a free school, the grammar school is used by all classes of the community. The really poor, however,—those persons who can ill afford to pay 4*l.* per annum for their children's schooling, are very scantily represented; their children may be no more, perhaps less, than six or eight per cent. of the whole. Of the remainder, I should conjecture that about one-third are the sons of small shopkeepers, clerks, and warehousemen, one-third of the better shopkeepers and merchants of moderate fortune, one-third of professional men. Owing to its classical character, the grammar school is, *par excellence*, the school which clergymen, lawyers, and doctors affect for their children; while the bulk of the commercial class use the private schools, and the richest merchants and manufacturers send their sons to the great boarding schools of the south of England, Harrow and Rugby, Marlborough, Haileybury and Clifton. Classical, however, as the grammar school is, the bulk of its boys are intended for business, and the great majority of them leave at or before 16 years of age. It is,

therefore, of the greatest importance to secure the thoroughness of the commercial education, and to have provision made for the teaching of subjects like natural science, a knowledge of which may be turned to practical account in after life.

VIII. It remains to make a few remarks upon the prospects of the school for the future, and on the controversy which has, during the last five years, been carried on respecting the imposition of fees. When I was in Manchester this controversy having caused no small excitement during the years 1863 and 1864, had begun to subside, and I did not hear much about it, except from those persons whose opinions I made it my business to ascertain. The matter has been fully discussed before Vice-Chancellor Wood, and again before the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery; so that very little need be said about it here. The main point of the scheme proposed by the feoffees is the admission alongside of the foundationers, who are to continue to receive a gratuitous education, of a certain number of non-foundationers, who shall pay an annual fee not exceeding 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum. The foundationers are to be selected by examination; their number is for the present to be 250, but it is to be made liable to be increased or diminished according to the state of the endowment revenues.

In support of the proposed imposition of fees four arguments are brought forward:

1. That the salaries of the masters are now too low, and that if the school funds continue to decline it will be necessary either to lower them still further or to diminish the number of scholars.

2. That, whatever the number of scholars, there are certain things which ought to be taught, and cannot now be taught for lack of funds; viz., natural science, German, and gymnastics.

3. That a playground is urgently needed, not to speak of less necessary but yet desirable improvements which might be made in the present site and buildings.

4. That the teachers ought to have, and while the school is free cannot have, a direct interest in increasing its numbers and efficiency.

The arguments relied on by its opponents are these—

1. That the founders of the school expressly forbade the taking of any school hire, and that their prohibition has been repeatedly confirmed by the Court of Chancery.

2. That the introduction of two classes of boys into the same school would cause social jealousies.

3. That it is desirable that the highest education, and in particular the means of entering the universities, should continue to be within the reach of the poor.

4. That, as respects the argument from the insufficiency of funds, the school is at present successful; and that the community is more benefited by a school open even to a limited number of the poor than by one where a greater number of scholars are received at the risk of excluding or discouraging the poor.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Upon these arguments it may be remarked—

(*a.*) That although the founders forbade fees they do not appear to have intended the school for the poor alone, but for boys of all classes. The statutes, for instance, forbid a scholar to wear a "dagger, hanger, or other weapon invasive," and sometimes speak of "poor scholars" in a manner which implies that not all were to be poor. The intention of Bishop Oldham, as appears from his own words, was to benefit Lancashire by supplying that want of education which he had been accustomed to deplore; and the question how his intentions may best be fulfilled is simply a question as to how the school may become most generally useful to the city and county.

(*b.*) That the income of the school is not at present sufficient either to pay the requisite masters or to provide the requisite buildings and other external appliances. As has been said, there are certain subjects and certain classes not now handled with adequate vigour, and in which an improvement cannot well be expected until higher salaries can be held out as an attraction to more highly qualified teachers. Natural science, moreover, a subject which, in Manchester, might be made to have a practical over and above its educational value, is now, for want of funds, excluded from the curriculum.

(*c.*) That it is not really a question of turning the poor out of the school, inasmuch as the poor are not now, to any considerable extent, in it. If there are 20 boys in the school, out of 250, whose parents could not pay 6*l.* per annum for their schooling, there can scarcely be more. Most of them belong to the class which in private day schools pays from 10*l.* to 16*l.* per annum. The poor of Manchester, or rather the people who don't wear black coats—the artisans and mechanics, who are often far better off than the clerks—do not think of using the grammar school, because if they desire any education for their children, they desire only reading, writing, and arithmetic. The average age at which boys are now admitted to the grammar school is between 11 and 12, which is just the age when boys of the manual labour class are sent to the factory or the workshop. The really important thing is, therefore, not to keep the school open for any casual 250 out of the many thousand sons of the poor in Manchester, but to make its endowment a means of helping those poor children who will use and profit by a superior education, and fitting them, so far as knowledge goes, to rise in the commonwealth and become useful members of it.

(*d.*) That the feeling of Manchester has pronounced itself in favour of the imposition of fees. At first public opinion was against the feoffees; a town council committee, for example, reported adversely to their proposal. Latterly, however, and more especially in consequence of that modification of the original plan which provides that a number of free places shall always be retained proportioned to the value of the endowment, the tide urned; a town's meeting pronounced in favour of the scheme as amended; and I found, after inquiring the opinions of

a good many Manchester men, that the great majority approved of the change. They believed, and with good reason, that there is no difficulty in having free and paying scholars in the same school—no difficulty, that is to say, which may not easily be overcome by a judicious and energetic head master who sets the example of disregarding social differences, and valuing intellectual and moral excellence alone. I cannot doubt, therefore, that the recent decision of the Lords Justices, confirming Vice-Chancellor Wood's decree for the admission of paying scholars, will be received with satisfaction in the town, and will open up to the school a career of wider usefulness and increased reputation.

IX. There were several questions raised in the proposed scheme, and adverted to by the Lords Justices in giving judgment, on which it may be proper to touch briefly.

(1.) Amount of fees.—The feoffees proposed to make 12*l.* 12*s.* a maximum; the Lords Justices have suggested 16*l.* 16*s.* Without inquiring which sum would be more suitable, I may remark that the example of many foundations in all parts of the country proves that it is undesirable to have such a point as this settled by a court on a permanent footing. It is a matter of administrative detail, which can only be determined by experience, and the best plan would be to permit the feoffees to fix it, from time to time, at what seemed a proper level, subject to the approval of an authority conversant with educational questions, and able to do business in a less formal and less costly way than the Court of Chancery does it.

(2.) Method of applying the school funds.—Here the same questions arise. It is usual for Chancery schemes to prescribe the exact objects on which money shall be spent, and the exact quantities to be spent on each object, although neither the Court nor any one else can tell beforehand what objects may turn out to be the most important, and what expenditure each is worth. In this case the income will in future be derived from two sources —the endowment and the fees; and it is desirable either to give those who manage the school a tolerably wide discretion to dispose of the whole income as they judge best, or if not, then at least to allow them full freedom in the distribution of that part which comes from the fees. It is important that there should be a power of varying the salaries of masters; and it is especially desirable that these salaries should in some measure depend upon the number of boys in the school, since in this way every master has a direct interest in the school's success, and feels that the harder he and his colleagues work the better it is for himself and for them. As to the founding of exhibitions and the application of a fixed part of the revenue to them, this also is a matter regarding which no precise arrangement can be made until it is seen how the school works under its new scheme; and it is one which any changes that may be made in the universities may at any time make it necessary to reconsider. If the present system of close scholarships (*i.e.*, scholarships attached to a certain school) in colleges at Oxford and Cambridge should be, as it probably may be,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

modified, the question of exhibitions will assume a new aspect. Yet it is most undesirable either that the feoffees should have to recur to the Court of Chancery whenever they want a change, or that they should be deterred by the tedious and expensive character of such recurrence, from introducing the changes that may be needed.

(3.) Method of admitting boys to the benefits of the foundation.—The scheme of the feoffees proposed that boys should be admitted by a competitive examination. The Court of Chancery, thinking that dull boys, or those whose early education has been neglected, have as much claim to the benefits of the school as boys of talent, questions the propriety of an examination, and desires to place the appointment of foundationers in the hands of the feoffees. The Court has not, however, suggested by what principle the feoffees should be guided in their selection; nor is it altogether easy to see any alternative between choice on the ground of intellectual merit, and the exercise of a random patronage which might easily incur the suspicion of corruption. The feoffees are merchants and manufacturers in Manchester, busy men, who have not the leisure nor the opportunities for seeking out deserving objects among the poor of the city, and who know by experience how little the recommendation of friends can be trusted. The abuse of charity patronage is proverbial; and a school whose endowment served no better purpose than to give free education to any chance 250 boys whose parents were not ashamed to beg a nomination from a feoffee might as well be spared to the town. Whether or not economists are right in holding all free schools mischievous, as interfering with the laws of demand and supply, we may, at any rate, believe that a foundation renders greater services when it stimulates the education of a large number of persons than when it gives a gratuitous education to a few.

Another objection made to the competitive system is that it puts the poor at a disadvantage, inasmuch as they cannot afford to have their children prepared to compete on equal terms with those of the rich. This danger is not imaginary; it might, however, be met by reserving a discretion to the feoffees to intimate to persons of substance that the benefits of the foundation were not meant for them, and by taking steps to create a feeling in the town which would make a rich man ashamed to save himself 12*l.* a year by keeping a poor man's son out of the school.

Some people have suggested that a certain number of these free places might be attached as prizes to the Privy Council schools of Manchester; and it would, at any rate, be proper, if self-supporting public schools are founded—as it is to be hoped they will be founded for the sake of the poorer section of the commercial class—to throw open a certain number of places on the grammar school foundation to the boys who shall have most distinguished themselves there.

The most pressing need of the school at this moment (besides

a playground) is the strengthening of the teaching staff in its lower departments. No master in a school of such importance ought to have less than 200*l.*; most of them ought to have more than 350*l.* a year. It is to be hoped, with a view to the attainment of this, as well as for the sake of the general prosperity of the school, that the arrangements of the new scheme will be made on a sufficiently wide basis. It would be a misfortune to introduce provisions restricting the number of pay scholars to 100 or 200, or indeed to do anything which should impose a limit on the extension of the school. In a place like Manchester, no limit can be fixed; good management might double or treble the present number of scholars. In the town itself there are now 500,000 people, and within the distance of an hour's railway journey there are not less than 800,000 more. However strenuous the pressure towards a purely commercial education, there are already many in this vast population who desire a superior classical and scientific training for their sons, and in course of time one cannot doubt that there will be many more.

The mention of the populous neighbourhood leads me to speak, in conclusion, of a matter not touched upon in the Chancery proceedings, but of considerable importance to the welfare of the school. The scheme of 1849 absolutely forbade any of the masters to receive boarders. That prohibition might, so far as I could judge, be with safety removed, although it would not be wise to remove it in the face of any opposition from the townspeople. It is so evidently the main business of the school to be a day school, and it is so little likely that very wealthy parents will send their sons to board in Manchester, that there seems no danger lest a master who received boarders should try to keep them apart from the day scholars, or take more trouble in teaching them. If, however, the feeling of the town is still against such a change, it might at least be desirable to consider the propriety of erecting hostels where lads from a distance might be received to board at a moderate charge, and placed under proper supervision, instead of being forced to look out for lodgings, or for some family in the town who could take them in. The number of boys who board in Manchester to attend the school is already considerable; the new scheme will increase it; such hostels might be expected to increase it still further. Considering the revenues and the reputation of the Manchester Grammar School, its position in the centre of the manufacturing district, and the want in most parts of that district of a provision for superior education, any measure which should extend its benefits to the neighbouring towns, and make places in its foundation prizes accessible as well to them as to Manchester residents, cannot but deserve serious consideration.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvi. 103. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who built a school adjoining the college of Manchester, and settled it, together with other property, including a lease of the corn mills of Manchester, for support of the school. This endowment, together with other property given by Hugh and Joan Bexwyke, conveyed to 12 trustees for school by Deed, 1st April 1525. Sales and exchanges of estates effected by authority of Act 32 Geo. 2. c. 61., and various parts of property sold for building purposes, subject to perpetual rents. Exhibitions to Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Duchess of Somerset in 1686. Deeds in custody of trustees' solicitors. Copies accessible to public.

School Property.—Present net income from profits of soke mills, chief rents, &c., 2,492*l.*; amount actually expended on school, including 871*l.* 10*s.* from capitation fees, in 1868, was 2,827*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Income diminishing by removal of brewers without the boundary of the parish, who are now compelled to grind malt at school mills, and also from part of property lying in an unimproving part of the city. The school has also a right to four scholarships of 36*l.* 8*s.* per annum each, and one-third share, in rotation with Hereford and Marlborough Grammar Schools, of 18 others, viz., six of 52*l.* 10*s.* and twelve of 36*l.* 8*s.* per annum each, at Brasenose College, Oxford, and one-third share of 12 exhibitions of 50*l.* per annum each, in rotation with the same two schools, at St. John's College, Cambridge, besides four Shakespeare scholarships, two of 20*l.*, and two of 7*l.* per annum each, tenable for two years at school, and three exhibitions of 13*l.* per annum each to Owens' College, Manchester. The exhibitions at Brasenose College are supported by landed property at Thornhill in Wilts, which produced 733*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* net in 1867–8, and an estate at Iver in Bucks, which produced 210*l.* Part of the Thornhill property pays a fine of 448*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* on renewal of leases every seven years. The exhibitions at St. John's College are supported by an estate at Wootton Rivers in Wilts, comprising some 840 acres, of which a third is now freehold, the rest copyhold for lives. The college being lord, no fresh lives have been admitted for many years, and when all copies have expired the income will be greatly increased; it is now upwards of 700*l.* a year gross, besides which there are dividends on 678*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* consols received for land taken by railway, and one guinea a a year from canal shares.

Site not good, but capable of great improvement; confined, but central; buildings fair.

Plans for extension of building have been prepared; part of the cost (10,000*l.*) provided by trustees at their own expense.

Objects of Trust.—For payment of stipend of 10*l.* to a master to teach and instruct scholars in grammar freely, and 5*l.* for an usher to teach in his absence or for his assistance. (Deeds, 1515.) No scholar nor infant of what country or shire soever, being man child, to be refused, except he have some horrible or contagious infirmity infective, &c. One of the scholars to teach infants the A B C primer, &c. until they are fit to begin grammar. Exhibitions to Oxford or Cambridge of not more than 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each to be given when surplus fund exceeds 40*l.* (Deeds, 1525.) A mathematical master, a master for general English literature, one or more for modern languages and for modern arts and sciences to be appointed when funds suffice. 50*l.* a year to be expended in books, one half for library, and half to be given to boys on entering the classical school. (Scheme, 1849 and 1867.) All boys from eight years of age upwards eligible to become scholars of the school; none to remain after 20 years of age; 250 free scholars; others admissible for yearly fee not exceeding 12 guineas; all scholars to be admitted by trustees. School to be called "The Manchester Free Grammar School." (Scheme 1867.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar according to the "Stanbridge" grammar as then taught in school of Banbury in Oxfordshire, or in such manner as shall be ordained universally throughout the province of Canterbury. (Deeds, 1515 and 1525.) Learned languages in upper school; rudiments of English language and classical literature, writing and fundamental rules of arithmetic in lower school; also higher branches of arithmetic and mathematics,

general English literature, modern languages and modern arts and sciences. (Scheme 1849 and 1867.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery (11th January 1849, and 7th August 1867).

The Dean of Manchester visitor. Twelve trustees, residents in Manchester or having business there, and living within six miles of school, self electing, manage property, appoint two of the three yearly examiners, and are empowered to make regulations from time to time.

High master and usher appointed by President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. High master must be a single man, priest or no priest; is removable for misconduct, negligence or disease (Deed, 1525); originally succeeded by usher, who is only to be preferred *cæteris paribus*. The other masters mentioned below appointed and removable by the dean and high master, who may also appoint additional masters and lecturers.

No master allowed to take boarders.

Trustees may grant pensions to the high master and usher not exceeding a moiety of salaries, and may increase or reduce salaries within certain limits.

State of School in the First Half-year of 1869.

General Character.— Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Masters' incomes: High master, 600*l.* and allowance of 135*l.* for a house; usher, 300*l.* and 67*l.* 10*s.* for a house, besides 10*l.* salary as librarian. Six classical masters, 200*l.* each; one classical master, 180*l.*; physical science master, 250*l.*; two mathematical masters, 200*l.* each; drawing master, 200*l.*; modern language master, 180*l.* Total salaries, 3,522*l.* 10*s.* for 1869.

Scholars.—250 free, 113 paying capitation fee of 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum, about half of them between 10 and 14 years of age, nearly all the rest over 14. Boys come daily from distances up to 10 miles, and others board in the town. Do not attend on Sundays.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys admitted to school by trustees, who in selecting free scholars shall have regard to the qualifications of the candidates and the nature and character of the charity as a free school. (Scheme, 1867.)

School classified by classics and mathematices chiefly. Boys in classical sixth form excused mathematics if they show no aptitude, and such boys as evince special aptitude for mathematical and scientific studies are drafted into two forms specially devoted to those subjects. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism throughout, and in sixth form in the Thirty-nine Articles. Boys whose parents object not compelled to receive religious instruction. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion at the end of each half year by examination and marks; at the quarter by marks, and in exceptional cases by seniority.

Examination at Christmas by masters; at Midsummer by three graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, two appointed by trustees and one by high master. At Midsummer book prizes, value 25*l.*, and at Christmas book prizes, value 15*l.* A history prize, value 4*l.*, recently founded. Two medals, one gold, the other silver, for proficiency in classics. Two Shakespeare scholarships for proficiency in English annually, worth respectively 20*l.* and 7*l.* a year.

Punishments: lines written or learnt, caning in presence of form, detention after school hours, and, rarely, degradation from form and dismissal.

A covered gymnasium. No control out of school. There is a library. A working laboratory with fittings for 30 boys.

Ten boys on an average go to Oxford and Cambridge in a year. A class recently formed for boys preparing to matriculate at London University.

School time 39 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation of all lessons in upper forms and most in lower.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1869.)

Visitor:
The Dean of Manchester.

Trustees:
Sir Elkanah Armitage, Kt., Manufacturer, Hope Hall, Eccles.
Oliver Heywood, Esq., Banker, Manchester.
Robert Barbour, Esq.,
Charles Hilditch Rickards, Esq.,
Edward Ryley Langworthy, Esq.,
John Peel, Esq., M.P.,
William Romaine Callender, Esq.,
James Chadwick, Esq.,
John Morley, Esq.,
Murray Gladstone, Esq.,
Richard Johnson, Esq.,
Thomas Ashton, Esq.,
} Merchants, Manchester.

Solicitor:
William Slater, Esq., (Messrs. Slater, Heelis, & Co.)

Receiver and Manager:
Samuel H. Hodson, School Mills, Manchester.

High Master (1867):
F. W. Walker, M.A.

Second Master:
Rev. G. Perkins, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters (1869):

Assistant Masters:
R. W. Baddeley, B.A.
G. Candy, M.A.
W. Doig, B.A.
E. M. Geldart, B.A.
Rev. T. W. Gibson, M.A.
A. G. Symonds, M.A.
W. D. Warburton, M.A.

Mathematical Masters:
T. S. Aldis, M.A.
E. L. Balmer, M.A.

Physical Science Master:
W. M. Watts, D.Sc.

Modern Language Master:
J. G. de Schler.

Drawing Master:
Z. Pritchard.

BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 31st December 1868.

FOUNDATION EXPENDITURE.

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ordinary.		
To expenditure on account of schools, as per abstract No. 3		2,827 2 9
Extraordinary.		
To laboratory, gymnasium, and library		634 14 4
„ balance, district bank, King Street	378 14 0	
„ balance property tax-due	21 13 6	
„ balance cash in receiver's hands	56 17 11½	
		457 5 5½
		£3,919 2 6½

CAPITATION FEE FUND.

	£ s. d.
To expenses on capitation fee fund, as per abstract No. 2	871 10 0

FOUNDATION RECEIPTS. Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ordinary.		
By profits of mills, as per abstract No. 1.	430 17 4	
„ rents and chief rents	2,228 13 2½	
„ less expenses, as per abstract No. 4	541 19 11	
	1,686 13 3½	
„ dividend on consols	375 0 0	
		2,492 10 7½
„ balance from last year		230 2 2
Extraordinary.		
By sale of 1,000*l.* consols	946 9 9	
„ corporation of Manchester	250 0 0	
		1,196 9 9
		3,919 2 6½
„ balance brought down to next account	457 5 5½	

CAPITATION FEE FUND.

	£ s. d.
Receipts from capitation fees	871 10 0

ABSTRACT No. 1.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mill Receipts.		
Malt grindings	776 4 9½	
Provender work	507 9 8	
Manure sold	2 16 8	
Old materials sold	1 16 4	
		1,288 7 5½
Mill Expenditure.		
Wages	331 1 7½	
Provender	34 8 2	
Turning Power	60 0 0	
Chief rent	25 11 11	
Insurance	47 17 0	
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses	66 10 5	
Repairs, &c.	115 12 0	
Stationery and printing	4 10 9	
Assessed taxes	1 1 0	
Manager's salary (half)	125 0 0	
Oil and fat	12 2 6	
Gas and water	5 5 3	
Farriery and saddlery	28 9 6	
		857 10 1
Balance, being net profits of mills		£430 17 4

ABSTRACT No. 2.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure on Capitation Fee Account.		
Proportion of masters' salaries	805 0 0	
Do. of prizes	10 0 0	
New furniture, desks, &c.	56 10 0	
		£871 10 0

ABSTRACT No. 3.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
School Expenditure.		
Masters' salaries	2,302 10 0	
Retired do. do.	200 0 0	
Coals	17 5 6	
Sweeper and school porter	89 10 8	
Prizes and other expenses connected with the annual school examinations	78 8 9	
Examiners' fees	47 5 0	
Advertising	52 2 4	
Gas and water	16 3 6	
Furniture	23 17 0	
		£2,827 2 9

ABSTRACT No. 4.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estate Expenditure.		
Law charges	54 2 0	
Insurance	23 6 6	
Receivers' salary (half)	125 0 0	
Do. allowance for house	10 0 0	
Repairs and miscellaneous expenses	59 6 0	
Chief rents	49 2 0	
Repairs and miscellaneous expenses for schools	209 16 9	
Insurance for ditto	10 7 4	
Bankers' commission	0 19 4	
		£541 19 11

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1869.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1869	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1869.
Religious Knowledge.	360	13	—	15	Y. 17	3	M. 20	—	H. 1	Acts of the Apostles, XXXIX Articles.	23	Y. 14½	2	H. 1	—	H. 2	The Second Book of Kings; St. John's Gospel (in English); Church Catechism; Morning and Evening Services.	13	Y. 10½	1	H. 1	—	H. 2	Church Catechism.
Greek	220	8	—	15	17	6	H. 1¼	2	10½	Herodotus, Bk. I.; Demosthenes de falsâ Legatione; Homer, Iliad I., II.: Aristophanes, Frogs, Knights.	23	14½	6	1	2	8	Homer, Odyssey, II.; Xenophon, Mem. I.; Euripides, Hecuba; St. John's and St. Mark's Gospels; Arnold's Prose Composition.	31	12½	2	2	2	4	Curtins' Greek Grammar; Wilkins' Delectus.
Latin	360	13	—	15	17	6	1¼	2	10½	Cicero's Letters (ed. Parry), p. 1–100; Lucretius, Bks. I., II., III.; Virgil, Æneid, Bks. III., IV.	23	14½	6	1	3	9	Sallust, Catiline; Æneid II.; Cicero de Amicitiâ; Arnold's Prose Composition.	13	10½	8	1½	2	12	Henry's First Latin Book, first twenty exercises.

French	345	12	—	23	14½	3	1	1	3	Emile de Bonnechose, "Lazare Hoche," De Fivas' Tresor.	28	14	3	1½	2	5	Emile de Bonnechose, "Lazare Hoche," Erckmann Chatrian, "Un Homme du Peuple;" Composition and Grammar.	13	10½	6	1½	2	9	La Fontaine's Fables, first twelve fables.
Mathematics, pure and applied.	220	8	—	20	17½	5	2	3	10	Euclid (whole): Algebra; Theory of Equations: Geometrical and Analytical Conics; Differential Calculus.	28	15¾	4	2	2	7½	Euclid to Book VI.; Algebra to Progressions; Elementary Trigonometry.	31	12½	4	2	2	8	Todhunter's Algebra (most of them have only begun). Wilson's Geometry.
Arithmetic	345	12	—	All the school except the Highest Classical							—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	13	10½	3	1	2	4	Barnard Smith's School Class Book, Parts I., II.; Mental Arithmetic is much insisted on.
Physical Science.	200	7	—	20	17½	5	2	—	10	Roscoe's Lessons in Chemistry; Ganot's Physics; Todhunter's Mechanics; Lockyer's Astronomy; Galloway's Qualitative Analysis.	28	15¼	2	2	4	12	The same text books are in use as in the Higher Form. No Astronomy is learned in this form.	30	13⅓	1	2	—	2	Oliver's Botany.
History	360	13	—	15	17	—	—	—	—	The history involved in the Authors read, as above.	23	14½	2	¾	—	1½	Liddell's Rome from 63-44 B.C. Curtis's Outlines; Student's Hume.	13	10½	—	—	—	—	The history involved in the English Authors read.
Geography	360	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Geography on the same plan as the History. Promising students are encouraged to prepare for the medals of the Royal Geographical Society.	23	14½	—	—	—	—	By means of maps only. No text book is used in class.	13	10½	1	1	—	1	Makay's Outlines of Geography.
English Grammar.	290	10	—	23	14½	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	13	10½	2	1	—	2	Sullivan's Grammar.
English Composition.	80	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Occasional essays	—	—	—	—	—	—	Occasional essays	28	14	1	1	—	1	Short essays in preparation for the Oxford Local Examinations.
Reading	290	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	13	10½	4	1	—	4	Sir W. Scott's Novels, Tales of a Grandfather; Shakespeare.
Writing	150	5	—	31	12½	2	M. 20	—	M. 40	Copies and dictation	—	—	—	—	—	—	About the same time	13	10½	4	½	—	2	
Drawing	290	10	—	28	15½	1	H. 1½	—	H. 1½	Chiefly geometrical	28	13	1	2	—	2	Free hand drawing from outline and model.	13	11	2	2	—	4	Freehand Drawing, and shading from flat and models.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant -	57, Cecil Terrace - - -	2 miles.
" - 2	Clergyman -	201, York Street, Cheetham -	1 "
" - 3	Mechanic - -	22, Union Street, Lower Broughton	1½ "
" - 4	Gentleman -	Crown Street, Newton Heath -	4 "
" - 5	Dyer - - -	Little Green, Cheetham - -	1½ "
" - 6	Clergyman -	The Parsonage, Hyde - -	8 "
" - 7	Silk manufacturer	Astley - - - -	9 "
" - 8	Artist - -	143, Bank Place, Red Bank -	1 "
" - 9	Wesleyan minister	Altrincham - - -	8 "
" - 10	Agent - -	Northenden, Cheshire - -	7 "
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Commercial traveller.	1, Arlington Place - -	1½ "
" - 2	Bookseller - -	15, Long Millgate - - -	10 yards.
" - 3	Millwright -	53, Rolleston Street - -	1½ miles.
" - 4	Inspector of factories.	2, Broughton Lane - - -	—
" - 5	Solicitor - -	Smedley Lane - - -	½ "
" - 6	Cashier - -	201, Oxford Road - - -	1½ "
" - 7	Linen merchant -	Smedley Point - - -	¾ "
" - 8	Agent - -	101, Upper Brook Street - -	1 "
" - 9	Clergyman -	12, St. John's Street - -	¼ "
" - 10	Singer - -	3, Park View, Salford - -	1 "

*Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Raughton Head, near Carlisle -	Rev. J. Gill.
" - 2	Surgeon - -	Walton Villa, Southport - -	Rev. H. Cottam.
" - 3	Colonel of Marines	7, Wolwin Villas, Fairstock -	Rev. H. Bethell Jones.
" - 4	Surgeon - -	Saddleworth - - -	Rev. H. Cottam.
" - 5	Capt. in the navy	Tipperary - - -	Rev. W. R. Keeling.
" - 6	Grocer - -	Rawtenstall - - -	Mr. Southerst.
" - 7	Farmer - -	Branstone, near Grantham -	Mr. Eyre.
" - 8	House steward -	Ramsbottom - - -	Mrs. Gibson.
" - 9	Gentleman -	Playsacre, Bala - - -	Mrs. Parry.
" - 10	Limeburner -	Warnsworth, Doncaster - -	Mr. Dean.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Manager of mill -	Rawtenstall, Accrington - -	Rev. H. Cottam.
" - 2	Iron merchant -	Handforth, Cheshire - -	Rev. W. R. Keeling.
" - 3	Archdc. of Tuam -	Westport, Mayo - - -	Rev. H. B. Jones.
" - 4	Schoolmaster -	Saddleworth - - -	Mr. Howard.
" - 5	Manufacturer -	Rawtenstall - - -	Mr. Southerst.
" - 6	Organist - -	Chester - - - -	Rev. H. Cottam.
" - 7	Surgeon - -	Marsden, near Huddersfield -	Mr. Warren.
" - 8	Solicitor - -	New Mills, near Stockport -	Rev. H. Cottam.
" - 9	Post Office surveyor.	Sowerby Bridge - - -	Mr. Rawson.
" - 10	Capt. in the navy	Roscrea, Tipperary - - -	Rev. W. R. Keeling.

* The masters are forbidden to take boarders, but any one else that pleases can take few or many boarders.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained by boys at School, (*a*) at the Universities, within the last NINE years, 1860–8; and (*b*) at University Local Examinations during last six years (1863–8.)

(*a.*) At University. (*See also next page.*)

Year.	Scholarships (open and restricted).	Fellowships.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Indian Civil Service Appointments.	Other University Distinctions.	Totals.
1860	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	7
1861	5	1	1	—	—	—	3	10
1862	6	1	3	2	1	—	1	14
1863	11	1	1	2	—	—	—	15
1864	10	—	1	2	—	—	2	15
1865	5	1	2	4	—	—	2	14
1866	10	1	5	3	2	—	2	23
1867	9	—	2	3	2	—	1	17
1868	12	—	6	1	2	1	—	22
	72	5	23	17	7	2	11	137

(*b.*) University Local Examinations.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Year.	SENIORS.		JUNIORS.		Total.
	Passed.	In Honours.	Passed.	In Honours.	
1863	5	1	13	4	18
1864	7	3	17	6	24
1865	8	1	28	18	36
1866	12	4	28	10	40
1867	12	8	31	8	43
1868	10	1	34	15	44
	54	18	151	61	205

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY HONOURS, May 1868—May 1869.

Beaumont, S., open mathematical studentship, Christ Church, Oxford.
Becker, W., open mathematical scholarship, New College, Oxford.
Bell, J., exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford; third class, school of law and modern history.
Browne, F. H., open mathematical scholarship, Wadham College, Oxford.
Chadwick, W., postmaster of Merton College, Oxford; first class, final mathematical school.
Gallop, R., scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford; first class, final classical school.
Garstang, T. W., open physical science exhibition, Balliol College, Oxford.
Grose, T. H.. scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; first class, final classical school; first class, final mathematical school.
Heard, W. A., scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; first class in classical moderations.
Jones, L. A., Somerset exhibition, Brasenose College, Oxford.
Judson. J. E.. open physical science studentship, Christ Church, Oxford.
McCartie, C. F., scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; Indian Civil Service appointment.
Moore, C., Somerset exhibition, St. John's College. Cambridge.
Morris, T. D., Hody Hebrew exhibition, Wadham College, Oxford.
Robinson, C. J., open exhibition, Christ Church, Oxford.
Schloss, David, open exhibition, New College; open scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
Shiers, J., Somerset scholarship, Brasenose College, Oxford.
Taylor, R. F., Christ Church, Oxford; third class in classical moderations.
Threlfall, T., scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; Hulme exhibition, first class, final mathematical school. Second class, school of natural science.

GREAT MARTON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Great Marton is a township in the parish of Poulton-le-Fylde, lying not far from the coast, and about a mile and a half S.S.E. of the flourishing watering place of Blackpool. Its school was one of three founded by James Baines in 1717, the other two of which, in Poulton and Thornton, have as much claim as this one has to be considered classical schools, although the framers of the Charity Commission Digest do not seem to have so considered them. The Marton foundation has an income, derived from land, of 130*l.* gross, 50*l.* per annum of which is applied to the clearing off of a debt originally of 309*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, and now of 203*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, incurred in a chancery suit which arose a few years ago on the question whether the school should be maintained as always heretofore in Great Marton or be cut in two, and part of its revenue applied to a school in Little Marton, a township immediately adjoining. The costs of all parties to the suit were paid out of the charity, and the result is that the school cannot now afford to pay more than one master.

It is at present governed by a chancery scheme of A. D. 1863, which was framed by the Master of the Rolls after giving judgment on the main question, and by which the gratuitous character of the school has unfortunately been left untouched. A moderate fee, from 3*d.* to 1*s.* a week, need not exclude any of the children who now attend, and would make it possible to provide an assistant teacher, who is greatly wanted. The scheme provided that the school shall be opened to Government inspection, but the trustees do not seem to have requested any visit from H.M. inspector for the district, and it is doubtful whether if requested he would have leisure to come to a school where no grant is to be awarded. There is an uninspected girls' school in the township, supported by subscriptions; but no other elementary school for boys, and this grammar school therefore receives all the children of the labourers and farmers. Latin was taught by a master who was here above twenty years ago, and who was a clergyman; the present master is not competent to teach it. The trustees, most of whom are resident farmers, told me that they thought there were people in the neighbourhood who would desire a classical education, and that they hoped in course of time to procure a master capable of giving it.

The present school building consists of a large room divided into two by a wooden partition, and warmed by two stoves. It is large enough for the 120 children who are sometimes in attendance in winter, is well furnished, and well ventilated, except when the west wind is blowing, for then the windows cannot be opened.

Sixty-three children were present on the day of my visit, of whom 52 were girls, who are taught in the same classes as the boys and are with them in play hours. The school being free no register of attendance is kept. In arithmetic six boys (average age 11)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

and four girls (average age 10½) did fair papers, the questions being of course simple ones. Grammar and geography, in which subjects I examined the highest class, were tolerably good; the teaching did not seem to have been intelligent. The girls read well, the boys (as usual) less so; spelling was up to the average. The girls are taught to write a bad angular hand; the master says that this is to please the parents. He was formerly a pupil-teacher in a Government school, has been in his present post about five years, and receives a salary of 50*l.* a year.

As a place of merely elementary instruction this school is now in a tolerably efficient state. When the debt has been cleared off there will be an income of more than 100*l.* a year applicable to school purposes, and it will then be proper to consider whether an attempt should not be made to raise the character of the school. Blackpool possesses no grammar school, and the village of Southshore, a suburb of Blackpool, and little more than half a mile away, contains many resident tradespeople, lodging house keepers, and others who might be expected to use a good commercial school.

There are charities in Great Marton worth 20*l.* a year or more which are now spent in doles to the poor.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 316, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of James Baines, 6 January 1717, who left schoolhouse and land with house and buildings thereon for maintenance of a master. An allotment made on inclosure.

School Property.—Consists of 40 a. 3 r. 39 p., of land, producing 128*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year gross, of which the greater part is absorbed by payment of instalments of legal expenses incurred, and interest on debt. Amount available for master, 55*l.*

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a school for the benefit of all children residing in the township. 10*s.* a year allowed to trustees for dinner. (Will.) For children of all resident inhabitants of township of Marton. (Scheme 1863.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, reading, and other school learning. (Will.) Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, and subjects of general, industrial, and useful knowledge, as directed by trustees. Religious instruction in Bible, Bible history, and Church Catechism, and to be consonant with principles and doctrines of Church of England. There is a conscience clause. (Scheme 1863.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 30 May 1863.

The vicar of Poulton, and incumbent of Marton *ex officio*, and five other trustees, self-electing, residing within the township, appoint and dismiss masters, and assistants, if any; admit and expel scholars, appoint examiner, and regulate studies.

Head master must be member of Church of England. Gives an undertaking to reside at the school and devote his whole time to it, and to give up possession if dismissed. Not allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 55*l.* No other master at present.

Day Scholars.—About 60 boys and girls, from distances up to 3½ miles, receive whole education free. Attend school and church at least once on Sunday, unless parents provide other religious worship.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must know the alphabet.

Religious instruction daily. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

School under Government inspection. An examiner also appointed annually by trustees. Book prizes given by half-year's marks, on which trustees allowed to spend 10*l.* a year.

Punishment: caning in school.

Playground, a piece of waste ground close to school. There is a gymnasium. A parish library, open to children on payment of 1*d.* monthly.

School time, 47 weeks per annum. Study, 20 hours a week. Lessons mostly learnt in school.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for year ending Feb. 2, 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rents received	128	12	6	Master's salary	55	0	0
				Whitewashing	1	8	0
				Clover seeds	5	14	0
				Part payment of legal expenses	51	16	5
				Interest	11	15	7
				Repaid loan	0	5	5
				Sundries	2	4	6
				Cash in hand	0	8	7
	128	12	6		128	12	6

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. T. Clark, Vicar, Poulton-le-Fylde.

Rev. J. Cookson, Incumbent,
Mr. Wm. Bickerstaffe, Yeoman,
Mr. Wm. Butcher, Gentleman,
Mr. Thos. Hill, Yeoman,
Mr. R. Shaw, Yeoman,
Mr. Thos. Jolly, Yeoman,
} Marton, near Blackpool.

Clerk to Trustees:

William Bickerstaffe.

Master:

Robert Butcher.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MIDDLETON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Middleton is a manufacturing town of about 10,000 people, six or seven miles N.N.E. of Manchester, with which, as well as with Rochdale, Oldham, and Bury, it communicates by railway. It would appear that its grammar school was at first attached to a charity founded here by Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, and afterwards Archbishop of York, who was made a cardinal in A.D. 1411. When the chantries were suppressed, a payment of 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* was continued to the school, and charged on the Duchy of Lancaster Office. Subsequently Dean Nowel obtained letters patent from Queen Elizabeth for the re-establishment of the school, and gave property to Brasenose College, Oxford (of which he was principal), in trust for the school, charging the college to pay 20*l.* a year for its support, and to pay five marks yearly to 13 scholars at Brasenose from Middleton. In course of time the value of this property increased prodigiously, while Brasenose continued to make only the payment fixed by the founder, and in 1834 a suit in chancery was instituted on behalf of the school, which was carried up to the House of Lords, and decided in favour of the college.* The exact present value of the estates is not stated, but it is reputed to be several thousands a year.

There is no local governing or visiting body, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose being the sole trustees and governors of the foundation. Besides paying the sum fixed by Dean Nowel, they make a grant of 30*l.* a year in aid of the school, allow the master 10*l.* for an usher (this usher is the master's son, a youth of 10 years of age), and when the master has had to repair the schoolhouse, they have twice or thrice paid part of the expense at his solicitation. All the ordinary school expenses are defrayed by him. He informs me that fellows of the college have visited the school twice within the last 10 or 15 years. On one of these occasions he requested them to send an examiner down annually, but this does not appear to have been done. An application for an increase of the grant from 30*l.* to 50*l.* has also been made by him without success.

Besides what it receives from Brasenose the school gets the old payment of 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* from the Duchy Office, and the rent of a piece of ground lying close to it, about 6*l.* a year. The master has also a free house, and a very poor one it is.

Dean Nowel's 13 scholarships of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each were some time ago consolidated by Brasenose into two of 20*l.* each, leaving one of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* remaining. When one is vacant the principal writes to inquire if there any Middleton boys to compete, and the answer having been invariably in the negative during the last twenty years the scholarships are given away by open competition.

* See the case reported in 8 Clark and Finnelly, p. 296.

The Dean's instrument of foundation directed recourse to be had to Whalley and Burnley grammar schools in default of candidates from Middleton; so far as I could discover this provision has been neglected.

As respects externals the school is, with the exception of that in Oldham, the most dismal and woe-begone in all Lancashire. It stands in a hollow on the bank of a brook called the Irk, which falls into the Irwell at Manchester, once a clear trout stream, but now black and fœtid with the refuse of dye and print works. It is built of greyish yellow sandstone, grimy and weather-stained, and the want of spouts to throw the rain water off the roof has allowed it to trickle down the walls and expose the foundations. The roof is in bad repair. Inside there is a big bleak room, with an exceedingly small stove in the centre, which scarcely raises its temperature above that of the external air. The walls are covered with a dirty whitewash; the floor is flagged, and the children's clogs rattle over it; there is little furniture, and that old and battered.

On the day of my visit there were 34 children present, 21 boys and 13 girls. Both sexes are taught together in the classes, the girls learning Latin and Greek equally with the boys; they are however sent out to play at different hours. The largest number which the present master has ever had is 57; when he came there were but 11. He teaches the school single-handed, being unable to pay an assistant. The education given is both commercial and classical, that is to say, there are always some scholars in Latin and Greek although neither is compulsory, and though most of them go away too soon, at 13 or 14 years of age, to derive any sensible profit from the study. They are the children of shopkeepers, publicans, and small manufacturers, with one or two of professional men; the girls being of the same social class as the boys; usually they can read when they come; a good many come from the Government schools of the place. The fees are low, 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum, but the master does not think he could charge higher ones. His predecessor charged 4*l.* 4*s.*

I examined the first division, consisting of four boys and four girls (ages 11—14) in Latin (Valpy's Delectus) and Greek grammar (the elements); they seemed to know a little, and might perhaps have answered well if they had not been so frightened. In history and English grammar it was difficult to elicit much; nor was I more successful with the lower part of the school, the children showing but poorly when examined by the master and by myself in English grammar, geography, history, and arithmetical notation. Spelling was mostly poor. In arithmetic their papers, though inaccurate, gave evidence of some knowledge and intelligence. One of the best was done by a girl. The master, although not a forcible teacher, seems painstaking, and the somewhat unsatisfactory result of this examination is probably to be partly attributed to the fact that the classes had reassembled after the Christmas vacation only a few days before my visit, and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

that many of the scholars were new comers. And a good deal must also be set down to the want of an assistant teacher.

Although Middleton, owing to the depression of the English silk trade, which is its principal industry, has not been in a very flourishing state during the last few years, it is so considerable a town, and the population all round is so dense, that one can hardly doubt that a well managed grammar school, undertaking to give a thorough commercial education, together with mathematics, Latin, and French, for those who wished all or any of them, and charging a fee of from 4*l.* to 6*l.* a year, would have an excellent prospect of success, and be able to render great services to the neighbourhood. Manchester is so near that boys who desire a complete classical or scientific education will probably go there for it; hence this school need not expect to be able to furnish candidates for Dean Nowel's scholarships, and would lose nothing by agreeing to have them thrown open to the competition of other grammar schools in the manufacturing district.

Society is still in a very rough and raw state in these minor manufacturing towns; and among the wealthier as well as among the poorer people there is a great indifference to education, or at least to anything beyond writing and arithmetic. But in spite of this there is really no reason whatever why Middleton grammar school, which is now one of the feeblest and most melancholy of the foundation schools of the county, should not have 100 scholars and draw 500*l.* a year from them in fees, if only it were worked with vigour. The first and most obvious step towards its improvement is the erection of a new school house in a better site; the second is the establishment of a local governing body who are likely to interest themselves in its welfare.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By Langley, Archbishop of York, in the 15th century (Letter from Rector of Middleton); re-established by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 11 August 1572 and 25 June 1579, at suit of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, who gave the Vicarage of Gillingham in Kent, and other property, to Brasenose College, Oxford, in trust for the school and other purposes.* (Return by Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, as Trustee.)

School Property.—5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* from the Duchy of Lancaster represents the original endowment; 20*l.* per annum paid by Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,

* "One, at least, of the benefactions left in trust to the college (Brasenose) has become very beneficial to it, if not to the parties chiefly contemplated by the benefactor. Dean Nowell gave estates to the college in 1572 and 1579 for the support of a school in Cheshire, and the payment to 13 scholars from that school at Brasenose College of five marks yearly. The estates now produce, as the college has admitted, 'a large sum, but not 3,000*l.* a-year.' This appeared in a suit commenced at the relation of Alexander Noel, Esq. and the Attorney-General. It was finally decided in 1834 in the House of Lords, that when a fund is given to the members of a corporate body, 'as trustees for the maintenance of a school, if such fund is not given out and out, but only as the trustees may think best to apply it for the advantage of the school, the surplus, after satisfying the exact charge first created upon the fund, belongs to the trustees. There had, it appears, been a surplus of about 10*l.* in the lifetime of Dean Nowell, who was also principal of the college; and the college had then applied the surplus to its own use. On this ground the suit was decided in favour of the college." (Oxford University Commissioners' Report, page 227, A.D. 1852.)

through Brasenose College, and a charge of 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum on manor of Upbery and rectory of Gillingham in Kent, that of Dean Nowell; besides a piece of land worth 6*l.* or 7*l.* per annum, and an annual voluntary grant from the College, averaging 30*l.*, with occasional aid for repairs. Total income from endowment, 37*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, besides house. Preference to 13 scholarships of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, each for six years, now consolidated into two of 20*l.* a year each on Dean Nowell's foundation.

Site bad. Buildings old.

Objects of Trust.—A Grammar School for better information, instruction, and education *in bonis literis* of boys and young men dwelling in Middleton, Prestwich, Oldham, and adjacent towns and places. *Pauperes scholares* also mentioned. (Trustees' Return.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and *bonæ literæ*. (Trustees' Return.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, the principal and fellows of Brasenose College Oxford; may make ordinances not contrary to the Letters Patent; appoint masters, pay endowment of 24*l.* 10*s.* and an annual grant from the College.

Head master must be honest, learned, and qualified for post of schoolmaster; may hold other preferment, and is allowed to take boarders. Second master must be learned. Hold appointments independent of future alterations.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical; mixed. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment, 27*l.* and a house, besides grant from college, and 85*l.* from fees.

Second master's income from endowment 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—37 boys and girls, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to three miles; pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for general work. French and drawing extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Music 4*l.* 4*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys must be able to read on admission.

School classified by one or two leading subjects. School course not modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism to all, except dissenters desiring to be excused. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions by marks and examination at end of year.

Examination half-yearly by head master. Prizes given for examination and home work, and occasionally for special subjects.

Punishments: caning and impositions.

Playground half an acre, close to school; and a gymnasium. There is a free library in town to which boys have access.

No boys gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours a week, besides preparation of about half the lessons.

Trustees:

The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford.

Master:

James Jelly.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	37	—	—	—	Y. —	3	H. 1	—	H. 3	Holy Bible, Watt's Scripture History.	25	Y. —	3	H. 1	—	H. 3	Holy Bible and Watts' Scripture History.	3	Y. $8\frac{2}{3}$	3	H. 1	—	H. 3	Holy Bible, and Watts' Scripture History.
Greek	9	1	—	9	13	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	2	$4\frac{1}{3}$	Arnold's Gk. Accidence and Gk. Prose Composition, Delectus.	—	11												
Latin	34	2	—	9	—	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$4\frac{1}{3}$	Smith's Latin Course; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Valpy's Latin Delectus.	25	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	Smith's Latin Book and Valpy's Latin Delectus.							
French	—	—	10/6. pr. qr.							NOTE.—Our usual course in this division of the School is to read at least one profane Greek author and the Greek Testament, and in Latin one Prose author and one Poet.														
Arithmetic	37	3	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	25	—	5	$1\frac{1}{3}$	4	$6\frac{2}{3}$	Colenso's Smaller Arithmetic.	—	—	9	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	$6\frac{1}{3}$	Colenso's Smaller Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	12	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	- - - -	3	—	1											
Mensuration and Surveying.	12	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	Hunter's Mensuration, Euclid, Cassell's, or Potts' Algebra, Lund's (Easy).	3	—	—	—	—	—	Hunter's Mensuration, Euclid, Cassell's or Pott's, Lund's Easy Algebra.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	2	—	—	—	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	3															

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.					Y.		H.					Y.		H.			
Physics	37	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Crossley's Comprehensive Reader.	25	—	1	—	—	1	Crossley's Comprehensive Reader.							
Natural History	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	"													
Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	"													
History	37	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	Smith's Smaller Hist. Eng.	25	—	2	1	—	2	Smith's Smaller Hist. Eng.	—	—	2	1	—	2	Smith's Smaller Hist. Eng.
Geography	37	3	—	—	—	1	½	—	1½	Cornwell's Larger Geography.	25	—	2	½	—	1	White's Geography	—	—	2	½	—	2	White's Geography.
English Grammar	37	3	—	—	—	1	½	1	½	Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar.	25	—	2	1	—	2	Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar.	—	—	2	1	—	4	M'Leod's Explanatory Grammar.
English Literature,	37	2	—	—	—	1	½	1	½	Selections from British Poets.	25	—	1	½	—	1	Selections from British Poets.	—	—	1				
English Composition.	9	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Parker's English Composition.														
Reading	37	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	- - - -	25	—	4	1	—	4	- - - -	—	—	9	½	—	6	Chambers's Standards.
Writing	37	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	- - - -	25	—	4	1	—	4	- - - -	—	—	9	½	—	4½	
Music	5	1	1*l* 1*s* per qr.	—	—	2	1	—	2															
Drawing	6	1	10/6. per qr.	—	—	1	3	—	3															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Scholars highest in School - 1	Solicitor,	Scholars lowest in School - 1	Mill-wright.
" " 2	Innkeeper.	" " 2	Land-owner.
" " 3	Cotton spinner.	" " 3	Widow lady.
" " 4	Farmer.	" " 4	Warper.
" " 5	Manager.	" " 5	Cotton spinner.
" " 6	Foreman.	" " 6	Warehouseman.
" " 7	Weaver.	" " 7	Wire-worker.
" " 8	Draper.	" " 8	Weaver.
" " 9	Engraver.	" " 9	Reed manufacturer.
" " 10	Collier.	" " 10	Shopkeeper.

From distances up to three miles from the school.

NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSSENDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Rossendale is a valley in East Lancashire, embosomed among the high moors which lie between Burnley and Rochdale. It is still pretty, though it contains one manufacturing town, Bacup, of 10,000 inhabitants, and several others of 2,000 or 3,000; and fifty or sixty years ago, when the hills were clothed with wood and the Irwell flowed clear and bright, it must have been one of the prettiest spots in Lancashire. Its grammar school stands in the irregular village or town of Newchurch (about half way up the dale as one goes by railway from Ramsbottom to Bacup), and has a revenue of about 70*l.* a year, all of which, except what is spent on repairs to property and in paying the interest on, and gradually reducing the principal of, a debt of about 100*l.*, goes to the master. No considerable increase is to be expected, as the land whence the income arises is poor. Of the trustees, two are chosen from each of the three principal townships of the chapelry.*

The school is governed by a set of rules made in 1752, and now found so unsuitable that steps have lately been taken by the trustees to procure a scheme from the Charity Commission. According to the statutes the school is free for Newchurch children, except that they are to offer twice a year a cockpenny, not less than 6*d.* nor more than 2*s.* 6*d.* Fees, however, seem for some time past to have been paid, and the present master now requires them, but, so far as appears, without any express authority from the trustees. The rule of 1752 gives any two of the trustees power to recommend to the master any children of very poor parents as objects of charity, to be excused even from cockpence. This power is not now, and has not for a long time been exercised. The children who attend are those of small manufacturers and tradespeople, with one or two of professional men. The working people have the Privy Council schools, and so do not care to use the freedom of the grammar school, while the rich manufacturers, of whom there are many in this thriving district, send their sons to boarding schools at a distance, to avoid what they call the "social mixture." The education given is commercial, and to some extent classical, the master endeavouring to have as many boys as possible taught Latin; at present there are 20 learning it, and four learning Greek. Boys and girls both come and are taught in the same room, though the girls sit on a bench by themselves. Hardly any remain after 14 years of age, such is the pressure towards business.

The school is held in the upper room of a substantial but ugly old building which stands a little way back from the road, the scrap of ground in front being the only playground. This room

* The bishop of the diocese (Manchester) licenses the master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

is 30 feet by 20 by 8½; its walls are whitewashed and bare. It has eight windows, small and deep, so that the light is insufficient and the air is unwholesome. When there are 48 children in these 5,100 cubic feet of air, the place must be almost unbearable. The master has proposed to break through the present flat ceiling, so as to open the room up to the roof of the house. This would be an improvement; but it would be better still to build a new schoolhouse, which, I am told, the trustees have thought of doing, though they fear the difficulty of getting subscriptions.

I found 42 children in the school, 31 boys and seven girls. Five had been at Cæsar (average age 12); they translated fairly; seven others (average age 12) were reading Henry's First Latin Book, and did creditably in it, showing, however, but little knowledge of the meaning of grammatical terms. In arithmetic fourteen boys and two girls took papers, and did easy questions pretty well, the girls coming out among the best. The arithmetical notation of the younger children proved to be bad, as usual. Spelling was pretty good; grammar and geography respectable. The master is active and painstaking, but the teaching did not strike me as particularly intelligent. He labours under the disadvantage of having no assistant except one of the boys who is a sort of pupil teacher. His house has very little accommodation for boarders, and as the number of day scholars is not great, the fees low, and the endowment scanty, only some 50*l.* a year, he has not wherewithal to pay 80*l.* or 90*l.* to a competent assistant.

It is very desirable that something should be done to improve the state and prospects of the Newchurch school. It is the only grammar school in the populous district of Rossendale, is only two miles from Bacup, two from Haslingden, one from Rawtenstall, all of them increasing towns with little or no provision for superior education. The population of the district which might use it as a day school, coming either on foot or by railway, can hardly be less than 40,000. An effort ought therefore to be made to make the school as respects both its buildings, its teaching staff, and its general organization and character, worthy of the important functions which its local position calls on it to discharge. It might be well to let the trustees be more numerous, and to have them chosen from a somewhat wider area; and it would certainly be proper in the first instance to offer a purely commercial education to those who desire it, not insisting upon Latin, but making provision as well for the teaching of it, as of French, natural science, and drawing. In a manufacturing district like this, the teaching of these two latter subjects would have a peculiar value.

There are charities of considerable value in the chapelry of Newchurch, some of which are said to be of little or no service to the poor. It is a pity that something is not done to have those which are useless applied to educational purposes.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 92. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By John Kershaw, who on 9 February 1701 surrendered three houses, premises, and land in trust for support of a master, and also gave 90*l.* for same purpose. Site purchased and school house built by subscription in 1786. 100*l.* left in 1828 by James Thorley. This sum, with subscriptions, expended in 1849 in erection of master's house. Old school house sold in 1858, and proceeds applied to enlarging master's house.

Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Consists of 57 a. 1 r. 4 p. of land at Heald, and two houses at Newchurch, producing 67*l.* a year gross, 48*l.* net (all applied to school), besides master's house and school house.

Site and buildings unsuitable. Master's house would accommodate a few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free school for teaching English and the Latin and Greek tongues. (Deed of Surrender.) To teach English and the rudiments of Latin gratuitously (excepting small specific payments) to children residing in the township; others to make terms with the master. (Statutes 1752.)

School open primarily to boys being children of inhabitants of township of Newchurch in Rossendale, and then to boys from other places between ages of 7 and 17 years, able to read and write; no boy to stay after 19 years of age without special permission. All boys to pay capitation fee not exceeding 6*l.* per annum, with power to trustees to vary, or in special cases remit payment. (Scheme, 1867.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek. (Statutes, 1752.) Latin and Greek languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, practical geometry, English grammar and literature, general history, geography, and writing. When funds shall suffice, trustees may add French and German languages, drawing, land mensuration and surveying, and elements of natural sciences, and other branches of useful knowledge. Religious instruction according to principles of Church of England, subject to a conscience clause. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes agreed to by Trust Deed, 12 February 1752. A scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, 26 April 1867.

Trustees:—The Incumbent of Newchurch *ex-officio*, or in his absence his licensed curate, and five others, resident proprietors or occupiers of real property in the township of not less than 100*l.* a year in value, if duly qualified to perform the duties; in default of such, proprietors of like amount in adjoining townships or parishes are eligible. Vacancies among non-official trustees supplied by election on part of continuing trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners. They appoint head master, who is removable by them for reasonable cause, or at discretion after six months notice. Head master appoints assistants with approval of trustees.

By old statutes head master was required to be well versed in English and the rudiments of the Latin tongue, expert in writing and accounts, of good conversation, and firmly attached to the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of this kingdom. Gave a bond for 500*l.* for good behaviour and obedience to Statutes.

By new scheme, head master to be a member of Church of England, duly qualified, and a graduate of one of the English universities or of University of Dublin, not to hold ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls, or other office of emolument, except with permission of trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 48*l.*, from fees 120*l.*, besides house and premises.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—40, from distances up to 3½ miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work, or 2*l.* 10*s.* if under 10 years old. Latin and Greek 2*l.* 2*s.* extra, do not attend on Sunday. Trustees may, if they think fit, recommend a limited number of children resident in Rossendale for gratuitous education. None such at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified uniformly by general work. School course modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism to all. School opened with prayers from Liturgy. Some boys excused on account of distance.

Promotion by attainments and attendance.

School has not been examined for several years.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter by head master only, and in school.

Playground 180 square yards, close to school.

No boys gone to University within last five years. About six to other schools.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week in winter, 30 in summer; about one sixth of lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

George Hargreaves, Esq., J.P., Newchurch.
Rev. J. Heyworth, Clifton, near Bristol.
Rev. J. B. Phillips, Newchurch.
J. M. Holt, Esq., J.P., Stubbylee.
G. H. Ormerod, Esq., J.P., Newchurch.
H. Bolton, Esq., Newchurch.

Head Master:

Rev. Thomas Howard, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School	1	Clergyman.	Boys lowest in School	1	Manufacturer.
,,	2	Clergyman.	,,	2	Surgeon.
,,	3	Solicitor.	,,	3	Architect.
,,	4	Unitarian Minister.	,,	4	Veterinary Surgeon.
,,	5	Wesleyan Minister.	,,	5	Clergyman.
,,	6	Manufacturer.	,,	6	Manufacturer.
,,	7	Manufacturer.	,,	7	Do.
,,	8	Clergyman.	,,	8	Do.
,,	9	Surgeon.	,,	9	Shopkeeper.
,,	10	Registrar.	,,	10	Manufacturer.

From distances up to three miles from the School.

Table B.—School Instruction. (1866.)

Subje t.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							M.		M.					M.		H.					M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	40	3	—	4	14	2	15	—	30	Colville on the Liturgy; Pinnock's Analysis of Bible History.	12	13	4	15	—	1	Church Catechism, Faith and Duty.	24	12	5	15	—	1½	2 classes of 6 each in Arnold's 1st and 2nd Books.
									H.															
Greek	6	2	10s.	1	14	5	20	2	5	Arnold's 1st Gk. Bk., Analecta Gr. Minora.	4	13	4	15	—	4	Arnold's 1st Greek Book.							
Latin	18	—	6d.	1	14	5	20	3	7	Cicero de Sen.; Virgil's 3rd Æneid.	2	14	5	15	5	7	Cæsar 3 Bk.: Ovid's Met. Sallust.	4	12	5	15	5	7½	
Arithmetic	40			Not classed.						Davis's Arith.; Colenso's		Not classed.					Davis's	Not classed.						
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6			Not classed.						Colenso's Algebra; Euclid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Davis's Arith. Intellectual Calculator.	Not classed.						
							M.																	
History	30	3	—	10	13	2	20	—	40	Eng. Hist., White's and Ince's.	14	12	2	20	—	1	Eng. Hist., Ince's and White's.	6	11	5	10	—	1	
									H.															
Geography	35	4	—	2	14	2	10	—	1½	Sullivan's Geography	10	13	2	20	—	2	Sullivan's Geography	10	11	2	10	—	2	
English Grammar.	35	5	—	4	15	4	10	—	Learnt at home.	Douglas's English Grammar.	6	13	4	10	4	Learnt at home.	Douglas's Grammar	9	11	4	10	4	Learnt at home.	
English Composition.	12	2	—	8	15	4	10	4	Written at home.	Hiley's	4	13	4	10	4	do.	Do.							
Reading	40	3	—	20	14	2	30	—	1	Eng. Hist., White's	15	12	5	15	—	2½	Bible History	5	10	9	15	—	5	
Writing	40			Not classed.																				

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NORTH MEOLS SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 154, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—"There is a school in Church Town, North Meols, which was called the Grammar School till within the last six months, and for many years received donations and benefactions under that name." (Ch. Com. Rep.) First recorded benefaction in 1684. School described as a Grammar School in table of benefactions in church.

School Property.—Various donations and bequests, amounting in all to 370*l.*, of which 20*l.* is lost, and the remainder produces interest amounting to 17*l.* 10*s.*

School rebuilt by subscription in 1827.

Present State of School.

Elementary.

OLDHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

I ASKED many people in the streets and shops of Oldham to show me the way to the grammar school before finding one who knew where it stood. The reason of this was plain enough when at last, after passing through a labyrinth of dirty lanes, I reached the school itself. It is a building more than two hundred years old, in fact the original schoolhouse. It stands in the worst part of the town, enclosed on two sides by a slaughter-house. The one class-room is of a good size, but its floor is broken in many places; its latticed windows are broken or clumsily patched up with wood; its furniture consists of a few battered old desks; its walls, floor, ceiling, and windows are inexpressibly filthy. There is no playground, and no space for one, the slaughter-yard and houses of the poor Irish hemming the school in. I found 12 boys present, the eldest under eleven years of age, and several under eight; all dirty and unkempt. They read very ill, stumbling at and mispronouncing even easy words. Not one could write down figures from dictation; nor could I get from them any answers in English grammar. In arithmetic I could find only two boys to attempt any of the questions contained in the easiest of the examination papers which I set to other schools, and neither of these two could work a question.

Twenty children were reported to be on the books, among them one or two girls. They pay 3*d.* a week for reading alone, 4*d.* for reading and writing, 6*d.* if arithmetic is added. Why they should come here to learn these subjects, seeing that they would pay only half as much in the National or British schools, is a mystery. Socially they seemed inferior to those who resort to the Government schools.

The master, who has no assistant, receives about 25*l.* from the endowment, besides what he can make from the children's pence, and ekes out his income by collecting cottage rents and doing various odd jobs of a similar kind. He seems to be left quite to himself. Forty years ago this was the principal school of the town, and some of the principal people in Oldham, including several trustees, were educated in it.

The board of trustees, which, having remained without additions for many years, had become very small, had been renewed by the appointment of a good many new members shortly before my visit. I saw one of them, a gentleman of influence in the town, who regretted the low state of the school, and seemed anxious that something should be done to improve it; but I could not discover that the board generally had manifested any more wish to exert itself than their predecessors during the last thirty years. Some of these trustees are non-resident; the rest are men fully occupied with business, who send their own sons to boarding schools at a distance, and so have no personal motive for promoting

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

education in their own town. Probably some of them have entirely forgotten that they are trustees.

Oldham, a town entirely devoted to cotton spinning and machine making, is supposed in Lancashire to be a particularly rough place. It is at any rate a vigorous and enterprising one, and over and above its vast operative population, contains a large number of small manufacturers, shopkeepers, clerks, foremen in mills, and highly paid mechanics in engine works, who could pay for and might be expected to desire an education wider than that of the Government schools. A grammar school charging from 4*l.* to 8*l.* a year, and teaching arithmetic, the elements of pure mathematics and of mechanics, Latin and French, might, if vigorously handled, make sure of drawing to it 200 boys or more.

There is a charity or "Blue" school in Oldham, founded by John Henshaw in 1807, which has a revenue of 2,213*l.* a year, and spends it in clothing and feeding as well as educating about 100 boys. I visited the school; its buildings, which are well placed in the outskirts of the town, are spacious and handsome, and its internal arrangements seem to be good. But it is sufficiently obvious, and was indeed admitted even by those who interest themselves in the Blue-coat school, that the same sum of money would do far more good if it were spent on improving the education of a greater number of boys, instead of taking a comparatively small number out of their parents' hands and doing everything for them.

I was told in Oldham that some town improvements are shortly to be carried out, in the course of which new streets will be run through the piece of ground where the grammar school now stands, and that the school itself will then disappear. It is to be hoped that the trustees or the people of Oldham will not let this opportunity slip of refounding the school, giving it a proper building and a proper constitution. At present there is certainly no national school in the county, and probably not a country hedge school, in a state so miserable as is that of this the grammar school of a town of 80,000 people.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvi. 222, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 15th May 1606, James Ashton gave half an acre of land (large measure) for site and endowment of school, and also gave a rent-charge of 40*s.* for the master. Thomas Nuttall, by will, 14th March 1726, gave a rentcharge of 3*l.* All the land let on building leases either in fee or for very long terms. Deeds with trustees' solicitors; accessible to public.

School Property.—Annual income 33*l.* gross, 30*l.* net.

Buildings very old and poor. Whole site will probably soon be required for town improvements.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For a Free Schoolhouse for teaching of children the English, Latin, and Greek

tongues, and instructing them in good manners. (Deed 1606.) For teaching eight poor children inhabiting in the towns of Oldham and Holebottom to read English, and for buying books for them. (Nuttall's Will.)

Government and Master.—Trustees, self-electing, appoint master and audit accounts. No qualifications required in master. He may hold any other office.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Income from endowment 25*l.*, from fees, 28*l.* No house.

Day Scholars.—39, sons of shopkeepers and factory workers; chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances under one mile; pay 4*d.* to 6*d.* a week. Learn reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, natural history, geometrical drawing, and singing. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Book prizes given for proficiency and good conduct.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Nathan Worthington, Esq., Collier Hill, Hollinwood.
Joseph Jones, Esq., Severnstoke, Worcester.
James Lees, Esq., Greenbank, Oldham.
John Lees, Esq., Clarksfield, do.
Rev. W. Lees, Norley, Cheshire.
Rev. Wm. Walters,
Rev. James Bumstead,
John Platt, Esq.,
Josiah Radcliffe, Esq.,
John Riley, Esq., } Oldham.
John Rowland, junr., Esq.,
John George Blackburne, Esq.,
Thomas Evans Lees, Esq.,
Edward Brown Lees, Esq.,

Clerks to Trustees:

Messrs. Summerscales & Tweedale, Oldham.

Head Master:

John Hilton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ORMSKIRK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Before the year 1610 certain sums of money appear to have been given for the establishment of a grammar school in Ormskirk, and in 1612 a set of orders were made by the Chancery Court of Lancashire, establishing the school under 24 governors, a number subsequently reduced to 15. The various benefactions which the school has at different times received have been laid out in the purchase of land, and now produce a gross income of about 110*l.* a year, which is less by nearly 20*l.* than the income in 1827, when the original Charity Commissioners visited Ormskirk. The trustees then displayed, and according to report still display, very little interest in the welfare of the school, practically leaving it to be looked after by the vicar of Ormskirk, who is trustee *ex officio*, and by another clergyman in the neighbourhood.

The general system of the school is classical, Latin being regularly taught to the elder boys (at present two-thirds of the whole number are learning it), but the English and commercial subjects receive their full share of attention, and the school is consequently popular in the town. The richest people send their sons to boarding schools, or by rail to day schools in Liverpool; some among the poorer commercial class, and especially the Roman Catholics, resort to elementary schools, public and private; but the great bulk of the tradespeople and minor professional men of the town, whose population is 6,426, and a certain number of the farmers in the vicinity, use the grammar school, permitting their boys to remain till 14 or sometimes 15 years of age. Six or eight are day boarders. Ten years ago the school was free, except a charge for fire money, and the trustees experienced a good deal of opposition when they imposed fees. The present size of the school sufficiently proves that the step was a wise one. The fee paid is proportioned to the boy's stage of advancement; the average paid by each scholar is, according to the master's report, 3*l.* 15*s.* a year.

The school building was enlarged a twelvemonth before my visit, and is now sufficiently large for the number of boys, neat, and well ventilated by means of gratings in the floor. There is a good sized playground close by, and the head master rents a cricket field. Unfortunately the approach to the school up a lane and through a yard is not good; the master thinks it injures his boarding establishment. Otherwise the site is satisfactory.

I examined the boys by papers and *vivâ voce*. In Latin eight were taken on Cornelius Nepos, which they had been reading in class; they construed in rather a heavy and clumsy way, but seemed to have been carefully taught. The Latin grammar of the junior boys was very fair, as was also English grammar and geography, although there was a notable want of vivacity about their answering. Four boys did papers in elementary

geometry, and three in algebra, both sets creditably. Seventeen others took papers in arithmetic, and of these ten did well, the rest moderately. They were generally accurate, but not quick or acute. The head master struck me as a skilful and energetic teacher, and the fact that the performances of his boys were not more brilliant is no doubt to be attributed to the natural dulness of children in this part of Lancashire, a dulness which is too remarkable to escape the notice of any one who examines its schools. On the whole the state of the school is satisfactory, as it is certainly creditable to the head master, whose exertions appear to have earned the respect that they deserve. It is much to be wished that the trustees took more interest in the welfare of the school than they appear to have done for many years past. Probably the board ought to contain more residents.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 109, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By order of Chancery Court of County Palatine of Lancaster, 28th September 1612, sundry benefactions amounting to 136*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* given by Henry Ascroft and others for grammar school were settled in trust for that purpose. Other benefactions of 100*l.* from Jas. Fletcher in 1657, 50*l.* for an usher from Elizabeth Cooper in 1686, and from other persons in subsequent years. The whole expended in purchase of cottages and land. Deeds kept in vestry.

School Property.—Consists now (1867) of 7 cottages and 11 a. 3 r. 16 p. (statutable acreage); annual income 114*l.* gross, 72*l.* net, all applied to the school, besides house and school-room.

Buildings good. Master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For maintenance of a Free Grammar School at Ormskirk.

Government and Masters.—24 governors originally, reduced by decree of Duchy Court of Lancaster, 4th May 1639, to 15, including Earl of Derby (hereditary), who may act by deputy, and vicar of Ormskirk, *ex-officio;* the rest residents within the parish; appoint two of their number annually as collectors to manage property; appoint and dismiss head master, and exercise general control over management of school. Vacancies in the trust filled by remaining governors electing.

Head master must be a member of Church of England. Allowed to take eight or 10 boarders. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 70*l.*, from fees 290*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Appoints and pays assistant.

Day Scholars.—75, sons of professional men, clergymen, tradespeople, &c., chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to five miles. About one-sixth dine in head master's house. Pay 4*l.* for general work; those under 10 pay 3*l.* French, extra 2*l.* Drawing, 2*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders—Three, in head master's house; four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction 36 guineas under 10 years of age, 40 guineas above 10; average bill 40*l.* Cubical contents of bed-room 406 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read a little.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School classified by Latin chiefly. School course modified by omitting some subjects at desire of parents and teaching others not included in the regular course. Boys who wish it may come at night for an hour and a half to prepare lessons with master's assistance. 65 receive religious instruction. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion by half-year's marks.

School should be examined yearly by an Oxford and a Cambridge graduate. Has not been examined for last two or three years. Prizes formerly given by governors, discontinued.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last very rare, by head master only, and in school. The senior boy, as monitor, may inflict small fines.

Playground half an acre close to school, and cricket field of two acres hired by master. Bounds prescribed. Boys walk in the country with a master. Drilling not cared for by parents and given up.

School course calculated to prepare boys for middle class examinations.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. All lessons prepared out of school except by a few of the youngest boys and those who learn Latin. School work 6 hours daily. An hour sometimes given for cricket on Wednesday afternoon if fine.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School are order taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Cotton broker.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Shoemaker.
„ „ 2	Do.	„ „ 2	Farmer.
„ „ 3	Actuary of Savings Bank.	„ „ 3	Farmer.
		„ „ 4	Grocer.
„ „ 4	Brewer, &c.	„ „ 5	Brewer, &c.
„ „ 5	Farmer.	„ „ 6	Do. do.
„ „ 6	Do.	„ „ 7	Farmer.
„ „ 7	Bookseller.	„ „ 8	Quarter-master.
„ „ 8	Shoemaker.	„ „ 9	Draper.
„ „ 9	Farmer.	„ „ 10	Do.
„ „ 10	Surgeon.		

From distances up to five miles from the School.

BOARDERS.

The three boarders are sons of a gentleman, a wool merchant, and a farmer.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject per Term.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas, 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.										Y.				H.	
Religious Knowledge.	65	2	—	30	13	5	½	—	2½	Bible. Genesis and 20 chap. of Exodus.	35		5		—	2½	Bible. St. Matthew's Gospel.							
Latin - -	36	2	free	13	13	5	½	—	2½	Lat. Gram.; Arn. Lat. Comp.; Corn. Nepos	23		5		—	2½	Lat. Gram.; Henry's 1st Book.							
French - -	8	1	£2	8	13	5	½	1	2½	Hall's Fr. Course; Perrin's Fr. Tables.														
Arithmetic	78	4	—	12	13	10	½	1	6	Oram's and Colenso's Arith. (all).	22		10		1	6	Oram's and Colenso's Arith.; Frac., Propor. to the end of Inter.	13	10			1	6	First 4 rules (simp. and comp.)
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	—	8	14	5	½	1	2½	Surfaces and solids.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	1	—	10	14	5	1	1	5	Algebra and Euclid 1st Book.														
History - -	74	3	—	20	13	4	½	—	2	Collier's Great Events of History.	30	11 years.	5	½ hour.	—	2½	Collier's Brit. Hist., from Roman invasn. to end of Plantag.	14	10	5	½ hour.	—	2½	Brit. Hist., from Rome inclusive to Norman Conq.
Geography -	78	3	—	26	13	2	½	—	1	Anderson's Geography	34		2		—	1	Anderson's Geography	18	9	2		—	1	No Text Book.
English Grammar.	78	3	—	26	13	2	½	—	1	Lennie's Grammar, &c.	34		2		—	1	Lennie's Grammar -	18	9	2		—	1	Lennie's Grammar.
English Literature.	20	1	—	20	13	5	½	—	2½															
English Composition.	60	2	—	24	13	2	½	—	1	- - - -	34		2		—	1								
Reading	78	4		Same as History.						- - - -	Same as History.						- - - -	4	7	10		—	3	Nelson's New No. 4. Reading Book.
Writing - -	78	3																						
Music - -	4	boarders.																						
Drawing -	16	1																						

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Lord Skelmersdale, Lathom House.
Rev. J. T. Wareing, Lathom.
R. Wareing, Solicitor, Ormskirk.
W. Laix, Surgeon, do.
J. Robinson, Draper, do.
W. Welsby, Solicitor, do.
Rev. W. Wannop, Burscough.
Rev. J. A. Kershaw, Lathom.
C. J. Webb, Esq., Scarisbrick.
Rev. J. Hollingsworth, Skelmersdale.
S. Roper, Steward, Lathom.
Rev. O. H. L. Penryhn, Bickerstaffe.
J. Shawe, Coal Proprietor, Scarisbrick.

Ex officio:
The Earl of Derby and the Vicar of Ormskirk for the time being.

Head Master:

Robert W. A. Scott, M.A.

PENWORTHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Penwortham is an agricultural parish on the southern bank of the Ribble, immediately to the south-west of Preston. Its grammar school, founded by Christopher Walton in A. D. 1552, has always been held in the township of Hutton, near the centre of the parish, and is now, to distinguish it from the branch schools, usually called the Hutton grammar school. Its revenues having greatly increased, even under a wasteful system of long leases, the trustees applied in A.D. 1823, to the Chancery Court of Lancashire for a scheme to regulate the application of the funds. They had then been already in the habit of making grants to two elementary schools in the parish, although the old grammar school was in a state of not more than moderate efficiency. The chancery scheme permitted them to continue and extend this practice, and in virtue of this permission they now support, besides the grammar school in Hutton, eight elementary schools, viz., one for boys and one for girls in the township of Penwortham, the same in the township of Longton, the same in the township of Farrington, a mixed school for boys and girls in the township of Howick, and a girls' school in the township of Hutton. To the masters and mistresses of those schools salaries are paid amounting to about 333*l.* a year, and to the Hutton grammar school masters about 300*l.* As the gross revenue is nearly 1,000*l.*, the net between 800*l.* and 900*l.*, the grammar school does not receive more than one third of the income of the foundation, and as the great majority of the grammar school boys leave at 11 to 12 years of age, having received only elementary instruction, not over one sixth or one eighth of the whole income is spent on superior education. Books are provided free of charge in all the schools.

II. The grammar school, as has been said, stands in Hutton township, between three and four miles from Preston. Thirty or forty years ago it was a boarding school of some note, to which the sons of the lesser gentry and the clergy used to resort for a classical education. Now the head master is forbidden to receive boarders; his house, indeed, is not fitted for them, and the school is used only by the children of the neighbouring farmers, labourers, and village tradesmen, some of whom come to learn their letters, the foundation deed providing that the "Absay" shall be taught, and most of whom leave before they are 13 years of age. The school building is pretty good; it consists of two rooms, one on the ground floor, in which the grammar school boys are taught, sufficiently large, but by no means cheerful; and another upstairs (approached by an external stair) used as a girls' classroom, and not well ventilated. There is a fairly good playground.

There are three masters in the Hutton school; of whom the head receives 200*l.*, the second 80*l.*, and the third 15*l.* per annum. Instruction is entirely gratuitous, so that no teacher has any interest in the school's prosperity. Of the two functions

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

which it discharges, that of an elementary school for the township and a grammar school for the whole parish, the latter is discharged with no great vigour or success. No Greek is taught; no mathematics; no French; no natural science; no drawing. Latin is given to a few of the elder boys, but they seldom go far enough to get much benefit from the study. The Church Catechism is enforced upon all children; and I was told that if Dissenters objected they would be required to submit or to go. Whether any ever had objected it was difficult to ascertain. The Protestant Dissenters of the neighbourhood are mostly Wesleyans or Primitive Methodists, who usually make no difficulty about the Catechism; but there also are some Roman Catholics in the parish, and it is hardly to be supposed that they submit.

On the day of my visit 58 boys were present out of the 70 on the books. I was told that the most advanced had left before Midsummer, and that the school might therefore make a less favourable impression than it would otherwise have done. The impression which it did make was not exactly a bad one, but it was by no means so good as one might have expected to receive in a place enjoying such considerable revenues. Three boys only had gone far enough in Latin to make it worth while to examine them, which I did in Jacob's Reader. One (aged 11) of the three was evidently a boy of parts, and did very well; the other two were passable. The highest class, consisting of boys of 10 to 12 or 13 years of age, passed a pretty good examination in geography, history, and English grammar, and reflected some credit on the head master, by whom they had been taught. Twelve of them did a paper in arithmetic very fairly, considering that their average age was only 11. The junior classes were for the most part respectable, but the whole of their work was tame, and they did not seem to have been taught with much vigour or much skill. It is fair to say, however, that boys in this part of Lancashire are more than usually stupid and slow, and that these boys in particular, being unaccustomed to examinations, seemed a good deal frightened. The attendance, moreover, as in all free schools, is extremely irregular.

After seeing the Hutton grammar school I visited four of the eight elementary schools which the foundation supports. One of these is the Hutton girls' school, held in a room immediately over the grammar school. Forty-three girls were present. The room was too small for the number and disagreeably hot. The girls were mostly under 11, a mill which has been recently set up in the neighbourhood taking them away earlier than formerly. They read and spelt well, but were below the mark in arithmetical notation, and not strong in arithmetic generally. A second branch school, situated at Howick, a hamlet between Hutton and Penwortham township, has a small endowment of its own, 20*l.* a year, which the Penwortham trustees supplement by paying 35*l.* to the master, together with sums for books, firing, and cleaning. Sixty-five children are on the books, though the room cannot comfortably accommodate more than 35. The school contains both

boys and girls. The performances of the children, who learn only the elementary subjects, were inferior to what one finds in a fair National school. Besides these, I saw and examined the two schools in Penwortham township, held respectively in the upper and lower rooms of the same building, both rooms being much too small for the number of children. In the girls' school (72 on the books) the reading and spelling were very fair; arithmetic was quite elementary. In the boys' school (72 on the books, 33 present) reading was pretty good, though inferior to that of the girls'; spelling fair; arithmetic passable, some boys proving unable to take down easy sums from dictation. Taken altogether these branch schools struck me as somewhat below the level of National or British schools similarly placed, partly, no doubt, because they are uninspected. In all the eight not only is instruction given gratis but books and firing are paid for out of the charity funds, and in all the attendance is most irregular. Neither into them nor into the grammar school at Hutton are any children, except those of Penwortham parish, admitted.

It will be understood that the whole result of this superb endowment, the largest in Lancashire after that of Manchester grammar school, is to give an indifferent elementary education to the children of one parish (whose population is 5,488), and a faintly classical education to about ten of them yearly. The inhabitants are so far better off than those of other parishes that the abundance of schools brings education nearer to every one's door; but, on the other hand, this education is probably not so good, and is not given in as good schoolrooms, as in parishes where it is supplied by Privy Council schools. Thus the benefit of the charity is enjoyed less by the poor than by the landowners and employers of labour, who are relieved from the necessity which would otherwise devolve on them of supporting a Government school by their subscriptions. It is evident that something more ought to be effected than is now effected by this foundation of 1,000*l.* a year; and one or two among the trustees, with some of whom I had the pleasure of conversing on the subject, felt this, and were anxious to consider what could be done to apply the money to better purpose. The changes which ought to be made are probably these:—

(1.) The elementary schools ought all of them to be placed under Goverment inspection.

(2.) The payments made to them ought to be diminished, and a larger part of the revenue appropriated to the grammar school.

(3.) Moderate fees ought to be imposed both in the grammar and the elementary schools.

(4.) Extra-parochial children ought to be admitted to all schools.

(5.) New schoolhouses ought to be erected for several of the elementary schools.*

* So far as I could judge the school at Howick might with advantage be made a school for infants only, as the elder children could perfectly well walk to the schools Huatton or Penwortham.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(6.) The most promising children from the elementary schools ought to be promoted to the central grammar school, and receive a free education there.

(7.) As the number of persons in the parish who desire a superior education for their children is not large, not sufficient to keep the grammar school staff employed, it would be well to spend some money in erecting a hostel, where board, lodging, and education might be offered to the sons of farmers at from 25*l.* to 35*l.* a year. There is a very great want of good schools for farmers in this part of the country, and no foundation can better afford to try the experiment of attracting them than this of Penwortham. The education offered should be plain and sound; but Latin, and chemistry, as well as French, might be taught to all those whose parents desired it. The fee for day boys need not exceed 4*l.* or 5*l.* per annum.

(8.) As the foundation has always served girls as well as boys, it might be proper to establish a superior school for girls, similar to the boys' grammar school, and to erect a house for the mistress in which boarders might be received. The daughters of Lancashire farmers are now worse educated, if that be possible, than their sons.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 194. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of feoffment of Christopher Walton, 22 September 1552, who gave houses and land in townships of Kirkham, Kellamergh, and Preston, then let at rents amounting to four marks and twopence, for maintenance of a master. No trace of any property at Kellamergh. Besides above-mentioned property, other lands in townships of Longton and Hutton, given by Christopher Walton and John Walton, his heir. Deeds in custody of solicitors to school.

School Property.—Chiefly let on leases for various terms, some in perpetuity (both building and other leases). Total rental on average of five years preceding 1865 was 966*l.* gross, 788*l.* net. In 1867, 997*l.* 15*s.* gross, about 867*l.* net, besides interest on balance at bankers, school, master's house, and 2 a. 3 r. 9 p. of land at Hutton, school and premises at Farington, and school and premises as well as Sunday School at Penwortham. Net sum applied to boys and girls schools at Hutton about 370*l.* A slight increase of income possible from appropriation of land at Preston for building purposes.

Buildings and site of Hutton School good.

Objects of Trust.—To teach young children the "Absay, catechism, primer, accidence pervely," and to other scholars grammar; children dwelling in parish of Penworthan to pay nothing, except cockpence twice a year. (Deed of Foundation.) A central school for classical and elementary learning to be maintained at Hutton, and to be free to children dwelling in parish of Penwortham, cockpennies being abolished; also branch schools free for whole parish of Penwortham at Penwortham, Longton, Howick, and Farington, under superintendence of head master of Hutton School. (Scheme A.D. 1823.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The absay, catechism, primer, accidence pervely, and grammar. (Deed of Foundation.) Classics and elementary learning. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery of County Palatine of Lancaster, 19 September 1823.

Twelve trustees, residing within parish, appointed by four surviving trustees, with counsel of the two churchwardens, manage property by their agents; audit accounts annually, appoint and dismiss masters, (the master of Hutton School for "reasonable" cause,) examine schools, and exercise control over instruction and discipline.

Head master must be member of Church of England. Holds no other office. Is not allowed to take boarders.

State of Hutton School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical; mixed. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 200*l.*, besides house and garden. Second master's income 80*l.*, third master [dismissed at Midsummer 1867] 30*l.*, mistress 35*l.* [raised to 40*l.* at Midsummer 1867], assistant mistress 7*l.* 16*s.* All appointed and paid by trustees.

Day Scholars.—83, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, only five over 14, from distances up to five miles; taught gratuitously. Do not attend on Sunday.

The average age of scholars reduced, and attendance fallen off, as number of mills has increased in neighbourhood.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School divided into classical and non-classical departments. Religious instruction in Catechism and Scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers. Eight children learn Latin, one Greek, one French. Book-keeping taught as required. Head master spends four days a week in the school, and examines all classes from time to time.

Promotion at master's discretion.

Examinations conducted by trustees. Prizes given for attendance, good conduct, and progress.

Punishment: caning, for neglect of work, playing truant, falsehood, and immorality.

Playground 22 by 34 yards, close to school. A small library.

School-time 43 or 44 weeks per annum. Study 29 hours in summer, and 25 hours in winter per week. English grammar and geography lessons prepared, and language exercises written out of school. An interval of 10 or 15 minutes in middle of morning and afternoon school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School	1	Land Agent.	Boys lowest in School	1	Labourer.
,,	2	Police Officer.	,,	2	Do.
,,	3	Wine and Spirit Dealer.	,,	3	Do.
,,	4	Brewer.	,,	4	Do.
,,	5	Land Agent.	,,	5	Do.
,,	6	Wine and Spirit Dealer.	,,	6	Do.
,,	7	Hand-loom Weaver.	,,	7	Do.
,,	8	Factory Operative.	,,	8	Do.
,,	9	Small Farmer.	,,	9	Do.
,,	10	Do.	,,	10	Do.

All resident in the parish, at distances varying from a few yards to nearly five miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	—	45	Y. 10	Bible daily; Ch. Cat. wkly.	H. ½	—	H. 2½	*First* Lesson read daily. Ch. Catechism every Friday afternoon.	25	Y. 9	N. T. daily.	H.	—	H. 2½	*Second* Lesson read daily. Ch. Catechism every Friday afternoon.	25	Y. 6	—	H. —	—	H. —	All who can learn Catechism.
Greek	1	1	—	1	15		½	2	4	Xenophon's Anabasis, 2 and 3 Bks.; Arnold's Gk. Prose Composition, Part I.														
Latin	8	3	—	1	15	2	½	2	4	Virgil, 5 Eclogues; Whittaker's Lat. Exercises; Cæsar 2 Bks.	4	11	4	½	4	8	Jacob's Latin Reader, Part I. 2nd Division Ellis's Lat. Exercises.	3	10	4	½	4	8	Jacob's Latin Reader, Part I. Introductory Lessons; Arnold's 1st Latin Book.
French	1	1	—	1	15	1	½	1	1	Perrin's Fables; Merlet's Exercises.														
Arithmetic	73	separately	—	16	12½	Dly. 2 hrs. in the aft.	Dly.	9		Arithmetic taught separately to this Division. Colenso's chiefly used.	33	8	4	½	—	9	Arithmetic taught separately to this Division. Irish Nat. Sch. Arithmetic chiefly ussd.	24	6	Twice every day.	1	—	9	Simple and Compound Rules taught on the Black Board.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year *ending* Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Book-keeping	Taught as required.																							
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	—	—	8	12	—	1 aft. in a mnth.	—	—	Nesbitt's Book used, and the class goes out to survey land.														
History -	45	2	—	16	12½	2	½	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	29	10	5	½	—	2½	Gleig's Sch. Series Hist. of England.
Geography -	45	2	—	16	12½	Classical Scholars once a week, the rest daily.				Gleig's Geography, both General and of the British Empire.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	29	10	5	½	—	2½	Compendium of Geog. of Irish Nat. Board.
English Grammar.	45	3	—	16	12½	Ditto				Sullivan's Eng. Grammar.	13	10	Dly.		Dly.	2½	Eng. Grammar of Irish Nat. Board.	16		5	½	—	2½	McLeod's Outlines
Reading -	All	6	—	16	12½	Dly.	½	—	5	History of England -	33	8	Dly.	½	—	2½	Gleig's Hist. of England, 3rd Bk. of S. P. C. K., also of Irish Nat. Board.	Uncertain. Learning.						Alphabet; Monosyllables.
Writing -	64	—	—	—	—	Dly.	½	—	2½															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for year ending Dec. 31, 1863.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	516	10	8
Rents received	935	8	10
Bankers' interest	7	19	3
	£1,459	18	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Law expenses, &c.	21	1	2
Tenants' dinners, &c.	7	14	7½
Repairs, &c.	81	13	7½
Teachers' (salaries)	648	3	0
„ (coals)	30	0	0
Books, prizes, &c.	36	8	9
Property tax	15	19	1½
Rates	5	10	3
Rent (right of way)	1	0	0
Washing, cleaning, &c.	2	18	0
Printing and advertising	1	16	8
Agency (4*d.* per cent. on rents received)	37	8	4½
Postage, &c.	1	9	3
Gig hire	1	10	0
Howick Trust	2	0	0
Bankers, cheque book, &c.	1	6	5
J. S. (Commission)	2	10	6
Balance	561	9	0
	£1,459	18	9

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

John Gorst, Esq., Preston.
William Boardman, Cotton Spinner, Farington House, Penwortham.
William Bashall, Cotton Spinner, Farington Lodge, do.
Frederick Earnshaw Marshall, Esq., Penwortham Hall.
William Bashall, junr., Cotton Spinner, Farington Lodge.
William Adam Hulton, Esq., Hurst Grange, Penwortham.
Rev. Robert Atherton, Rawstorne, Balderston.
John Cooper, Cotton Spinner, The Oaks, Penwortham.
Thomas Norris, Esq., Howick House, Penwortham.
Joseph Walker, Attorney, Penwortham.
Rev. Lawrence Preston, Penwortham.

Clerks to Trustees:

Messrs. Garlick Park & Sykes Penwortham.

Head Master:

Rev. John Ketton, M.A., Cambridge.

PILKINGTON.—STAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Stand or Whitefield is an irregular village, about four miles from Manchester, of which it is virtually an outlying suburb, on the road to Bury. Apparently from its very foundation in the reign of Charles II. it has been in the hands of Protestant Nonconformists, and the mastership has usually been held by the minister of a Unitarian chapel erected upon the school land a long time ago.

At present the master is not minister of this chapel; he is, however, a Unitarian minister, and all the trustees are Unitarians; but children of all denominations are admitted to the school, and no religious instruction is given, save to the boarders. About half the day scholars belong to the Church of England, and one only is a Unitarian. The income of the foundation being small, some 35*l.* a year, the master's income is chiefly derived from his boarders. He has no assistant, but visiting masters come for French and drawing. Three boys are taught free; they are appointed by the master on the application of the parents. There is, he tells me, never more than one applicant for each vacancy.

The schoolroom was erected, about four years ago, by the congregation of the adjoining chapel; it is large enough for 30 scholars, neat, and well ventilated. Above it is another classroom used as a Sunday school.

The parents of most of the scholars being Manchester business men desire a commercial education only, and remove their boys at 14. Hence, no Greek is taught, and Latin at present to six only out of the whole number of 18, one-half of whom are boarders. Four were reading Virgil, and construed fairly, considering their age (15 to 13) and their timidity under examination. Several did respectably in elementary algebra, and ten (average age 13) were pretty good in arithmetic. In history, geography, and English grammar, the elder boys answered intelligently, and showed a good knowledge, while the younger ones could do hardly anything. The spelling, except that of two or three of the senior boys, was indifferent.

The teaching seemed to me to have been intelligent, and the boys to be interested by it, although they were not quick or smart in their work.

The neighbourhood of Manchester with its great schools will not permit this little grammar school to attain any high position as a place of literary or scientific instruction, but as a preparatory classical and commercial school for boys too young to be sent all the way into the city, it discharges a very useful function, and is likely to become more important if the population of the suburb in which it stands continues to increase.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvi. 237, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indentures of lease and release, 11 and 12 April 1688, a house, and 4½ acres of land at Whitefield, which had been given by Henry Siddall by will and deed in 1668 for some pious use, were conveyed to trustees for maintenance of a school. In consideration of the building of a boarding house, part of the premises let on lease for 99 years from 1789; and subsequently the whole land, except the school premises and chapel built on part of the land, demised for 71 years from 1817, at rent of 30*l.* Trustees empowered to resume possession of school, cottage, and premises at six months' notice, rent of remainder being reduced to 23*l.*

School Property.—Annual income (1866), gross 36*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, applied to school 35*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

Objects of Trust.—For a master to teach a grammar school for inhabitants of township of Pilkington, and to teach young children to read English. (Deed 1688.)

Government and Masters.—To be six trustees, three survivors to appoint to vacancies. Present trustees Unitarians.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade. But three boys have gone to University in last five years.

Masters.—Master a Unitarian minister, B.A.

Day Scholars.—10, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to two miles; pay 12*l.* 12*s*, for general work. Three on foundation pay 1*l.* French, German, and drawing extra, 4*l*, 4*s*, each. Drilling 1*l*, Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Nine, in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 35*l.* under 14 years of age, 40*l.* above that age. Washing 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills, highest 58*l.*, lowest 41. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 417 feet per boy. Hours 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of boys on admission.

School classified by Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. No record kept of numbers learning each subject, or of time devoted to it. No religious instruction, nor prayers except for boarders. School open to all denominations.

Prizes given by half-year's marks.

Punishments: lines, and occasionally corporal.

Playground close to school, open to all. Drilling taught as part of the system.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours a week in summer, 25 in winter. Lessons learnt chiefly in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Samuel Robinson, Esq., Wilmslow.
Mark Philips, Esq., Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon.
James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., Kensington Palace Gardens, London.
Simeon Farrar, Manufacturer, Stand.
Robert Needham Philips, Esq., M.P., The Park, near Manchester.
John Wm. Philips, Esq., B.A., Heybridge, Staffordshire.
John Grundy, Merchant, Wolstenholme Hall, Rochdale.
Samuel Kay, Solicitor, Manchester.
Robt. Philips Grey, Esq., F.G.S., Manchester.

Secretary to Trustees:

Robt. N. Philips, Esq., M.P.

Head Master:

John Davies, B.A.

PRESCOT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Nothing seems to be known respecting the foundation of this school, but it certainly existed before the year 1600, when one of the pieces of land now belonging to it was given for the support of its schoolmaster. It is governed by a body of trustees, composed of the trustees of the town charities generally, and of a body termed the schoolwardens, who are elected annually, but are virtually almost permanent, it being the practice to re-elect outgoing members. This constitution rests on custom only, the school having no statutes, and never having been dealt with by the Court of Chancery. It seems a good one, since the board is partly elective, but as a matter of fact one does not find that the trustees, although not indifferent to the school, have of late years been able to do much for it.* It is now in a very unsatisfactory state, yet they have taken no steps even to get a new building erected. An increase in the income, but, as I was told, not a large one, may be expected in the next few years.

When the Charity Commission visited Prescot in 1828, the school contained about 40 free boys,† who learnt the elementary subjects only, a few day scholars, who paid a fee, and a very few boarders, who were taught in the master's own home. He seems to have had no usher. Since then, but at what precise date no one could tell me (some said about 10 or 15 years ago), the school was divided into two departments, which have since been managed as distinct schools by masters practically independent of one another. The lower school receives the children of the mechanics, publicans, and poorest shopkeepers of Prescot, to the number of about 60, giving them instruction gratis‡ in reading, writing, and arithmetic, together with some little geography and grammar. It serves in fact for the National school of the place, there being no National nor other inspected school within a mile and a half or more. The upper school professes to teach classics and mathematics, and is used by a few sons of the upper class of tradespeople. It is restricted to 12 foundationers and 20 other scholars; lately the average attendance has not exceeded 12. Foundationers pay 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, others 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The rooms wherein these two departments are respectively taught adjoin one another, and communicate by a door, through which the head master can pass when he pleases. The two sets of boys, however, do not mingle; there are no promotions from the lower

* The scholars are, as a matter of form, admitted by the governors, who are supplied with cards which they distribute to the applicants.

† The Charity Commission do not mention the presence of girls in the school, but I was told that formerly, apparently within the last 20 or 30 years, they were in the habit of coming.

‡ 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter is charged, but as materials are supplied free, this can hardly be called a school fee.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

school to the higher, and the lower school teacher, who comes from a Government training college, is left by the head master pretty much to himself.

The situation of the schoolhouse, in a street, and with only a small bit of ground round it for a playground, is far from good, nor are its rooms satisfactory. The larger room, in which the lower school meets, is about 35 feet by 20, and then scarcely large enough for 60 boys, though the roof is fairly high and the ventilation passable. The smaller room is 35 feet by 12; its long and narrow shape would make it very inconvenient as a class-room, if the upper school, for the teaching of which it is used, had its full number of boys. Both apartments are cheerless, and are, or at least look, dirty. There is no master's house; the present master lives in lodgings, and consequently takes no boarders.

On the day of my visit 46 boys were present in the lower school.* *Their arithmetic was tolerable (methods clumsy), spelling poor, reading passable, writing indifferent, geography sufficiently meagre.*

In the upper school six boys only were to be found. Two, who were in an easy Latin reading-book, translated far from well. They tried an arithmetic paper, but made very little of it; their English grammar and geography were very weak; and their behaviour and demeanour gave me an unfavourable opinion of the discipline maintained by the head master. The school seems for some time past to have been handled with little energy. Various causes are assigned by the governors and master for its present depressed state. Prescot is a lifeless place, depending for support chiefly on the watchmaking trade, which is said to have been doing ill lately. It is not very far from Liverpool, and most of the well-to-do people (who are few) send their sons to school there either as weekly boarders or as day scholars. The school is despised as a charity school, and the proximity of the lower school, with its rough boys, makes respectable parents unwilling to send their sons even to the upper school. That the school is unpopular cannot be denied; but it is unpopular not only among the richer but also among persons of the poorer commercial class, who support several private schools in the town and neighbourhood, when they might get an education much cheaper at the grammar school.

The present system of keeping the school divided into two departments, separate, yet in close proximity, is objectionable on many grounds, and ought plainly to be abolished. A new elementary school should be established, and placed under Government inspection—if it had not been for this endowment, there must have been such a school in Prescot long ago—and the whole revenue of the foundation might then be devoted to the maintenance of a commercial and classical grammar school, which,

* Attendance is stated, as usually in free schools, to be very irregular.

though it would not receive boys whose education was to last till 17, since such boys had better go to Liverpool, might provide good teaching in arithmetic, Latin, French, mathematics, and natural science for those who remain till 14 or 15, and desire to learn all or any of these subjects. The appointment of the second master ought probably to be vested in the head master; a new schoolhouse ought to be erected, and it is to be wished that the governors should exercise more control over the school than they appear to have done for some time past. The number of foundationers seems to be larger than the funds of the school can at present bear.

There are charities of considerable value in Prescot, some of which are said to be of very questionable service to the town. Those for apprentice premiums are frequently not applied for, and can't be of much use, since masters are willing enough to take lads with no premium. Sometimes, I was told, it is found advisable to give the apprentice fee in clothes to the boy, to prevent his father from taking the money and getting the master to receive the boy without a premium.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 219, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Uncertain.

School formerly supported by voluntary gifts, mulcts and fines, rents reserved on houses built on the waste, and interest of monies called "the stocks." Two thirds of a field of 2¼ acres (large measure of eight yards to the perch) left in 1600 by Richard Hawarden for use of free school, charged with yearly payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor. Two acres of land purchased in 1755 for 14*8l.*; of which 50*l.* formed part of the old school stock, 50*l.* was a legacy from John Alcock in 1653, and 48*l.* was part of a sum received under the will of Ellen Siddall. A site for school given by B. T. Eccleston in 1759, on which building erected by subscription. A farm of 19 acres (large measure) granted in 1762 by William Lorton to grammar school trustees and others, to pay 12*l* yearly for other purposes, and apply the surplus to the school. 100*l.* left by John Wyke for the school and other purposes. 200*l.* left in 1815 by Rev. Samuel Sewell for grammar school. No deeds.

School Property.—Premises formerly used as a school, small rents from houses in Prescot amounting to 4*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum, dividends of stock purchased with Sewell's legacy, and a share of other parish charity funds, including 4*l.* 10*s.* a year as interest on Wyke's legacy, besides school, which is repaired out of general funds. Building unsuitable.

Average annual income for five years preceding 1865 was 143*l.* gross, 130*l.* net. In 1864 income was 170*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* gross, of which 132*l.* applied to school purposes.

Objects of Trust.—School originally for benefit of the whole of "Prescot parish side," long confined to township of Prescot.

For teaching poor children of the township (purchase deed 1755). For teaching poor children of the township in the grammar school at Prescot (Lorton's deed). For instructing poor children of the parish (Wyke's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, and other learning (Lorton's deed). The English tongue, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and mechanics (Wyke's will).

Government and Masters.—Trustees of Prescot charities, viz., the vicar, the steward of the manor, the coroner, the treasurer of the charities, and the Four

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Men of Prescot, elected at general vestry, are trustees of the school; they, and four school wardens also elected by the vestry, make regulations from time to time, appoint treasurer and secretary to manage property, appoint and dismiss master, nominate boys, regulate studies and discipline, and examine school half-yearly.

Head master must be clergyman of Church of England. Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge preferred. May not hold any other preferment. Allowed to take 20 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Upper school, semi-classical; lower school, non-classical; both, in age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives annual stipend of 130*l.* from endowment, and about 36*l.* from fees; appoints and pays assistant.

Day Scholars.—[In first half-year of 1867, 84.] About a dozen usually in upper school, sons of professional men and tradespeople; rest in lower school, sons of artizans, &c.; required to attend church or other place of worship on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to be able to read.

Upper school classified by classics, lower school by arithmetic. All learn Church Catechism. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotion by general intelligence and attention. Examination half-yearly by trustees.

Punishments: impositions, and corporal in school.

A very small playground close to school. Drilling taught in lower school.

One boy goes to Cambridge in the year.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 27 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Rev. L. W. Sampson, Vicar of Prescot.
James Galloway, Esq., Solicitor, do.
Edmund Ward, Esq., Solicitor, do.
Samuel Peed, Esq., Solicitor, Cambridge.
Edward Draper, Esq., Solicitor, Prescot.
William Daniel, senr., Esq., do.
William Mercer, Assistant Overseer.

Schoolwardens:

Charles Brotherton Johnson, Watchmaker, Prescot.
Frederic Green, Shipowner, Prescot.
James Woods, Currier, do.
Charles Wycherley, Grocer, do.

Ex officio:

The Trustees of the Prescot Charities, viz.,—
The Vicar.
The Steward of the Manor.
The Coroner.
The Treasurer of the Charities.
The Four Men of Prescot.

Secretary to Trustees:

Charles Caldwell, Prescot.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles J. S. Walker, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

PREESALL-WITH-HACKENSALL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Preesall is a township at the mouth of the Wyre, over against the seaport of Fleetwood. It is an out-of-the-way place, and its school seems to have been much neglected for many years. The endowment is a rentcharge of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on lands belonging to a neighbouring proprietor, who is patron of the school, and the only person standing in the place of a trustee to it. The building was erected in 1695; it contains one class-room, 25 feet by 14 by 6½ feet, to the top of the vertical wall. The windows are small, and the room is dark, ill ventilated, bare, and generally wretched. There is no master's house.

On the day of my visit 40 children were present; 15 of them girls. In winter there are as many as 70. No Latin or mathematics has been taught for a long time; some, however, learn English grammar and geography, and occasionally a little mensuration is given to the elder boys. Children belonging to the township get reading and spelling gratis; paying 5*d.* a week for writing, and 1*d.* additional for arithmetic. About 10 children come from the adjoining township of Stalmine, and pay 2*d.* a week for reading. The attendance, as is usually the case in rural schools, especially when uninspected, is extremely irregular; and the master has no assistance, except what he may get from time to time by setting one of the elder children to look after the younger ones and hear them their A B C.

The educational condition of the scholars was unsatisfactory. Some, and more particularly the girls, read fairly; but in arithmetic they could do scarcely anything; could not even write down figures beyond thousands correctly. Geography had been taught to a few, but it came to nothing. English grammar is taught in winter only, and the children present were not considered fit to be examined in it.

It will be understood that this school, founded as a free grammar school, is not only a place of merely elementary instruction, but, as such, distinctly inferior to most Government schools. The master, who makes only some 33*l.* a year in all out of it, is scarcely to be blamed for not accomplishing more under such discouraging conditions.

It would apparently be desirable to unite the foundation with that of Carter's school in the lower end of Pilling (in Preesall township), less than a mile distant, and to appoint a body of trustees to superintend the joint school. New buildings ought of course to be provided.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 281, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indentures of lease and release, 14 April 1695, Richard Fleetwood conveyed manor of Hackensall and other property to trustees, charged with payment of 20 marks for school, besides certain other payments for charitable objects.

The overplus of the rents to be paid to such persons as should be entitled to the benefits already conferred by the deed.

School Property.—The rentcharge of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Buildings not suitable. No house.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Maintenance of a free grammar school.

Government and Master.—No trustees. The owner of Hackensall Hall for the time being, who claims to be visitor, appoints and pays master. Keeps school in repair.

Master has no other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Only one. Total income from endowment 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* besides fees.

Day Scholars.—[83 in May 1867.] For fees, see Assistant Commissioner's Report.

Attend Sunday school and church when weather permits.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission. No special provision made for religious instruction No prayers used.

The school is never examined. Punishments not used.

No playground.

School open 48 weeks in the year. Children in school 30 hours in the week.

Trustees:

None.

Master:

James Hardman.

PRESTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

NOTHING is known respecting the origin of the grammar school at Preston, but it may be conjectured that it was endowed in or previous to the time of King Henry the Eighth by some person who entrusted it, as founders often did before the Statute of Uses, to the care of the corporation of the borough. The earliest notice of it is to be found in an old book of municipal records, called "The White Book," wherein we find it ordered, under the date of August 26th, 1612, "that the bailiffs do each pay twenty "marks to the now scholemaster of this towne of Preston in full "payment of his cockpence and wages instead of providing a "bankett at Easter." From this time on there are many entries respecting the "free school,"† to which payments were regularly made from the corporate funds. In 1652 the head master received a salary of 22*l.*, in 1680 of 30*l.* In 1683 it is stated that "children "of foraigne burgesses inhabiting the towne are not free of the "school, but ought to pay what foraigne burgesses have always "paid." In 1663 the leasehold interest for 99 years in a piece of land was given to the school; the corporation subsequently purchased the reversion of this land, and have continued to receive the rents arising from it‡ (which now amount to 46*l.*), and to apply them to the purposes of the school, adding as much to the masters' salaries as they have from time to time thought fit. In the year 1863–64 they paid the head master 100*l.*, the second master 45*l.*, and costs of repairs, cleaning, firing, &c. to the amount of 65*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, in all 210*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* Deducting from this 55*l.* 3*s.*, the revenue now derived from the endowment of 1663, the total cost to the town of the school is 155*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

II. The school has at all times been held to be under the control of the mayor and corporation of Preston. At present they manage it by means of a school committee, appointed every year on the 9th of November, and consisting of the mayor, six aldermen, and six common councilmen, one from each ward. This body meets five or six times a year, looks after the financial affairs of the school, and transacts all its ordinary business, presenting its acts to the council to be, as they almost always are, approved and confirmed by it. With the internal management of the school the committee do not usually interfere, thinking it best left to the head master's judgment. Once a year the mayor and corporation go in procession to the school, to be present at the prize-giving; the mayor bearing the chief part of the expense of prize books, and the town clerk, vicar, and other gentlemen also giving special prizes.

† Twice in the seventeenth century it is recorded that head masters were dismissed for taking holy orders, in the fear, no doubt, that they would neglect their scholastic duties.

‡ Part of the land has been sold, and the proceeds invested, the income arising from them being also applied to the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

III. The school buildings, which are in the best part of the town, were erected by private subscription several years ago, and subsequently acquired by the corporation at a price which seems to have been between one third and one half of what they had cost the subscribers. They are both handsome and commodious, including three excellent class-rooms, one of them very large, and all well furnished, besides two or three spare rooms at present unfurnished, and a covered place for play in the basement of the building. At the time of my visit the playground was very small, but since then a good one has been procured, for which a rent of 20*l.* a year, as I am informed, is paid by the corporation. The head master has no official residence; the house which he rents is about seven minutes' walk from the school, and has good accommodation for fifteen boarders.

IV. Instruction in the school seems to have been originally gratuitous, at least for the sons of freemen;* but as there was no foundation deed in existence declaring it "free," and as it has always been considered the private property of the corporation, they found no difficulty in imposing fees upon freemen as well as others. At present the scale of charges is from 6*l.* 6*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* for non-foundationers (besides an extra charge for modern languages and drawing), 2*l.* 2*s.* for foundationers. All sons of freemen are eligible to be admitted on the foundation, but as many of the freemen are too poor to wish to send their sons to such a school, and some others, wealthy shopkeepers for instance, could not with a good grace ask to be excused the higher fee, the number of applicants is not large. At present not more than ten are foundationers. It would probably be better to remodel the rules so as to make a place on the foundation accessible to all boys of ability and slender means, whether or not the sons of freemen, and especially to offer some places to be competed for among the scholars in the Government (elementary) schools of the town. The distinction of freemen and non-freemen is now an artificial one, and no good purpose seems to be served by retaining, as far as respects the school, the preference hitherto accorded to the former. Several school scholarships, each worth 10*l.* a year, and tenable for three years, have quite lately been founded by consolidating small municipal charities, an example which one could wish to see followed in many other places, and an exhibition to the universities has also been established, for which there is reason to expect a good supply of candidates.

V. Twenty or thirty years ago the school was mainly used by boarders and by the persons of the upper classes in Preston and its neighbourhood. The number of its scholars seldom exceeded fifty or sixty,† sometimes sinking much lower, and the curriculum was almost exclusively classical and mathematical. Now, without ceasing to be classical, that is to say, while continuing to prepare

* Cockpence, of course, were paid, as in all the old grammar schools.

† In 1818 the numbers were 40; in 1823 it was 36; in 1835, 49; in 1854 it had risen to 100, but soon afterwards it fell rapidly.

boys for the old universities, it has also become commercial (sending most of its scholars to business at 15 or 16 years of age) and the number of its day scholars has risen to 100. These are the sons not only of the professional men and manufacturers of Preston, but of the better class of shopkeepers and clerks. Some few are sons of the minor shopkeepers, foremen in mills, and innkeepers; but this class for the most part prefers to send its sons to the private academies of the town. No difficulty whatever has been found to arise from the mixture in the school, either of different social classes or of different religious denominations; Jews, as well as Roman Catholic and Protestant Dissenters, attend freely, and the two latter read the Bible with and receive religious instruction from the head master, himself a clergyman of the Church of England. This instruction is of course unsectarian. The Church of England catechism does not come into the school work, but candidates for confirmation are prepared by the head master. Latin is taught throughout; after a boy has passed through the third form he is allowed, according to the wish of his parents, either to learn Greek or to devote the time which would have been given to it to extra French, mensuration, and book-keeping. There is thus, in fact, a sort of commercial or "modern" department, into which boys intended for business are drafted, while those intended for Oxford or Cambridge, or who mean to matriculate at the University of London, or who aim at professions, pursue a more purely classical course. These latter, the Greek boys, now number 26. The head master declared that they did better, even at arithmetic and French, than the boys in the modern department, and that he would prefer, if he had not to consult the wishes of parents, to make Greek as well as Latin the rule of the school. Having for a short time tried the experiment of dispensing with Latin in the junior classes, he says that he was obliged to give it up, finding that the substituted subjects did not sufficiently discipline the minds of the boys. Besides the head master and drawing master, there are four assistant masters, two of whom are graduates of Cambridge and Oxford respectively; the other two, who undertake the commercial part of the work, being one of them a University of London man, and the other a certificated master from St. Mark's College, Chelsea.

VI. I examined the school vivâ voce and by printed papers in the usual subjects. In the sixth (highest) form, eight boys (average age 16) translated Virgil fluently, and made a creditable attempt at a previously unseen piece of Ovid, given them on paper. In turning English sentences into Latin they were less successful. The fifth form did an unseen piece of Cæsar very fairly, and showed a good knowledge of Latin grammar, especially of the parts of the verbs. The class next below was not quite so good in Latin; the three lowest were all respectable. In French the elder boys wrote good translations of tolerably difficult unseen pieces; they caught the general meaning well, although frequently

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

inaccurate in details. Mathematics do not go high; five boys took papers in the first book of Euclid, and three did well; ten had papers in elementary Algebra, and of these five were respectable. In arithmetic the upper half of the school showed up a good deal of plain accurate work, proving that they had been duly drilled in the common rules. But enough did not seem to have been done to give them a knowledge of principles, and a familiarity with the most expeditious methods. The lower and middle classes were tried in spelling by dictation, and history and geography were fair, without being brilliant, throughout the school. The discipline and the tone of the boys generally struck me as very good. Considering that the head master had not been in office long enough to bring the school quite into swing, its educational condition might be pronounced satisfactory, in many points highly creditable. It is not, however, perfect; the head master himself seemed to have been earnest and active, but the teaching in some of the classes is less thorough and less intelligent than one could desire.

VII. On making inquiries among persons of different classes and different denominations in Preston and its neighbourhood, I found a general satisfaction expressed with the way in which the town council have of late years managed the school, as well as with the state and prospects of the school itself under the present head master. Being the oldest of the manufacturing towns, and having been, within the memory of men still living, a sort of local metropolis for North Lancashire, where the neighbouring gentry had houses to which they came every winter, Preston is much more civilized than most of the Lancashire towns, and has been fortunate enough to have a considerable number of residents who have interested themselves in education and befriended the grammar school. To their exertions, as displayed especially in the erection of the new buildings, its prosperity is in great measure owing. At present, despite certain defects which have been pointed out, the school seems to be making a successful attempt to combine a mainly commercial course of instruction, such as most of the townspeople desire, with a high classical course which may prepare the abler boys and the sons of wealthier parents to proceed to the universities. When the universities are cheapened, as it seems likely they will be, the number of boys desiring this higher course will increase. For what is called the "upper middle class" the grammar school now provides well; that which Preston, a town of 100,000 people, seems still to want is a similar public provision for persons somewhat poorer, for the small shopkeepers, clerks, foremen and overlookers in mills or foundries, highly paid artizans, and other such persons, a class which at present is scarcely willing to pay 8*l.* 8*s.* a year, and many of whose members live in the northern and north-eastern suburbs, a mile and a half or even two miles from the grammar school. For their sakes it might be well to plant on this northern verge of the town a branch school, under the management of the corporation and oversight of the head

master of the grammar school, where a good plain education might be provided at fees of from 4*l.* or 5*l.* to 7*l.*, the best boys being from time to time drafted off to the grammar school, where they may have a chance of gaining places on the foundation, perhaps even scholarships and exhibitions.

Preston is one of those towns in which the want of a proper provision for the education of girls, similar to that which exists for boys, forcibly strikes an observer. All my informants agreed in representing the instruction received by the daughters of the poorer middle class to be lamentably meagre and superficial,* and many of them expressed a wish that something could be done to found a school where a sound but plain education should be given at a charge of from 4*l.* to 10*l.*; music and French being considered extras. There are few towns where it would be better worth while than in Preston to try the experiment of establishing such a school under public management.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 321, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date unknown. Probably founded by Corporation for sons of freemen. Bartholomew Worthington, by codicil, dated 18 December 1663, left leasehold interest (for 99 years) in 1½ acres of land for benefit of school. Freehold of the land purchased by Corporation in 1675. Part of land sold, part let on building leases. Documents in custody of town clerk.

School Property.—Consists of ground rents producing 47*l.* 11*s.* a year, and 7*l.* 4*s.* interest on money. Total income 54*l.* 15*s.*, all applied to school, and supplemented out of Corporation funds to the extent of 155*l.* a year.

Buildings and site good. No master's house.

An exhibition of 40*l.* a year for four years to either University, founded by Thos. Miller, Esq., of Preston, in 1865.

Objects of Trust.—No foundation deed. Sons of freemen of Preston actually admitted.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School described as a Free Grammar School in deed of 1663.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, the Corporation of Preston; appoint head and second master, and admit sons of freemen to the foundation. Leave other matters to management of master.

Head master must be a clergyman, a graduate of one of the Universities. Allowed to take boarders; no limit to numbers. Second master generally the same, and always a member of Church of England. No other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 100*l.* per annum from the Corporation; fees from 2 to 10 guineas from 98 day boys; and takes 12 boarders at 45 or 50 guineas each. Appoints two assistant masters, master of commercial school, drawing master, and writing master, (second master subject to approval of trustees,) and pays them, except 45*l.* to second master from the Corporation. [He also appoints a master of preparatory school.]

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* Such observations as I was able to make myself led me to the same conclusion.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—98, including a few day boarders, chiefly between 10 and 16 years old; from distances up to two miles. Nine on foundation, pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for general work; the rest from 6*l.* 6*s.* to 10*l.* 10*l.*, according to age; French and German, 2*l.* 2*s.* extra; drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—12, [17 in 1867,] all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once, occasionally twice. Terms for board and instruction from 45 to 50 guineas per annum, according to age. Washing 4*l.* 4*s.* extra. School bills, highest, 58*l.*; average, 50*l.*; lowest, 48*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, when full, 860 feet per boy, really about 1,000 feet per boy. Hours, 7 A.M., 9 P.M. Studies, from two to four boys in each.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

School classified chiefly by Latin and English; separately for Greek, mathematics, and commercial subjects. In upper school boys choose Greek or commercial forms, according to parents' wish. Religious instruction in Scripture to all, Jews excepted. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion partly by half-year's marks, and partly by examination.

Examination at Christmas by head master, at Midsummer by Oxford or Cambridge graduate, appointed by head master, and approved by trustees. Head master examines each class weekly. Class prizes given, and special prizes for each subject. Two scholarships a year, value 10*l.* each, tenable for three years at school, given to boys under 16.

Punishments: caning, impositions, and detention; the first by head master only, and in private, except in extreme cases.

Large playground, close to school, and cricket ground rented, half a mile off. Masters join in games. No control out of school. A gymnasium in head master's playground; day boys allowed to use it. Boarders taught drilling. Boarders allowed to walk into the country during certain hours. No library; but town libraries, accessible on small payment, or by order of Corporation.

Three boys in a year gone to Universities on an average.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week, besides preparation of construing lessons, by boarders, chiefly under supervision.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL, under patronage of Mayor and Corporation, and in connexion with Grammar School, recently set on foot for boys under 10 years old. Terms 4*l.* 4*s.* and 6*l.* 6*s.* for boys under and over eight; "free boys," 2*l.* 2*s.*; boarders, 40 guineas; day boarders 19 guineas.

Trustees:
The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Preston.

Clerk to Trustees:
Robert Ascroft, Town Clerk, Preston.

Head Master:
Rev. George Turner Tatham, M.A.

Second Master:
R. H. Elliott, M.A.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

The school, about 8 years ago, was in a flourishing condition, and had sent out many scholars who distinguished themselves at the Universities and elsewhere. Soon afterwards there was a change of masters; unfortunate differences arose, and in consequence the school rapidly declined. Six years ago, when the present head master took charge of the school, there were only 19 boys. The number is now 127. The boys, however, are young, and few, as yet, are ready to go to the University. The pupils have been successful in all the different examinations they have had to pass, *e.g.*, Matriculation, Middle Class, &c.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School 1	Attorney.	Boys lowest in School 1	Grocer.
„ 2	Physician.	„ 2	Cotton spinner.
„ 3	Do.	„ 3	Clergyman.
„ 4	Land Agent.	„ 4	Butcher.
„ 5	Currier.	„ 5	Druggist.
„ 6	Cabinet maker.	„ 6	Tea Dealer.
„ 7	Auctioneer.	„ 7	Cotton spinner.
„ 8	Officer.	„ 8	School-mistress.
„ 9	Excise officer.	„ 9	Governor of Gaol.
		„ 10	Officer.

All near the School, except two from distances of two miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Coal proprietor -	South Port - -	
„ 2	Land Agent -	Barton near Preston -	
„ 3	Cotton spinner -	Walton-le-dale -	
„ 4	Land agent -	Preston - -	
„ 5	Cotton spinner -	Manchester - -	
„ 6	Gentleman - -	Inglewhite Lodge near Preston.	
„ 7	Cotton spinner -	Chorley -	
„ 8	Do. - -	Chorley - -	
Boys lowest in School 1	Gentleman - -	Inglewhite Lodge -	Head Master.
„ 2	Cotton spinner -	Manchester - -	
„ 3	Clerk - - -	Rainford near St. Helen's.	
„ 4	Cotton spinner -	Chorley - -	
„ 5	Do. - - -	Fishergate, Preston -	
„ 6	Editor of Fleetwood Chronicle.	Fleetwood - -	
„ 7	Draper - -	Fleetwood - -	
„ 8	Land Agent - -	Barton - -	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	9	—	7	15½	1	1	—	1	Two Books of Kings and Acts of the Apost.	9	14	1	1	—	1	Two Books of Kings and Acts of Apost.	4	6½	6	¼	—	1½	By Catechising.
Greek -	22	3	—	2	16	3	1	2	4½	Apology of Plato, 24 Cap.; Hom. Il., 1-350; exercises and grammar.	7	13½	3	1	2	4½	Xenoph. Anab. Bk. 1., and grammar and exercises.	11	12	3	1	2	4½	Collis Pont. Class. Part II., and Gram. (Wordsworth.)
Latin - -	All except. abt. 6	8	—	7	15½	4	1	3	6	4th Georgic; 2 Cic. Orat. Cat.; 8 Odes of Hor.; hist.; exercises; grammar.	9	14	4	1	3	5½	Virgil Æn. II., III.; Sallust, Cat. Cap. 1.	8	8	4	¾	—	3	Collis Pont. Part I.; Henry's Ex.; Latin Grammar.
French -	55	5	2½s. per ann.	14	14¾	2	1	2	3	Bonet., Un. History; Horace; Corneille; gram. and exercises.	10	13	2	1	2	3	Chas. XII. 2 Books; gram. and exercise.	10	9	2	2	2	2	Ahn's 1st French Course.
German -	8	2	—	6	14	2	¼	2	1	Niebuhr's Gk. Heroes	2	13	2	½	2	1	Niebuhr's Gk. Heroes; Ahn's Ex. and gram.							
Arithmetic -	All	6	—	15	14½	1	1½	—	1½	The whole, Barnard Smith's.	20	12½	2	1½	—	3	Barnard Smith's -	4	6½	3	1	—	3	
Bookkeeping	25	2	—	12	15	2	1	—	2	Foster's Bookkeeping, Single and Double Entry.	13	12½	2	1½	—	3	Foster's Bookkeeping.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued*.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	—	8	15	2	1	—	2	Boucher's Mensuration.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside pelceding.	30	2	—	15	14½	3	1¼	—	4½	Algebra; Euclid, (I., II., III., IV., VI.)	20	12½	2	1½	—	3	Algebra; Euclid Bk. I.							
History -	All	8	—	7	15½	1	1¾	1	1¼	English Hist. whole; (Students' Hume:) Lord's History of Europe, 3 or 4 chap.	9	14	1	1	—	1	Whole Stud. Hume -	14	10	2	¾	—	1½	
Geography -	All	8	—	7	15½	1	¾	—	¾	Sullivan's, the whole -	9	14	1	1	—	1	Whole - -	10	9	3	¾	—	1½	A simple Geography.
English Grammar.	All	8	—	7	15½	3	¾	—	¾	Hunter's Eng. Gram. -	9	14	4	¼	—	2	Whole - -	10	9	3	¾	—	1½	Douglas and Child's Grammar.
English Literature.	20	2	—	Learned out of school for examination each half-year.						Spalding's Eng. Literature.	Learned out of school.						Spalding's Eng. Literature.							
English Composition.	All in higher school.	6	—	7	15½	1	—	1	1	- - - -	9	14	1	—	1	1								
Reading -	All. lower classes																							
Writing -	All	—	—	—	—	3	½	—	1½	- - - -	9	14	2	½	—	1	- - - -	4	6½	9	½	—	4½	
Drawing -	35	2	2/2s.	15	13	2	1	—	2	- - - -	20	12	2	1	—	2	- - - -	4	6½	9	½	—	4½	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RIVINGTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Rivington is an upland village, lying just under the brow of those high moors that rise above the railway from Bolton to Preston. Its population is chiefly agricultural, but there are coal pits and a few factories at no great distance in the valley towards Chorley and Blackrod. The grammar school, formerly one of the most noted in Lancashire, was founded by James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham (himself a native of Rivington), who obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth, incorporating "six of the more "discreet and more honester inhabitants" as its governors, vesting in them its goods and possessions, and giving them the right of presenting to the master and fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, candidates for the office of head master, one of whom the college is to choose after examination, and of presenting one candidate for the office of usher to the Bishop of Chester or the Bishop of Durham, to be by either of them approved and appointed. Bishop Pilkington at the same time endowed the school with certain rentcharges and copyhold lands in Durham, and drew up an elaborate code of statutes for the good governance and teaching of the school. The lands in Durham were subsequently sold and estates near Rivington purchased with the proceeds. These estates now produce a large sum, between 300*l.* and 400*l.* a year, and a further increase may be expected before long.

Most of the trustees are farmers living in the neighbourhood; they were formerly almost all Dissenters, but are now, with one exception, members of the Church of England. They meet four or five times in the year, and seem to take an interest in the school, although not prepared to suggest any measures for its improvement. I heard complaints made in various parts of the county of the way in which they have of late years administered the financial affairs of the trust. Every one admits them to be perfectly upright; but it is said that more might have been done to improve the school revenues, especially on the occasion of recent sales of school land to the Liverpool waterworks, than has been done by them.*

St. John's College does not seem to have any functions to discharge in connexion with the school except the selection of a head master from the two candidates presented by the governors, the appointment of a head master in case the governors fail to do so within six weeks,† and the right of confirming any rules which the governors may from time to time make. For some time past they have been in the habit of sending down an examiner at

* Since the date of my visit I have heard that further sales have been made, which are described as being by no means satisfactory.

† These functions belong not to the whole college, but to the master and seniors.

Midsummer, who examines the whole school and awards the prizes. There are no exhibitions or scholarships.

Bishop Pilkington's statutes contain a great deal that is very interesting, both as throwing light upon his own character and ideas and as illustrating the nature and methods of instruction in the sixteenth century. Many of his provisions are of course no longer observed; Latin, for instance, is not habitually spoken, the scholars do not go to church in procession on Sunday, with the rods borne aloft before them, the master does not read Mr. Morell's or Calvin's Catechism with the elder boys, nor teach them rhetoric out of Tully's books *Ad Herennium*. It is a more serious misfortune that the bishop's main intention is not carried out. He meant to have a high classical school, preparing boys for the universities, and resorted to by scholars as well from all the surrounding country as from the immediate neighbourhood of Rivington, and uses expressions which imply that the majority, probably the great majority, would lodge in houses near the school for the sake of attending it. This practice did continue for a good while, and lingers faintly on even now, a few boys from distances of six, eight, or ten miles, boarding in the farmers houses, where they pay 5*s.* or 6*s.* a week, returning home on Friday or Saturday. The instruction given, however, is now chiefly elementary, the school filling the place of a Privy Council school for Rivington, and the townships adjoining. At the time of my visit, out of 140 children, boys and girls, there were only 22 learning Latin. No Greek or French is ever taught, and geometry which is taught in the spring half year (algebra being taken in the autumn) does not usually go beyond the 20th proposition of the first book of Euclid. It is a long time, no one seemed to know how long, since any scholar has gone to the university. Things seem to be worse in this respect now than they were 30 or 40 years ago, when by all accounts the school was greatly resorted to by boys desiring a classical education, and was a sort of centre of enlightenment to the surrounding district.

Girls are, and have for a long time been taught in the school along with boys, learning Latin and mathematics in the same classes, and frequently winning prizes against them.* At the time of my visit the captain of the school was a farmer's daughter. The results of this practice, according to the testimony of the masters, are perfectly satisfactory. Three fourths of the present scholars are stated to be the children of labourers, and of very small farmers, one fourth of richer farmers and other persons in the same rank of life (*e.g.* mine managers). They seldom remain after 13 years of age.

The school building, erected in 1714, stands on a piece of open high ground near the village, about a mile and a half from the Adlington station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The ground floor room is divided by a wooden partition into two chambers, of which that occupied by the head master is 28 feet

* I heard a desire expressed to have a mistress to teach sewing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

long by 20 broad, by 9 high, and in this 40 or 50 children are sometimes taught. That occupied by the usher is 23 feet by 20 by 9, and into this space of 4,140 cubic feet as many as 60 or 70 children are sometimes crowded. The floor is of stone, and the air in both apartments, but especially in the usher's, is very foul. There is a third room upstairs, as long and broad as the two ground floor rooms, but low in the roof, and somewhat dark, the windows being small. Here, writing, arithmetic, and mensuration, are taught by the third or, as he is called, "writing" master. The furniture of all three rooms is clumsy and ugly. There is a grass playground close by, but it is uncertain how much of it belongs to the school, how much to the owner of the adjacent field.

The departments of the head master and usher are quite distinct, and they have themselves nothing to do with one another, the usher owing no suit or service to the head master. The usher takes the younger children and gives them elementary teaching, while the third master, as has been said, undertakes the writing of all the school and the arithmetic and mensuration of the boys in the upper department.

On the day of my visit, which fell in the end of October, there were 53 boys present and 11 girls, the total number on the books being 140. This small attendance was explained to be the result partly of the inclemency of the weather, and partly of an impression among the scholars that they would not be wanted, as a meeting of the governors had been convoked. As among the absentees there were some of the most advanced pupils it was difficult to form any opinion upon the educational condition of the school. Such work as was done for me was not of any great merit. In the upper department 12 papers were done by boys and girls whose average age was 13; the majority were poor; the methods employed awkward and roundabout. Five passable papers were done in elementary algebra. Six boys were tried in Latin; one could translate Cornelius Nepos; the rest (ages 11 to 13) knew only the grammar and very little of that. Probably they were a little frightened and did not do themselves justice. English grammar, geography, scripture history, reading and spelling were all tolerably, but not more than tolerably good. In the usher's department the elementary subjects seemed to be fairly well taught, but so many of the children were away that it was not easy to arrive at any satisfactory result.

If it were fair to judge the school from the performances of the children actually present, one would say that as respects reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling, it is not perceptibly superior to an average National school, except that the children are perhaps a shade more intelligent.

Considering the founders' intentions on the one hand, and on the other the fact that only some 15 or 20 children now receive anything more than an elementary education, that even these 15 or 20 leave at or before 14, that the schoolrooms are inadequate, and that there is little comfortable provision made for

boarders from a distance, the present state of this important foundation will appear far from satisfactory. Among the measures that might be taken to improve it the following are perhaps the most important:—

1. The extension of the area from which governors may be chosen.

2. The erection of a new schoolhouse.

3. The fusion of the two departments, making the head master answerable for the state of the whole school, and giving him authority over the assistants.

The establishment of a hostel where board and lodging may be provided at a cheap rate for boys whose parents live at a distance. Rivington, which is both healthy and accessible, and has a certain traditional reputation in the county, would be one of the fittest places for the establishment of a cheap public boarding school giving a commercial and partially classical education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 196. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 13 May 1576, who on the petition of James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, incorporated governors, and empowered them to take lands, &c. not exceeding the yearly value of 30*l.* By indenture, 6 September 1574, Bishop Pilkington granted two rentcharges of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each for school. He also granted other rentcharge of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and copyhold land of the value of 10*l.* per annum. A portion of the endowment sold and several other properties purchased, the governors having been empowered to acquire property up to value of 400*l.* per annum by Letters Patent, 20 June 1823. Deeds kept in iron safe in the school.

School Property.—Consists of 248 a. 0 r. 12 p. of land, and a cottage, producing together a gross rental of 345*l.* 13*s.*, also rentcharges of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. Total income 354*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* a year gross, 306*l.* net (in 1867). Also schoolhouses for three masters, and 8 acres of woodland, not let.

Site and buildings indifferent.

Objects of Trust.—Free Grammar School for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar and other good literature, to continue for all future times. (Letters Patent.) Original statutes voluminous, regulating appointment and action of governors, appointment of masters, hours of study, books and prayers to be used in school, &c. (See Ch. Com. Rep. xix. pp. 198–200.) If rents should exceed 20*l.* per annum, and the master and usher were content with 20*l.* between them, then part of the residue to be given to the curate or any other person to teach a writing or song school. (Statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, Calvin's catechism, the New Testament, especially Epistles to Timothy, &c. (Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Governors incorporated by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, six persons resident within the corporation, *i.e.*, in Rivington and the five adjoining townships, orthodox Protestants, not more than three of them gentlemen; election to vacancies by survivors, assisted by head master and usher, and one man from each of the six townships; empowered to make statutes from time to time, with the approval of master and seniors of Saint John's College, Cambridge; manage property; nominate and dismiss masters; admit scholars; and regulate the studies and examinations.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Head master must have been at one or both Universities four years, and taken degrees there; elected by master and seniors of Saint John's College, Cambridge, out of two nominated by the governors; may not hold other preferment.

Usher appointed by Bishop of Durham or Chester, on nomination of governors.

Both hold office independent of future alterations. Head master, usher, and writing master allowed to take a few boarders each.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical; mixed. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 125*l.*, besides a house and profits of boarders. Usher's and writing master's incomes from endowment 62*l.* 10*s.* each, besides house and profits of a few boarders each.

Day Scholars.—137, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to five miles; pay nothing for education. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—16, in the three masters' houses and other houses. In head master's house four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 16*l.* to 20*l.* School bills, highest 21*l.*; average 17*l.*; lowest 16*l.* Have not all separate beds. Cubic contents of bed-rooms 500 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 9 or 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. School course not modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction to all daily. Church Catechism taught. School opened and closed with a prayer prescribed by the Statutes. Instruction confined to English subjects, except at request of parents. 14 boys learn Latin. Head master has no control except over his own department.

Promotion by half-year's marks and examination, and separate for each subject.

Examination at Christmas by head master; at Midsummer by an examiner appointed by St. John's College, Cambridge. Book prizes given.

Punishment: slight caning, or a box on the ears.

Playground, the open field, undefined, in which school stands.

No boys gone to any University within last five years.

School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET, 1866-7.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents received (whole rental 345*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*)	339	6	0
Rentcharges	9	6	8
Deduction for rent, 1863	5	4	10
Two copies of statutes	0	12	0
On election of governer	0	2	0
Withdrawn from bank	122	0	0
Balance in bank (1867)	229	7	3
	£705	18	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance to former treasurer	2	7	2½
Masters' salaries (125*l.*, 75*l.*, 50*l.*)	250	0	0
Bonus to each master (6*l.*, 4*l.*, 2*l.*)	12	0	0
Cleaning and brooms	4	11	11
Scripture texts, prize books, paper, &c.	9	0	5
Head master, for exhortation on St. Paul's day	1	1	0
Harmonium case, tune book, &c.	1	18	0
Income tax	0	7	8
Return of accounts to Commissioners	2	10	0
Repairs to school and schoolhouse	17	8	9½
Expenses of nine meetings and special meetings	25	3	6
Chief rent	3	17	5
Deposited in bank	144	19	2
Balance in bank, 1867	229	7	3
Balance transferred to next treasurer	1	6	5
	£705	18	9

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken a samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School 1	Artist	Rivington	1 mile.
,, 2	Draper	Horwich	2 miles.
,, 3	Gardener	Anderton	1 mile.
,, 4	Widow Lady	Rivington	¼ do.
,, 5	Groom	Anderton	1 do.
,, 6	Artist	Rivington	1 do.
,, 7	Farmer	Do.	100 yards.
,, 8	Innkeeper	Adlington	2 miles.
,, 9	Grocer	Belmont	3½ do.
,, 10	Innkeeper	Rivington	100 yards.
Boys lowest in School 1	Labourer	Rivington	100 yards.
,, 2	Do.	Adlington	2 miles.
,, 3	Collier	Do.	2 do.
,, 4	Labourer	Rivington	1 do.
,, 5	Collier	Do.	1 do.
,, 6	Farmer	Do.	1 do.
,, 7	Labourer	Do.	100 yards.
,, 8	Do.	Heath Charnock	1½ miles.
,, 9	Do.	Rivington	1 mile.
,, 10	Do.	Heath Charnock	1½ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Innkeeper	Wigan	Thos. Wilding (usher).
,, 2	Do.	Bolton	S. Tebay (master).
,, 3	Farmer	Standish	Thos. Cleveley.
,, 4	Builder	Bolton	Jas. Wood.
,, 5	Farmer	Wigan	W. Bibby.
,, 6	Draper	Bury	S. Tebay.
,, 7	Stationer	Bolton	John Wasse.
,, 8	Rail Inspector	Do.	S. Tebay.
,, 9	Manufacturer	Adlington	Mrs. Anderton.
,, 10	Builder	Wigan	Thos. Wilding.
Boys lowest in School 1	Book-keeper	Bolton	S. Tebay.
,, 2	Innkeeper	Do.	T. Wilding.
,, 3	Tailor and Draper	Do.	S. Tebay.
,, 4	Draper	Blackburn	T. Wilding.
,, 5	Farmer	Coppul	Thos. Boardman.
,, 6	Do.	Do.	Josh. Taylor.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the First Half-year of 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the First Half-year of 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the First Half-year of 1866.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	153	6	—	36	14	5	½	5	2½	Bible, Catechism, White's Sacred History.	43	11	5	½	5	2½	Bible, Catechism	12	6	5	½	5	2½	Catechism.
Latin	14	3	—	4	14	5	¼	5	1¼	Valpy's Delectus; Eton Lat. Gram.; Arnold's Lat. Prose; Cornelius Nepos. Cicero, Pro Milone.														
Arithmetic	130	4	—	36	14	5	¾	5	3¾	Barnard Smith, Colenso, Walkingame, &c.	43	11	5	1	5	5	By the Scotch Educational Society.							
Book-keeping	6	1	—	6	14	5	¼	5	2½	Cassell.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	1	—	15	14	3	¾	3	2¼	Nesbit.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	15	2	—	9	14	5	¾	5	3¾	Todhunter Algebra; Colenso's Algebra; Cassell's Euclid.														
History	90	3	—	36	14	5	¾	5	3¾	White's Sacred and Universal History.	43	11	5	1	5	5	White's English History.							
Geography	90	3	—	36	14	1	½	1	½	White's, with School Maps.	43	11	—	—	—	—	White's, with Maps.							
English Grammar.	90	3	—	36	14	3	¾	3	2¼	Allen and Cornwell	43	11	5	1	5	5	Allen and Cornwell.							
Reading	153	6	—	36	14	5	¼	5	1¼	This goes with History	43	11	5	1	5	5	Bible and History	12	6	10	½	10	5	Irish Spelling Book.
Writing	110	3	—	36	14	5	½	5	2½	Swan	43	11	5	1	5	5	Swan.							

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Andrew Smith, Farmer, Heath Charnock.
Adam Mason, Coal Proprietor, Horwich.
John Dickinson, Farmer, Anderton Hall.
Eli Mangnall, Farmer, Heath Charnock.
John Longworth, Bleacher, Horwich.
Walter Ainsworth, Cotton Spinner, Rivington.

Clerk to Trustees:
Thomas Wilding.

Head Master:
Rev. Septimus Tebay, B.A.

Usher:
Thomas Wilding.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ROCHDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS is one of several Lancashire schools which have no local trustees. The appointment of the head master was given by the founder, Archbishop Parker, to his successors in the see of Canterbury; in default of an appointment by whom within three months, it was to pass to the Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who was, in conjunction with the Vice-Chancellor of the University, to nominate within two months two scholars, one of whom the archbishop should choose. Failing any appointment by these parties, the right of choice was to pass to the vicar and churchwardens of Rochdale. Of late years the practice has been for the archbishop to leave the matter to the vicar of Rochdale, who appoints in his name. Neither the archbishop, however, nor Corpus Christi College, nor the vicar and churchwardens, seem to have any authority over the school as visitors or trustees; and the head master, once appointed, is left entirely to his own devices.

The income to the foundation is, and has always been, small. The greater part of it is fixed, being a charge of 17*l.* per annum made by Archbishop Parker on the great tithes of Rochdale, and now paid out of stock invested for the purpose; the remaining part, which arises from lands subsequently acquired, may possibly increase, but to no great extent. An Act of Parliament was very recently passed for distributing the revenues of the wealthy vicarage of Rochdale, and it seems unfortunate that nothing was then done to urge the claims of the school to have its scanty pittance increased. The income is received by the vicar and paid over by him to the schoolmaster.

By the original foundation, boys were to be instructed gratis, but as the only subjects of instruction prescribed were Latin and true piety, the masters had for some time previous to 1828 been in the habit of charging fees for English, writing, and arithmetic. Subsequent benefactions, an account of which will be found in the Charity Commission Report, required the master to teach a certain number of poor boys free, apparently in all subjects, but these directions do not seem to have been observed. In 1864, the tercentenary of the foundation, a sum of money having been raised by private contributions for rebuilding the school, it was arranged that thenceforth three boys should be instructed gratis. These three are now chosen by the master and the vicar, regard being had to the circumstances of their parents or next friends. Orphans are preferred.

The school building, erected in 1864, is well placed on high ground in the western part of the town, but is unfortunately very near to the national school, with whose rough boys it is sometimes hard to prevent the grammar school boys from mixing and quarrelling. The principal room is spacious, well ventilated, and neatly furnished, and there is a good class-room and a cloak-room.

Not more than eighty or one hundred boys, however, if so many, could be accommodated on the premises, a number which seems small when compared with the population of Rochdale and the surrounding district. There is no house for the master, and no provision made for boys from a distance who may wish to dine at the school.

Rochdale grammar school is so far classical that Latin and, for those who remain long enough, Greek, is a part of the regular curriculum. Latin, however, is not taught to the youngest boys, while the middle classes spend only four hours a week upon it, the higher classes two hours a week upon it and two upon Greek. Thus in point of fact the instruction given is mainly commercial, and does little more than prepare boys to enter an office or a warehouse at 14 or 15 years of age. In mathematics the English class had at the time of my visit not got beyond the first book of Euclid. The methods employed in teaching the English and commercial subjects are in the main those which one finds in a Government school; and the whole school has to some extent the air of a National or British school of the higher type. There are two assistant masters, the first of whom receives 40*l.* with board and lodging, the second, who is a sort of pupil-teacher, 20*l.* and instruction free.

The children are mostly those of the better class of residents; they are admitted at 8 and seldom remain after 14 years of age. Girls used formerly to resort to the school—I was told of several ladies holding good social positions in Rochdale who had been educated in it—but they no longer do so.

I examined the boys and heard them questioned in some subjects by the head master; their answers showed that his teaching of the ordinary English subjects had been careful. Geography and history were respectable; English grammar good; spelling fair. Latin did not go far, and was not very well done. (I have remarked already that only four hours a week are allowed for it.) There were, however, four boys at the head of the school who translated Virgil with tolerable fluency, and showed some knowledge of the grammatical structure of the language. Mathematics were quite elementary. In arithmetic I gave papers to two sets of boys; the upper set, containing 14 boys (average age 12½), were satisfactory, 10 out of the 14 working correctly and neatly; the lower set of 17 boys (average age also 12½) were much weaker, six only seeming able to handle the questions, which were not difficult. The boys were not particularly alert, nor was any of their work brilliant, but it was on the whole creditable. The discipline struck me as good.

Although the school has risen in reputation and numbers under the present head master, who has been but a short time in office, and is likely to continue to rise, it is still far enough from being, either as respects its numbers or the character of its instruction, what we would look for in a town of 40,000 inhabitants, with a populous country all round. Many a town of 10,000 people in Germany or Scotland has three or four times the number of boys

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

in its chief school at work upon the higher subjects, and remaining long enough to gain real benefit from the study of them. The causes which depress the grammar schools in the manufacturing towns generally have been stated in the General Report upon Lancashire (pp. 783–787. vol. ix.) In Rochdale the wealthiest manufacturers prefer to send their sons to boarding schools at a distance. A good many of the professional men and richer shopkeepers do the same, while the so-called lower middle class resorts in great part to the National and British schools, where reading, writing, and arithmetic may be had at the public expense. The place is still new and rough; people have not had leisure to think about education, and the grammar school has had the misfortune to have had no sort of connexion with the town, no local body interested in its welfare. It is obviously desirable to create such a body, endeavouring of course to prevent it from being identified with any political or religious party, and to vest in it those functions which are usually given to school trustees.

It would be proper also to make places in the foundation an object of ambition, and an aid to deserving boys of slender means. If two places, for instance, could be annually put up to be competed for by scholars from the Government schools, a great stimulus would in the end be given to education among the working class; and there are few places in England where such an advantage would be better appreciated and turned to better account than in Rochdale, whose working men have won for it a reputation which every one knows.

Thirdly, a good house should be erected for the master, that he might endeavour to increase his income and the reputation of the school by taking a greater number of boarders than he can now receive.

Lastly, it ought to be mentioned that there is in the town a large apprentice charity, which is now of little or no service, masters being sufficiently willing to receive boys without premiums. If its funds could be applied to the support of this poorly endowed grammar school, on the understanding that a certain number of meritorious boys belonging to the class for whom the charity was intended should be educated free or at reduced rates, in consideration of the charity funds, a great benefit would be conferred both on the school and on the working people of Rochdale.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 267, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Archbishop Parker, who, by deed dated 1 January 1564, charged the rectory of Rochdale with a stipend of 15*l.* for a master, and 2*l.* for usher. Site given by Richard Midgley, Vicar of Rochdale, in 1562. Rectory sold; but 17*l.* per annum, interest on stock, paid to master. Certain lands at Ardysley, value 5*l.*, given 1 November 1582; and subsequent money bequests, invested in part purchase of land. Deeds in master's custody.

School Property.—The above-mentioned 17*l.* per annum and 14 acres of land. Total income 27*l.* gross, 26*l.* net, all applied to school.

Buildings and site good.

The school is entitled, with Steeple Aston School, Oxon, and Middleton School, to two scholarships of 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* a year each, founded by Dr. Radcliffe, at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1648.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching gratuitously boys of the town and parish of Rochdale; not less than 50 nor more than 150. (Deed 1564.) Nine more poor boys to be taught. (Deed 1582.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The learning of true piety and the Latin tongue. (Deed 1564.)

Government and Masters.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the Vicar of Rochdale, trustees. The Vicar manages property. The Archbishop appoints head master, or, in default, the Dean of Canterbury, or Corpus College, or Vicar and Churchwardens of Rochdale.

Head master allowed to take boarders; no limit as to number.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 24*l.*, from fees 164*l.*, besides profits on boarders. No house. Second master appointed and paid by head master, except 2*l.* from foundation. Visiting masters or modern languages and drawing paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—37, chiefly under 14 years old, from distances up to four miles; pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work. French extra 4*l.* 4*s.*, German 4*l.* 4*s.*, drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday. A few dine with the head master.

Boarders.—Three, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 31*l.* 10*s.* Washing 1*l.* 10*s.* School bills, highest 39*l.*; average 35*l.*; lowest 31*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom 833 feet per boy. Not separate bed for each. Hours 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture to all, and Church Catechism, at the option of parents. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions partly by half-year's marks and partly by examination.

Examination half-yearly by head master. Prizes given to head boys and for progress.

Punishments: impositions, loss of marks, exclusion from playground, and occasionally caning; the two last by head master only.

Playground 600 square yards, close to school. No control out of school. No bounds, except for boarders. Drilling taught.

One boy gone to London University in last five years, five to Owen's College, Manchester, and six to public schools.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 24 hours per week, besides preparation. Play hours 28 or 30 hours a week for boarders.

Trustees:

The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. } *Ex officio.*
The Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, D.D., Vicar of Rochdale.

Head master:

Robert R. Grey, Government Certificate (1st division of 1st class).

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	40	2	—	26	12	4	¾	—	3	*Outlines of Sacred Hist.* S.P.C.K., 160 pp.	14	9	4	¾	—	3	New Test., Gospels of S. Matt. and S. Mark.							
Greek	5	1	—	5	14	2	1	2	2	Arnold's 1st Greek Book, 6 chapters.														
Latin	20	4	—	5	14	3	1	3	3	Cæsar de Bell. Gall. I., 1–40; Kennedy's Gram. Syntax; Ellis's Exercises.	6	12	4	1	4	4	Arnold's 1st Latin Book, 50 exer.; Kennedy's Gram., 30 pp.	9	10	4	1	4	4	Arnold's 1st Latin Bk. 30 exercises; Kennedy's Gram.
French	8	3	4/4s.	5	14	1	1	1	1	Ahn's French Grammar, 20 pp.	3	13	1	1	1	1	Ahn's French Gram., 10 pp.							
German	3	2	4/4s.	2	14	1	1	1	1	Meissner's German Grammar, 1–30 chap.	1	13	1	1	1	1	Meissner's Germ. Gram., 1–20 chap.							
Arithmetic	40	*	—	26	12	4	1	—	4	Colenso's Arithmetic	14	9	4	1	—	4	Colenso's Arithmetic, from Reduction to Fractions.							
Book-keeping	6	1	—	6	14	1	1	—	1	Cassell's Book-keeping, Single Entry.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	*	—	—	13	3	½	—	1½	Pott's Euclid; Colenso's Algebra.														

* Each boy works separately.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
History -	38	2	—	26	12	2	½	—	1½	King's of Eng. (Mozley), 150 pp.	12	10	1	½	1	½	S.P.C.K. History, New Series, 40 pp.							
Geography -	36	2	—	26	12	2	½	(Map.)	1½	Cornwell's Geography, countries of Europe.	10	10	2	½	—	1½	Edward Hughes Geo., 30 pp.							
English Grammar.	35	2	—	26	12	3	½	—	2½	Allen and Cornwell's Gram.; Morell's Analysis and Exercises.	9	10	2	½	—	1½	Allen and Cornwell's Gram., 40 pp. and 200 Latin roots.							
English Composition.	38	2	—	26	12	3	½	—	2½	- - - - -	12	10	4	½	—	3								
Reading* -	40	3	—	26	12	1	½	—	½	Nelson's Senior Reader, last 50 pp.	14	9	3	½	—	2½	Nelson's Junior Readers, No. I. and II., 150 pp.							
Writing -	40	2	—	26	12	4	¼	—	2	- - - - -	14	9	4	¼	—	2								
Music -	12	—	—	—	13	1	¼	—	¼	Hunter's School Songs.														
Drawing -	16	—	2/2s	—	12	1	1	—	1	Dyce's Examples; Hermes' Copies, &c. &c.														

* The History and Religious Knowledge lessons are also Reading lessons.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School 1	Organ Builder.	Boys lowest in School 1	Surgeon.
„ 2	Cotton Manufacturer.	„ 2	Dissenting Minister.
„ 3	Engineer.	„ 3	Clergyman.
„ 4	Organist.	„ 4	Cotton Manufacturer.
„ 5	Surgeon.	„ 5	Do.
„ 6	Tea Dealer.	„ 6	Do.
„ 7	Timber Merchant.	„ 7	Stone Dealer.
„ 8	Cotton Manufacturer.	„ 8	Tea Dealer.
„ 9	Woollen do.	„ 9	Surveyor of Taxes.
„ 10	Commercial Traveller.	„ 10	Waste Dealer.

Chiefly resident in Rochdale. Four from other places distant one, two, three, and four miles respectively.

BOARDERS.

The three boarders are sons of a railway contractor and a cotton manufacturer.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Thomas James Sanderson.—Mathematical scholarship (1856) and Dalton scholarship (1859), at Owens' College, Manchester.

Henry Brierley.—Wellington scholarship (1864) at Owens' College. Passed, with honours, first B.A. examination at the University of London.

ST. MICHAEL'S-ON-WYRE SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 352, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. By indenture, 1 January 1808, Joseph Fielding, trustee, conveyed a sum of 60*l.* (origin uncertain) to himself and two other trustees, for use of a master or mistress in township of Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre. A further sum of 179*l.*, bequeathed by Mrs. Cromleholme in 1813.

School Property.—Annual income 7*l.* 3*s.* Other funds supplied by vicar and others.

School and master's house built, and site of house given by late vicar.

Objects of Trust.—To encourage a school or schools in the township. To teach three poor children born in the parish, to read, write, and cast accounts (Mrs. Cromleholme's Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting accounts.

Management.—By vicar.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government Inspection. Taught by a master and mistress, who are partly paid by the vicar.

Scholars.—Average 89, from distances up to three miles. Pay 8*s.* a year if under nine years of age; 16*s.* above nine. Three children taught reading, writing, and arithmetic free. Latin extra, 14*s.* a year.

Children on admission must be able to talk. Lowest class consists of children under six years old.

Seven learn Latin; 32 drawing and geography. All receive religious instruction. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Examination annually by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Playgrounds, separate for boys and girls, 30 by 40 yards.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week.

Trustee:

The Rev. Canon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang.

Master:

William Pinder, Certificate from Committee of Council on Education (1st class, highest division).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STALMINE.—PILLING LOWER END FREE SCHOOL.*

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Pilling is a township in the parish of Garstang, on the sea coast between the mouth of the Lune and that of the Wyre. In what is called its Lower End, now a part of Preesall township, stands a small endowed school, whose income, derived from a farm, is now nearly 100*l.* a year. When the present master took it, in 1841, the value was little over 55*l.* a year; he has managed it ever since, at one time farming most of it himself, and always receiving the rents. Whether there are or are not any trustees it is by no means easy to ascertain. The incumbent of Stalmine chapelry, in which the Lower End of Pilling lies, considers himself a trustee, and two landowners of the neighbourhood are said to be so also, but I could not discover whether they had ever been legally appointed, and they certainly exercise no actual control over the school.

Its buildings are among the worst in the county. The school-house is a hut of mud and sticks, with a course or two of stones at the bottom, and contains one room, 15 feet by 13½ by 6¾ to the top of the vertical wall. The floor is composed of round stones imbedded in clay, with a small pool of water interspersed here and there. The closeness and damp earthy smell were intolerable, though only 15 children were present. In winter there are from 30 to 40.

These 15 (8 boys and 7 girls) were mostly young children, and scarcely any of them seemed to have learnt anything. They read ill and spelt ill; two were said to know geography, but could give no answers; one was said to have learnt grammar, and proved equally incapable; no arithmetic was alleged to be known, save by one boy, aged 14, and even *that* boy, with great effort, could accomplish scarcely anything. The master struck me as a shrewd, sensible man, and may very possibly have been at one time competent enough in point of knowledge (he sometimes has boys learning Latin), but he is old, and the attendance of the children most irregular.

The school is free to the "Lower End of Pilling," a district with about 200 souls; scholars from beyond pay 5*d.* a week for reading, 7*d.* for reading and writing, 10*d.* for reading, writing, and arithmetic; mensuration costs 1*s.* There is a Government school in Pilling at no great distance, but many parents prefer this school, where the children, as the master told me, "get more individual teaching," and where there are no pupil teachers.

At present this foundation, with its 95*l.* a year, is useless. Probably the best course would be to unite it with Fleetwood's school in Preesall, which has an endowment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, and is not much less inefficient, erect new buildings, and appoint as trustees some persons likely to take an interest in the education of the place.

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* See also General Report on Lancashire Schools, vol. ix., p. 694.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 282, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Carter, 31 January 1710, who bequeathed a house in Presall for school, and land and money for school and other purposes.

School Property.—Consists of school building and about 41 statutable acres of land. Annual income 99*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* gross, 94*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* net, received by master.

Site and buildings bad.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a free school for poor children within the lower end of Pilling. (Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Incumbent of Stalmine ex officio trustee. Two others appointed by Court of Chancery about 1850, one since dead. Master manages property.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—One master. Total income from foundation 94*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Day Scholars.—51, not more than 40 present each day, boys and girls, children of farmers, farm labourers, and fishermen, chiefly under 10 years of age; from distances up to one mile and a quarter. Many leave during summer months, and attend again in winter. Attend school twice on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission. Number of scholars too small for classification. No account kept of numbers learning different subjects, which are, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and mensuration. School never examined officially. Church being three miles off, only a few elder children attend Sunday School.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week. No school on Saturday. Lessons mostly prepared in school.

Trustees (1867):

Right Hon. Colonel Wilson Patten, Bank, Warrington.
The Vicar of Stalmine (*ex officio.*)

Master:

Richard Curtis.

"It would be a most desirable thing to obtain for the trustees of Carter's school the power to make the present money useful to the parish generally." (Letter from Rev. W. H. Fell, late incumbent of Stalmine, 11 September 1865.)

"At present the state of the school is as bad as it can be, and it is very desirable that trustees be appointed in order that something may be done to improve it." (Rev. J. Kirby Turner, incumbent of Stalmine.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STANDISH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Standish is a village on the London and North-Western Railway, about three miles north of Wigan. Some years ago its so-called grammar school had sunk to the lowest point of wretchedness. The building was ruinous; the head master refused to teach anything but Latin, and had only half a dozen scholars in all; the usher in his department, which was quite separate from the head master's, gave writing and arithmetic to a handful of children; the trustees paid little attention to the place; allowed the master to charge the charity with debts, and to let its property be depreciated through neglect and disrepair. There was indeed little that could be done, since the master was irremovable. When the mastership became vacant about six years ago, a scheme was obtained from Chancery, whereby new trustees were appointed, and the school started afresh under a new system, according to which the instruction is to be mainly elementary, although Greek, Latin, and mathematics are to be taught if required. As the inhabitants are chiefly miners and agricultural labourers, and as there is no Government school for boys in Standish, the grammar school is practically an ordinary village school, though, as I believe, one of the better class. Its endowment is large enough to preclude it from earning a Government grant, but it is annually visited and the children examined by H.M. inspector for the district. An infant school has lately been established, so that now no children under seven years of age are admitted. There are at present a few learning Latin.

The school building, well situated on rising ground above the village, has a good large field adjoining used as a playground, and a house for the master. The class-room is 44 feet by 17, by about 14 high; it is neat and well furnished; but the ventilation is defective.

A certain number of the children of tradespeople and farmers use the school, but a good many, I am informed, stay away on social grounds, their parents thinking the collier boys too rough. This is to be regretted, and it seems unfortunate also that the Court of Chancery should, according to its usual but apparently unwise practice, have fixed the maximum fees at 2*d.* and 6*d.* Where wages are so high, more might with advantage be asked, and it would thus be easier to procure adequate assistance for the master, and enable him to do more in the way of teaching those higher subjects which the school was, by its foundation, intended to teach.

Girls are now not received in the grammar school, a separate National school having been provided for them.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv, 214., A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed 27th April 1625, in pursuance of will of Mary Langton, 13th February, 1603, who bequeathed 300*l.* to trustees to purchase land for maintenance of free school in Standish. By indenture 22nd January 1633, Reverend William Leigh granted certain lands at Goosnargh in trust for payment of 12*l.* per annum for stipend to usher. In 1625 the 300*l.* invested in purchase of a rentcharge of 18*l.* out of Troughton Hall estate. This estate itself, containing about 98 acres of land, subsequently came into possession of trustees, as appears from a lease granted in 1707, when the rent was less than the amount of the rentcharge. A further endowment of 200*l.* for the usher, by deed of Mary Smalley, 20th April 1791. A sum of 270*l.*, received under the will of the same benefactress, was expended in 1796 in erection of house for master, adjoining which is a small property belonging to the school, and let on long building leases. Papers kept in vestry.

School Property.—Present annual income 92*l.*, all applied to school, besides house, school, playground, and garden.

Buildings and site good.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a Free School in Standish. (Mrs. Langton's Will.) Free Grammar School. (Deed of 1625.) School open to all boys who apply for admission, but as between two simultaneous applicants, preference given to residents in parish. One-third of capitation fees to increase masters' salaries, residue to provide books, stationery, and prizes. (Scheme, A.D. 1860.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Deed of 1625.) Elements of Greek, Latin, and mathematics, if required, geography, English history, reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, &c., as from time to time directed, religious instruction in Bible, Bible history, and Church Catechism, and consonant with principles and doctrines of Church of England. But no boy compelled to receive religious instruction or attend prayers if parents object in writing. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Order of Court of Chancery, 14th December 1860. Rector, or if rector be non-resident, curate or principal curate of Standish, *ex officio*, and thirteen other local trustees appointed by Court of Chancery, manage property, appoint, and, with approval of Charity Commissioners, may dismiss masters, expel boys suspended by head master, and exercise general control over management of school.

Head master and usher must be able to teach subjects above mentioned. Head master may hold clerical preferment, subject to judgment of trustees. Head master allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Non-classical, under Government inspection.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 50*l.*, besides one-third of school pence, house, garden, and orchard, rent free, rated at 19*l.* Usher receives salary of 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—93, chiefly sons of colliers, from distances up to 3½ miles; pay 2*d.* a week for English subjects, 6*d.* a week if learning classics and mathematics. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of boys on admission.

School classified separately for reading, writing, and arithmetic; a few boys learn Latin and French. School course sometimes modified by allowing boys to work at special subjects. Religious instruction for one hour daily. School opened and closed with prayer.

Promotions by weekly examinations, reviewed quarterly.

Examination annually by Government inspector.

Punishments: detention, and rarely caning, latter by head master only, and in school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

A playground close to the school.
School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week. Saturday a holiday. Arithmetic daily, and Latin and French on alternate evenings; done out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Rev. Wm. Harper Brandreth, Rector of Standish.
The Rev. Rd. Hiscock Whitworth, Blidworth.
John Law Hunter, Land Surveyor, Standish.
Edward Edge Silvester, Esq., North Hall, Standish.
Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq. Shaw Hill.
Thomas Townley Parker, Esq., Allison Hall.
The Rev. James Streynsham Master, Rector of Chorley.

Hon. Sec. to Trustees:
Rev. H. Evans, B.A., Standish, Wigan.

Head Master:
Alexander Richardson (2nd class certificate).

Usher:
Charles N. Richardson.

TARLETON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Tarleton is a parish in the flat lands south of the estuary of the Ribble, between Croston and the sea. The population is purely agricultural, and the place one of the least visited and least improved in the county. No one knows anything about the origin of the grammar school, nor do the trustees appear to have any strict legal title to the school property, which consists of some small bits of land, three houses, and the ground in which the school stands, with the master's house and garden. The gross annual value is a little over 40*l.*, whereof from 30*l.* to 35*l.* is paid to the master, the rest going to repairs. The occupant of one of the houses refuses to pay rent, saying the house is his own, and the trustees have in the meantime thought it better to lose the 3*l.* rent than incur the expense of going to law with him. Some few years ago the master's salary, which had previously stood at 30*l.*, was raised for a time to 40*l.*, and he then undertook to teach 10 free children in reading (paying 1*d.* a week for writing) in addition to the 20 free scholars already existing. The number of 30 free boys is, however, not always full; at the time of my visit there were 24. The fees paid are these:—

	Reading.	Reading and writing.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*
Free scholars -	—	1	3 per week.
Day scholars -	2	4	6 do.

10*s.* a quarter is paid for mathematics and Latin. The free boys are stated to be more irregular in their attendance than those who pay. One of the oldest trustees told me that in his young days girls were taught in the school along with boys. None are now so taught; they go to a National school not far off. The school building consists of one room 13 yards long by 5¼ wide, 7 feet high in one part (where a small lumber loft has been put up), and 14 feet in another. The floor is of stone; the walls have been whitewashed, but are now anything but white; the forms and desks are old and bad; the playground, with the exception of a very small scrap, has been turned into a kitchen garden for the master, and the place altogether is as dreary and dingy as ever a country school in Lancashire.

For a long time back the instruction given has been mainly or wholly elementary, and the masters have sometimes been unable to give any other; the present master, however, can teach Latin, and has had as many as five or six boys learning it at once; and he has distinguished himself by solving mathematical problems proposed in scientific journals. On the day of my visit 32 boys were present, out of 68 whose names were on the books (it was October, and more than half the children were busy picking potatoes). Of the two Latin boys one was present, and on examination proved to know a little, though not very much, about the language. Of the three algebra boys two were present, and one did an elementary paper very fairly. There was no Euclid; four only learnt geography; none history; reading was pretty fair, worse in proportion in a higher class (six boys, ages 12 to 15) than in a lower one (eight boys, ages 6 to 11); spelling was poor; arithmetic indifferent, the methods used being extremely clumsy. The boys, like all boys in this part of Lancashire, were singularly slow and dull; and although the master is a man of ability in his own line, the school sadly wanted life.

This is one of those cases in which it would seem desirable to relax the rule which diminishes the Privy Council grant by the amount of the endowment which a foundation school possesses. In Tarleton there is not much demand for anything more than a purely elementary education, but such a demand might be created if the master, having a grant of, say 50*l.* a year, besides his present income of about 68*l.* from endowment and fees, were able to pay an assistant, and so give a commercial education to the sons of the better farmers who would let their sons remain till 14 or 15,* as well as an elementary education to the bulk of the poorer children, who leave at 12. The visit of an inspector would in some respects benefit the school, and might be made to afford a security against any neglect of the elementary subjects—the danger which the provisions of the Revised Code were chiefly meant to guard against.

* There are, I was told, about 15 people in the township who could afford to pay 30*l.* a year for a boy's board and education, or 4*l.* to 8*l.* for his education alone.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 239, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Stated by trustees to have been founded by a Mr. Johnson in 1650. No deeds or documents to be found.

School Property.—Consists of a school room, bearing on it the date 1650, which is repaired out of the parish funds. About three acres of land (customary measure of eight yards to the perch), and two sums of 320*l.* and 50*l.* secured on mortgages of canal tolls and poors rates respectively. Income, 1864, 34*l.* 15*s.* gross, 30*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* net, all applied to school.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not known. "We are informed that this school was formerly a Grammar School." (Ch. Com. Rep.)

Government and Masters.—Generally nine trustees, inhabitants of the parish, self-electing; manage property, appoint and dismiss master, and nominate free scholars. The rector of parish also nominates six.

Master must be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master's total income from endowment 29*l.*, from fees 35*l.*, besides a house.

Day Scholars.—69, chiefly under 10 years of age, sons of farmers, labourers, and boatmen; from distances up to one mile. Pay 2*d.* a week for reading; 4*d.* for writing also; 6*d.* for learning accounts as well. 25 trustees' scholars pay for the same nothing, one penny, and twopence respectively. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of boys on admission.

School classified by reading chiefly. Church Catechism taught. School opened and closed by a short prayer. Attendance at prayers not compulsory.

No regular examinations. No prizes given.

Punishments: tasks, and occasionally slight corporal punishment.

Playground, about six perches, close to school.

School time, 48 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. Lessons prepared in school, except a few, by elder boys. 2½ hours a week allowed for play.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart., Rufford Hall.
Robt. Howard, Yeoman, Much Hoole.
Jas. Howard, Tarleton.
John Hull, „
Jas. Wright, „
Jas. Harrison, „
Henry Dandy, „
John Duckworth, „
John Ashcroft, „

Clerk to Trustees:

Thomas Hindle.

Head Master:

Thomas Hindle.

TUNSTAL FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Tunstal is a village in the valley of the Lune, between Hornby (where the Midland Railway has a station) and Kirkby Lonsdale. Its endowed school has land of the value of 25*l.* per annum, and a small sum of money invested; both are managed by the trustees, and the net proceeds, some 28*l.*, handed over to the master. The foundation is governed by a Charity Commission scheme of 1859, in whose provisions there is very little to remark. Six scholars are taught free; they are selected by the trustees from among the poorest in the parish. The rest pay 2*d.* a week; they are mostly the children of labourers, with some few of village tradespeople and farmers, farms being small in these parts. They attend very irregularly, and seldom remain after 11 or 12 years of age. Hence the school is practically elementary; no Latin has been taught for 16 years at least, nor indeed anything save reading, writing, arithmetic, a little mensuration, and occasionally the rudiments of geography and English grammar. The school has not been popular in the village lately, and many of the children wander away, some to one or two small endowed schools a mile or two off, others to dames' schools, others to the Government school at Kirkby Lonsdale.

The schoolroom is small, dark, and very low in the roof; over it is the schoolmaster's house. There is no playground except the road in front.

There were only five or six children in the school on the day of my visit; they were all under nine years of age; none had learnt any arithmetic, not even the multiplication table, nor English grammar, nor geography, nor could they write from dictation. Their reading was not very fluent; spelling passable. The total number on the books was 12, seven boys and five girls. At the end of the preceding half year there had been nine boys and 11 girls. The master seemed to be a worthy man, but he is evidently no longer successful as a teacher.

The endowment of this school is not very large, but the good which it produces is still smaller. At present the parish would really be no worse off without it. The trustees are perhaps not aware of this; if they are it seems strange that they should take no step to make things better.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 301, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Not known. Prior to 1751, certain sums amounting to 65*l.*, bequeathed to school, and 200*l.* given for purchase of land for augmentation of master's salary on condition that inhabitants would rebuild school and furnish it with library. 10*l.* of the above 65*l.* lost. Landed estate purchased for 250*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Deeds in hands of a solicitor at Kirkby Lonsdale.

School Property.—Consists of the sum of 55*l.*, and 16a. 1r. 32p. of land (statute measure). Average annual income 31*l.* gross, 28*l.* net, all applied to school, besides schoolroom with master's house above.

Site and buildings illsuited to the purpose.

Objects of Trust.—For providing a master at Tunstal School. (Trust Deed, 26th June 1754.) For the education of the children of poor inhabitants of the townships of Tunstal, Cantsfield, and Burrow. (Scheme, A.D. 1859.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not known. Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, needlework, and other subjects at discretion of trustees. Religious instruction according to doctrine of Church of England, but not to children whose parents or guardians object. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 25 March 1859.

Trustees, the vicar, or resident officiating minister, and two churchwardens, ex officio, and six others, resident within seven miles, self-electing, approved by Charity Commissioners; manage property, appoint master, and with consent of Charity Commissioners may dismiss them; nominate free scholars, and arrange most of the details of school.

Master may hold other preferment. Holds office independent of future alterations. Is not allowed to take boarders.

State of School in 1865.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 28*l.*, besides weekly payments of children, and a house; holds office of parish clerk.

Day Scholars.—[Attendance since fallen to a very small number.] 35, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, children of farmers and labourers; from distances up to one mile. Six are taught free. Others pay twopence a week.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. Master is responsible for religious instruction, subject to clergyman's approval. There is a Sunday school, attendance not compulsory. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

An annual examination directed by Scheme, not carried out.

Punishment: caning on hand.

No playground.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

North North, Esq., Thurland Castle.
Edward Matthew Fenwick, Esq., Burrow Hall.
Thomas Henry Welch, Esq., Sack House.
Edmund Tatham Proctor, Esq., Cantsfield House.
Francis Fenwick Pearson, Esq., Kirkby Lonsdale.
Jackson Turner, Esq., Tunstal.

Ex officio:

The Rev. Willoughby J. E. Rooke, Tunstal Vicarage, Kirkby Lonsdale.
The two churchwardens of Tunstal.

Master:

Thomas Ewan.

ULVERSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The origin of this school is not known, but as it is built on a piece of waste land belonging to the town (whence it is called the Town Bank School), and is under the control of the vestry, represented by the churchwardens, one may conjecture that it was established and at first supported by the parish. The endowment, which is derived from two separate gifts, one of which was a sum of 60*l.* given in 1726, and subsequently invested in land, now produces about 30*l.* a year. This sum is received by the head master himself.

Six boys are taught free; they are appointed by the churchwardens for one year only, the children of poor parents being preferred, but are usually reappointed the following year if approved by the master.

The schoolhouse stands on high ground a little way from the town; it contains two rooms, whereof the lower measures 35½ feet by 18 by 9; the upper is the same in length and breadth, but is one foot higher. The lower, where the usher teaches, is a comfortless and ill-ventilated room; the upper somewhat better, though not cheerful. The small playground which adjoins is not walled round or otherwise enclosed, so that boys not belonging to the school sometimes intrude themselves upon it. No house is provided for the master, and the permission to take boarders is thus practically of little use. The present master has never taken any.

Formerly only classics and English were taught in the grammar school, there being a district establishment under a writing master where instruction in writing and arithmetic was given for a separate fee. Within the last twenty or thirty years these two schools were consolidated, and the usher, who virtually represents the old writing master, is now appointed by, paid by, and placed under the authority of the head master. Latin is kept up, and learnt by about one fourth of the scholars, but it does not come to very much; and the instruction is mainly of what is called a commercial character, the boys leaving at 14 or 15 years of age. About half come from the government school of the place, and remain only a year or so before they leave for trades.

The average attendance is at present about 80. In the upper or head master's department (wherein I found 26 present) five boys (ages 12 to 16) were reading Cæsar; they knew very little about it, and were not at home in the grammar. The class next below had not gone far enough to make it worth while to examine them. In arithmetic 22 papers were done (average age of the boys 12⅓); 12 were very fairly good, six indifferent, two bad. English grammar was unintelligent: geography poor, spelling (by dictation) fair. In the lower division spelling was very bad,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

grammar poor, geography a fair average: arithmetic passable, arithmetical notation indifferent. Writing is good throughout the school; it is the head master's strongest point as a teacher.

The better class of shopkeepers in Ulverston, thinking the public school not select enough, have set up a proprietary school for their children, and it is by the so-called lower middle class, the small tradespeople, publicans, and better artisans, that the Townbank school is used. Wealthy people prefer boarding schools elsewhere. At present the school, like every thing else in this little town, seems to be in a rather sluggish state. It would no doubt be desirable to give it new buildings and a body of efficient trustees, who might consider what steps would be taken to improve its position in the town, and make it more generally useful.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 221, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Uncertain. By will, 7 September 1736, John Woodburn charged his estate with an annual payment of 3*l.*, (or a capital sum of 60*l.*) for use of master. The 60*l.* laid out in purchase of land. Another rentcharge of 30*s.*, given by Thomas Fell, for teaching six poor boys gratis.

School Property.—Now consists of six (statutable) acres of land, value about 40*l.* per annum, and the rentcharge of 30*s.*

School rebuilt A.D. 1781. Repaired and improved A.D. 1861 at a cost of 150*l.* by voluntary subscriptions of the parishioners. No house for master.

Object of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar School. (Woodburn's Will.)

Government and Masters.—The churchwardens of Ulverston trustees ex officio.

Head master elected by vestry; receives rents himself. Allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment about 35*l.*, from fees about 170*l.* Appoints and pays assistants.

Day Scholars.—82, sons of shopkeepers, farmers, &c., chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age. Those under 12 pay 2*l.* 2*s.*, over 12 pay 2*l.* 12*s.* for general work. Six on foundation free.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for each subject. 52 receive religious instruction.

Examination by masters monthly. Prizes for writing given by head master at Christmas.

Promotion by monthly examinations.

Punishment: caning occasionally, for lesser boys in school; impositions for elder ones.

School-time 45 weeks per annum. Study 32½ hours a week.

Playground 3 roods 14 perches, adjoining school.

Trustees, *ex officio*:

The Churchwardens of Ulverston.

Master:

J. H. Matthews.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. of PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Dyer - -	Fountain Street, Ulverston.	½ mile.
„ „ - 2	Farm labourer -	Ellers, do. -	1 mile.
„ „ - 3	Miller - -	Sunderland Terrace, do.	½ „
„ „ - 4	Clog manufacturer	King Street, do.	½ „
„ „ - 5	Grocer - -	Daltongate, do. -	½ „
„ „ - 6	Gentleman -	Green Bank, do.	¼ „
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Arrad Foot, near do.	2½ miles.
„ „ - 8	Gentleman -	Bardsea, do. do.	3 miles.
„ „ - 9	Innkeeper -	Daltongate, do. -	½ mile.
„ „ - 10	Brewer - -	Canal Head do. -	1 „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Rosside, near do.	1½ „
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Swarthmoor, near do.	2 miles.
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Lindal, near do.	3 „
„ „ - 4	Overlooker of iron mines.	Town Street, do.	¼ mile.
„ „ - 5	Coal agent -	James Street, do.	½ „
„ „ - 6	Ironmonger -	Church Walk, do.	½ „
„ „ - 7	Brewer - -	Poplar Grove, do.	½ „
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Holebiggerah, near do.	3 miles.
„ „ - 9	Lawyer's clerk -	Ellers, do. -	1 mile.
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Lindal near do. -	3 miles.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

UPHOLLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Upholland is a village and populous township in the Wigan coalfield, about three miles west of Wigan. Its grammar school, founded in 1668, and now enjoying a revenue of about 72*l.* a year, seems to have had a chequered, and, for the most part, unfortunate history. In 1829 the Charity Commissioners animadvert upon the negligence of the trustees, and state that for several years before 1826 there had been scarcely any scholars. And more recently things have not gone well with it.

The original foundation was for a master and an usher; and it would seem to have become the custom here, as in many other schools, for these two teachers to take different sets of boys in different rooms, the usher being generally appointed and paid by the master, who managed the land and received the rents. In 1854 the trustees, who seem to have held no formal meeting during the five years previous, resolved to take the land into their own hands, but finding the master unwilling, they allowed him to keep it, on condition that he paid 20*l.* of the profits to the usher. In 1858 they resolved to dismiss the head master for intemperance; but it was not till 1861, when his department of the grammar school had been shut up for several months, that they succeeded, after paying him 10*l.*, in getting the farm out of his hands. Next year they appointed another master, who resigned soon after; and in 1864, when the present head master was appointed, there were no boys in the upper school. The lower, or usher's department, having been kept going while the upper was suffering from the head master's neglect, had, by this time, become virtually a separate institution. In 1859 the trustees appointed a certificated master to it in place of the former usher, promising him 20*l.* from the endowment, and placed it under the Privy Council. No formal rule seems to have been passed by the trustees fixing the relation of the two schools, but by authorizing the under master to lock the door of his own school against the head master (with whom they were then at war), they virtually made him independent. Since 1864 the upper department has revived under the new head master; and the inconvenience of having the two schools in the same building, the grammar school up stairs and the elementary school on the ground floor, has made itself seriously felt. The boys of the two schools rail at and sometimes maltreat one another. The head master thinks that the proximity of the lower school boys, and the fact that both schools have to use the same playground, injures his department, and he feels aggrieved that, while nominally master of the Upholland Grammar School, he has no jurisdiction over one half of it. He urges further that the whole endowment was originally given for a grammar school, and ought therefore to be applied to superior and not to elemen-

tary instruction, and that a system under which two different sets of boys in the same building are learning the same subjects* at the same time under different teachers must be a wasteful one. To this the incumbent of the parish, who manages the lower school, replies that it was part of the founder's intention to benefit the poor, since he provided that children whose parents were not worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* should be taught free. It would be an injury, he adds, to the upper school to mix the lower school with it, yet the parish cannot be left without an elementary Government school.

The lower school room is so bad that it was some time before before the Privy Council would consent to make a grant to it. The roof is low, and the ventilation very imperfect.

The greatest number present during the week preceding my visit had been 72. All are boys, there being an inspected girls' school at a little distance (attended by about 60 children). Besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, some little grammar, history, and geography are stated to be taught. The Government grant for last year was 27*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The upper schoolroom is no larger than the lower, but the smaller number of children makes the air much less offensive. Thirty-two boys and three girls were present on the day of my visit. Four are boarders, all belonging to what is called the middle class. Two were reading Virgil, and acquitted themselves fairly well when asked to translate. Twenty-one were examined first by the master and then by me in English grammar: they answered intelligently, and seemed to have been well taught. Spelling was poor; arithmetic not satisfactory.

Several boys who were examined vivâ voce in Euclid answered sensibly, and appeared to understand more about the nature of reasoning in geometry than boys generally do. Their paper work, however, was not more than passably good. It is fair to say that the master struck me as a vigorous and intelligent man, and that many of the boys had been only a short time in the school. There is no assistant, except one boy who is a sort of pupil teacher.

The present condition of this school, separated as it is into two departments independent of one another, yet in an undesirable proximity, cannot be thought satisfactory. Whether or not the whole endowment ought to be applied to superior and no part of it to elementary education is a question that need not be discussed here. But even if the present 20*l.* or any other payment out of the endowment be continued to the master of the Government school, it would be much better to transfer the Government school to some other site, and leave the present school and playground to the grammar school. If this were done, and if a better understanding existed between the head master and the whole of the board of trustees, so that they could work together in its behalf,

* This of course applies only to the elementary subjects, since the higher subjects are not taught in the lower school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

there seems no reason why it should not attract a large number of scholars, and become very useful to the neighbourhood. In the district round there are many well-to-do people, substantial farmers, colliery foremen, managers of works and others of the same rank and means who desire for their children an education wider and better that that of the Government schools, and are well able to pay 5*l.* or 6*l.* a year for it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 310, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of feoffment, 22nd March 1668, Peter Walthew granted a messuage for maintenance of school, master, and usher. Original deed stated to have been in possession of late Lord Skelmersdale. Later trust deeds in keeping of two trustees. Further endowments of unknown origin.

School Property.—A farm of about eight acres (eight yards to the perch), certain small rents (about 7*l.* per annum), and 634*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols. Annual income 78*l.* gross, 76*l.* net, all applied to school, besides school and playground.

Site good. Buildings require some alteration. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—A Free Grammar School, with master and usher for the instruction of children of inhabitants of Upholland and adjacent townships. All the poorer sort, and all inhabitants of Pemberton, Upholland, Orrell, and Winstanley, who are not worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, to send children free. (Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Seven trustees (survivors appointing to vacancies), members of Church of England, manage property, appoint and dismiss masters, and exercise general superintendence over management of school.

Head master must be a sufficient, able, learned man; is required by trustees to be a member of Church of England. May not hold any other preferment. Is allowed to take boarders, number unrestricted.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 40*l.*, from fees 60*l.*, from boarders 20*l.* Appoints and pays assistant.

An usher, appointed by trustees, manages lower school, containing 81 boys under Government inspection. Income 20*l.* from endowment, 25*l.* from children's payments, and 31*l.* from other sources, including Government grant.

Day Scholars.—17, [average attendance in first half-year of 1867, 35, chiefly under 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles; pay from 2*l.* to 4*l.* for general work if under 12, from 4*l.* to 5*l.* above 12. French and music extra, 2*l.* to 4*l.* each. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—6, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 576 feet per boy. Each has not a separate bed. Hours 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — Classification by one subject chiefly. Boys at present learning elementary subjects. Scriptural instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. School open to all denominations.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by head master or friends invited by him.

Punishments: impositions, detention, sending (boarders) to bed supperless, and rarely caning; the last by head master in school.

Playground 60×20 yards. Masters join in games. Boarders allowed to walk in the country with special leave.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours. All lessons prepared out of school. (12½ hours for boarders.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Meyrick Bankers, Esq., Winstanley Hall, Wigan.
Rev. C. Bisset, Upholland, Wigan.
James Atherton, Esq., Upholland, Wigan.

Head Master:

Wm. Berridge.

Assistant Master:

William Bamforth (certificated).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Upholland -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Schoolmaster -	Do. -	⅙ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Steward of Quarries	Do. -	1¼ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Do. -	¾ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Independent Minister.	Orrell - -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 6	Colliery Manager	Pemberton -	3½ miles.
,, ,, - 7	Collier - -	Do. -	2¼ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Upholland -	1⅓ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Pimbo Lane -	2¼ miles.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Upholland -	1½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Do. - -	Orrell - -	⅓ ,,
,, ,, - 2	Wheelwright -	Do. - -	⅔ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Upholland -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Pemberton -	2¼ miles.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	2¼ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Shopkeeper -	Upholland - -	1/10 mile.
,, ,, - 7	Steward of Quarries	Do. - -	1¼ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Orrell - -	1¼ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Colliery Steward -	Crawford Village	2⅔ miles.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Upholland -	1½ mile.

BOARDERS.—Five sons of (1) an inspector of Mails, (2) a builder, (3) a manufacturer, (4) a flock merchant, (5) a builder.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (UPHOLLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		min.		hours.	
Religious Knowledge.	27	1	—	—	—	3	30	—	1½	Joshua, Judges, 1st of Samuel, and St. Mark's Gospel.
Latin	12	3	—	3	13	10	50	5	*8½	"Cæsar," Books 4 and 5; "Virgil," 603 lines of 5th Æneid.
French	6	3	—	3	13	10	30	5	5	⅔ of "Picciola" and Grammar.
Arithmetic	27	6	—	4	13½	2	45	—	1½	In this subject the class being well advanced, this short time is allowed to keep up their knowledge.
Mensuration and Surveying.	3									
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	—	—	6	13	10	40	—	6⅔	"Euclid," Books 1 and 2; and half "Todhunter's" Smaller Algebra.
History	14	2	—	14	12	4	30	—	2	"Eng. Hy.," particularly the "Georges;" "Roman Hy." from the Samnite War to the death of Augustus.
Geography	27	2	—	12	12	3	30	2	1½	England, Europe, and some general Geography.
English Grammar.	27	3	—	12	12	3	30	3	1½	"Goldsmith's Traveller."
English Composition.	27	3	—	12	12½	1	45	1	¾	Paraphrase from the "Traveller."
Reading	27	4	—	6	13	The reading of this class is confined to Scripture and History.				
Writing	27									
Music	1									
Drawing	10	1	—	10	12½	2	60	—	2	Freehand Drawing from the flat.

* This includes 3h. 40m. instruction at the Head Master's residence.

URSWICK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Urswick is a parish in Low Furness, on the coast of Morecambe Bay, and not far from the thriving seaport of Barrow. Its grammar school, which stands in the village of Little Urswick, having for a long time been virtually an elementary school, was in A.D. 1852 placed under Government inspection, and is now managed in accordance with the directions of the Committee of Council. A certain number of the children, however, perhaps one quarter of the whole number, receive instruction of a superior kind—English grammar, geography, history, composition; and one or two are usually learning Latin. The population of the parish is 1,080; most of the people are employed in the iron mines, and take their children from school at 10 or 11 years of age; there is, however, a fair proportion of persons who can let them remain till 13 or 16, and who may be expected to desire a commercial rather than a merely elementary education. Girls as well as boys are received; they pay 2*d.* and 4*d.* a week for reading, writing, and arithmetic, 5*s.* a quarter for English grammar and composition, 7*s.* 6*d.* for mechanical drawing, 10*s.* for Latin. There is one assistant, and the master's wife teaches sewing. In the year preceding my visit, the Government grant had been 31*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The endowment income is a rentcharge of 15*l.* on a farm in Norfolk. A dispute respecting the liability of the owner of this farm seems to have arisen as long ago as 1780, and having once or twice broken out since then, when the estate changed hands, has within the last few years been revived, and now causes some uneasiness to the trustees. Hitherto they have always received the 15*l.*, and they are confident of being able to establish their legal right to it, but they are unwilling to incur the expense and delay of a suit in Chancery.

The school building is in fairly good order, but not large enough for the number of children (91) now on the books. The educational condition of the school seems to be fairly satisfactory, but the teaching staff is not strong enough, and the trustees and master greatly desire to see an infant school established under Government inspection, which might enable the existing school to be a grammar school in something more than name.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 228, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 13 March 1585, on foundation of William Marshall, who left property for endowing a school at Little Urswick or Much Hadham, in Herts, at dis-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

cretion of his executors and Archbishop of Canterbury. Governors empowered to take lands and tenements not exceeding in value 30*l.* per annum. Deeds with secretary to governors.

School Property.—A rentcharge of 15*l.* per annum, payable out of an estate in Norfolk. All applied to school.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—A Free Grammar School to educate boys and youth in grammar. To consist of master and under-master.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—12 trustees, residents in parish, of respectable standing, self-electing, appoint and dismiss master, regulate payments of boys, and examination of school. Head master must be member of Church of England, have sound English education, and fair knowledge of Latin. Is allowed to take boarders; has none.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical; mixed. In age of scholars, third grade.

Head Master.—Certificated and member of College of Preceptors. Total income from endowment 15*l.*, from school-pence, quarterage, and Government grant 73*l.*, besides house.

Day Scholars.—94, boys and girls, chiefly children of miners, under 10 years of age, from distances up to three miles. A small weekly payment. Pay for Latin 10*s.* per quarter; physics 7*s.* 6*d.*; mensuration, English grammar, composition, and drawing, 5*s.* each. Attendance at Church requested, not compulsory.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must be able to read words of one syllable.

School classified separately for each subject. Drawing taught from 4 to 5½ p.m. after school hours. Boys intended for trades or professions receive special attention. Instruction in Scripture and catechism daily. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Examination quarterly by master and clergyman; annually by Government Inspector. A book-prize to each scholar who has attended 180 days; has been well conducted, and passed inspector's examination.

Punishments: impositions, reprimanding in public, and occasionally caning.

Playground 3 roods 28 perches, close to school. Master joins in games.

A good village library accessible.

School-time 47 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, for a few 37½; nearly all lessons learnt in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

William Cranke, Gentleman, Hawkfield.
James Ashburner, Gentleman, Midtown.
John Croudson, Yeoman, Much Urswick.
M. J. Cranke, Farmer, Hawkfield.
Henry Smith, Esq., Bankfield.
The Rev. James Gale, Vicarage, Urswick.
John Bentham, Yeoman, Holmbank.
William Butler, Yeoman, Stainton.
George Simpson, Relieving Officer, Little Urswick.
Edward Warhurst, Farmer, Edge Hill, Urswick.
George Cooper, Farmer, Much Urswick.

Head Master:

Richard Waters.

WARRINGTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS is one of the most ancient foundations in Lancashire, having been established in 1526 by the executors of Sir Thomas Boteler, in pursuance of directions contained in his will. A code of rules was at the same time drawn up for the school, many of whose provisions illustrate in an interesting manner the state of education at the time. The schoolmaster is to be always a priest. He is to teach any scholar coming to the school after Whittington's grammar, or such grammar as should be most used to be taught thereafter in free grammar schools, without taking any reward or hire, except four pennies in the year, viz., in the quarter after Christmas a cockpenny, and in the three other quarters one potation penny, and for the same he is to make a drinking for all the scholars. He is to appoint every day one of his scholars learning grammar of the two highest forms, one after another, as they sit in order. to teach all infants that come to the school to learn their A, B, C, and primers, until they are entered into the learning of grammar. He is to have the entire management of the school lands, with power to grant leases for ten years, but must account yearly before the parson of Warrington and the other chantry priest (he being himself a chantry priest) for all the issues and profits of the lands received by him during the preceding year. He is to be appointed by the heir of Sir Thomas Boteler, and may be removed by the same person if he has been proved guilty of negligence or vice before the Bishop of Chester by the testimony of four honest inhabitants of Warrington, and has not amended after three monitions.

Considerable estates were given to the school at its foundation, and various questions having arisen respecting them, a suit was instituted in the Duchy Court in 1607, one result of which was to create a body of feoffees, in whom the legal estate in the school lands was thenceforth vested, without prejudice, however, to the right of nomination enjoyed by the heir of the founder. Since that time the school has passed through many vicissitudes, has lost part of its estates, and has been frequently the subject of and a sufferer from prolonged litigation in the Court of Chancery. The last of these suits ended in 1859, when a scheme was established by which the foundation is now governed, and which, like most Chancery schemes, is very far from perfection.

Among the provisions of this scheme, which has not been printed, the following are some of the most important:—

(1.) The head master is to be a clergyman in priest's orders, and a graduate of one of the English universities. Upon the policy of this restriction some remarks have been made in the general report upon Lancashire schools (vol. ix., p. 528). It can do no good, for it is no security against a bad appointment. It may do much harm, for the best candidate on any vacancy may very well

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

happen to be a lay man, or in deacon's orders, or not a graduate of an English university.

(2.) The head master is to receive a salary of 150*l.*, and the usher of 100*l.*, with such respective proportion of the capitation fees as the trustees shall appoint. The proportions now fixed are three-fourths to the head master, and one-eighth to the usher, the remaining one-eighth going to the general funds of the school.

(3.) The head master appoints and removes under masters, subject to the approval of the trustees. He is not himself removable by the trustees, but they may examine into complaints against him, and state such complaints with their opinion thereon to the patron, who may or may not act thereon.

(4.) The school is to consist of a higher and a lower department, in the latter of which French and Latin, together with the commercial subjects, are to be taught; in the former all these, with the addition of Greek, German, and mathematics. This rule is well meant, but it would be much better away, for it seems to direct that mathematics shall not be taught in the lower school, and that Greek and German must be learnt by all boys in the higher.

(5.) "The head master shall with due diligence instruct the "scholars in the principles of the Christian religion, according "to the liturgy of the Church of England, and for that purpose "shall cause them to learn and repeat and shall explain to them "the church catechism." This seems to mean, and is as a matter of fact construed to mean, that the Church catechism is compulsory upon all boys. As a large proportion of the inhabitants of Warrington are nonconformists, and as they must choose between withdrawing their boys from the only good school in the town, or suffering them to be taught doctrines which they think erroneous, such a rule cannot be thought just or politic.* The school, as has already been remarked, was founded before the Reformation, and there appears to be no reason whatever why it should be held to be a place of exclusively Anglican instruction, more than any other grammar school in the county.

(6.) The school shall begin at 8 a.m. in summer, 8·30 a.m. in winter. This rule would virtually exclude boys living at a distance from the school, sons of farmers, for instance, in the neighbouring villages. Fortunately it is disregarded.

There are also many provisions respecting the management of the school property which need not be set forth here. At present the school funds labour under a debt incurred in erecting the new schoolhouse, and the surplus revenues are devoted to the clearing it off. Some pieces of land have lately been sold to railways, and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of this debt, which is owed, as I understand, to the individual school trustees, who were liberal enough to advance the money without requiring security. Of late years the board of trustees seems to have managed the

* The head master mentioned to me a case in which a nonconformist minister had been obliged to withdraw his son in consequence of the enforcement of the Church catechism.

financial affairs of the school with care and zeal; with its internal administration they do not interfere. The right to appoint the head master belongs not to them, but to Lord Lilford as the representative of Sir Thomas Boteler.

Until quite lately the school had preserved its original character as a place of gratuitous instruction, open to all comers. Now by the scheme of 1859 a fee is charged of 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum in the lower department, 8*l.* 8*s.* in the higher. The trustees have power to remit part of the fees to poor scholars in the lower department, but, as I was informed, have not yet done so to any boy. Practically, therefore, there is no foundation; except of course that 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum is less than the market price of the education provided; neither are there any school scholarships or exhibitions, a want which the head master, who is naturally desirous to establish a connexion between the school and the universities, greatly regrets.*

After having been closed for several years, the school was re-opened in 1863, in its new buildings, and under a newly appointed staff of masters. These are three in number, besides the masters for drawing and modern languages. The head master takes the upper school, and devotes himself chiefly to the classical part of the work, together with history and divinity; the second master undertakes the lower school; and the third, or commercial master, teaches writing, and divides the arithmetic with the second master. According to the directions of the scheme, the school consists of two departments; these are, however, taught in the same room, and there is no social distinction between them, every boy passing through the lower to enter the higher when he has made some progress in classics. Latin is compulsory throughout. Greek is taught to all who remain long enough, at present to about 15 boys. The general character of the school is more purely classical than that of most Lancashire grammar schools, and I was therefore prepared to find parents of the commercial class unwilling to send their sons, or raising complaints against the system pursued. This, however, does not seem to have happened; the school contains boys of all classes, and among them a fair proportion of the sons of clerks and shopkeepers; its numbers have risen from 12 in 1863 to 60 in 1866, and seem likely to increase further.

The buildings, which stand on a rising ground at one extremity of the town, close to the parish church, are neat and commodious. The head master has a well planned house, with very good accommodation for about 15 boarders. The room in which the classes meet is airy, well furnished, and large enough for the present number of pupils. If the school should rise, however, as in a town of 25,000 or 30,000 people it ought to do, till it has more than 100 boys, it will be necessary to provide additional space by enlarging the building. There is a good grass play-

* I am informed that since my visit to the schools, steps have been taken for the founding of an exhibition.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ground immediately behind the school, and a cricket field is hired during the summer, to which day boys as well as boarders are admitted.

When I examined the school in October 1865 it had been at work under the present master for little more than two years, so that it was hardly possible to gauge fairly the results of the system pursued. Much of the classical work, particularly in the higher forms, deserved a good deal of praise; the boys in the sixth and fifth translated Homer and Virgil *viva voce* with readiness, and made what was, considering that very few of them were over 14 years of age, a creditable attempt at turning into English previously unseen passages of Cicero, Ovid, and Cæsar. Latin grammar was very fair, and one boy wrote pretty good Latin prose. In Scripture history and the history of Rome they acquitted themselves well. The middle part of the school was somewhat weaker in its Latin as well as its history: in geography it answered well. In geometry four boys in the sixth form (aged 17, 16, 16, 15) did extremely well; three others were poor, as were also seven others (average age 14) who tried a paper in algebra. The arithmetic, as well of these seven as of another form of thirteen boys (average age 12) lower down in the school was not satisfactory, and seemed to me to show that the subject had not been handled with sufficient vigour nor in an intelligent way by the teacher to whom it was entrusted. The rest of the work done was respectable, and the general tone of the school, so far as I could judge, was satisfactory.

Despite certain defects that have been remarked on in its present arrangements, and certain weak points in the teaching—defects that may to some extent be attributed to the short time that the present head master has had to organize and get things into working order—the school is, as a whole, well conducted, and seems to be steadily increasing in numbers and reputation. Many of the people whom I saw in Warrington declared that they never remembered it so prosperous or so popular as under the present head master, whose zeal to raise it appears to be known and appreciated. The chief steps that are needed to improve it have been hinted at: they are the abolition of compulsory dogmatic instruction; the removal of restrictions on the choice of the master; the bestowal of more time and pains upon the commercial part of the teaching. The wealth and the position of the school no doubt require that it should continue classical; and in Warrington, where the number of cultivated people is greater than in most Lancashire towns, and the value set upon mental cultivation is consequently higher, one may expect that a supply of boys will always be found whose parents will let them have the benefit of a high classical or scientific course, and send them to the university afterwards. At the same time it is very desirable, for the sake of the bulk of the commercial class, whose sons leave at 14 or 15 years of age, that nothing should be suffered to interfere with the thoroughness of the arithmetical teaching. The shopkeepers and clerks, equally with the professional men and manufacturers, now

use the school; and it is to be hoped that when steps have been taken for offering board and lodging at a cheap rate to them, say 25*l.* a year, a considerable number of the well-to-do farmers of Cheshire and South Lancashire will send their boys here rather than to the cheap commercial academies in which they now receive so poor and meagre an education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 166, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 16 April 1526, of executors of Sir T. Boteler, who gave to 16 trustees two houses at Tyldesley, a house and field at Warrington, 11 acres of land at Wigan, 74 acres at Goosnargh, Threlfall, and Chipping, and 810 acres at Arrowe in Cheshire, to establish and maintain a free grammar school; the master to receive all the issues and profits (except of the Tyldesley property, which was to be let on lease perpetually renewable for 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) to take a lease of the same for 60 years voidable on his death or expulsion, and to apply the overplus over 10*l.* a year for the cost of renewing the feoffment and defending the title, and for ornaments to the chapel. By another deed, in the following year, the same executors gave a house and field at Warrington, and 75 acres of land with houses thereon in Cheshire; two acres of land were granted in 1624 by Ralph Standish and others; and a rentcharge of 5*l.* was given by Sir Peter Warburton to increase he schoolmaster's wages.

Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property—Consisted in 1840 of schoolhouse, built in 1833 on a site purchased for the purpose, with school room, premises, and garden; of premises at Warrington, let on building lease for 99 years; of 23½ acres (large measure of eight yards to the perch) at Tyldesley, let for a similar term, the coal thereunder being let separately, and about 425 acres with houses and other buildings thereon at Warrington, Wigan, Arrowe, &c., which by rules (1820) could not be let for more than 11 years, besides a rentcharge of 5*l.* per ann.; the income from the whole being 552*l.* independently of the payment for working the coal. The property at Goosnargh, Threlfall, and Chipping had been lost, and small additions made by purchase. By Act of Parliament in that year (1840) the trustees were empowered to sell the Arrowe estate for 12,000*l.*, to sell or exchange the other properties, and apply the proceeds in the purchase of real property; to lease the mines, and to grant building leases. The property now consists of about 240 acres of land, master's house, school building, and premises, and other land at Warrington in head master's occupation, chief rents, &c. amounting to 12*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* per ann., 61*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* consols (arising from timber sales), and 209*l.* in exchequer bills and cash in the hands of the Accountant General. Annual income (1864) 555*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* gross, about 373*l.* net, nearly 75*l.* being absorbed by payments on account of building debt of nearly 3,000*l.* incurred in 1863 for new school. This debt paid off in 1867, mainly by receipt of 2,350*l.* from sales of lands to two railway companies.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school in which any scholar coming there should be taught grammar freely without any reward beyond the payment of four pennies a year, namely, a cockpenny at Christmas, and a potation penny in the three other quarters. (Deed 1526.)

All boys above seven years of age to be admitted, if clean, decently clad, and free from infectious or offensive diseases, on payment of one guinea per quarter in lower school and two guineas in upper, which fees may be reduced on the ground of poverty. Boys liable to dismissal for absence without leave. (Rules, 1859.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Scholars to be taught after Whittington's grammar, or such grammar as should be most taught thereafter in free grammar schools. Infants to be taught their *a, b, c* and primers by the boys in the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

two highest forms in succession, until they should be entered into the learning of grammar. (Deed 1526.) In the lower school, religious instruction according to the liturgy, Church catechism, English language, history, geography (ancient and modern), writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, the elements of natural philosophy, French and Latin, with other branches of education as the trustees should from time to time appoint. In the higher school, the same subjects, with the addition of Greek, German, and mathematics. (Rules 1859.)

Government and Masters.—Rules approved by Court of Chancery in 1820, altered by Act of 1840. New rules confirmed by Master of the Rolls in 1859.

Sixteen of the most honest and discreet persons in Warrington, Winwick, Leigh, and Grappenhall, trustees; to be renewed by appointment of the four survivors; manage property and audit accounts annually; may with consent of Bishop of Chester make regulations.

The appointment of the master was given to the owner of the manor of Warrington by decree of Duchy Court of Chancery in 1610; it now goes with the advowson, and is vested in Lord Lilford as patron.

Head-master, appointed by patron, must be a graduate of an English university, in priests' orders; may not hold any other preferment; has control of the school, subject to rules made from time to time by trustees; admits scholars, and appoints second and other masters with trustees' approval, and with their sanction may remove them for reasonable cause. (Rules 1859.) Trustees may grant retiring pension not exceeding half salary. (Act.)

All masters allowed to take boarders, to be treated in all respects as boys on the foundation, without distinction in school hours between boarders and day scholars. (Scheme.)

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head-master has house and premises, subject to lesser repairs, and receives annual income, from endowment and fees, of 450*l.**; second master, 150*l.*; modern language master, 60*l.*; writing master, 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—62, chiefly between 10 and 15 years of age, from distances up to four miles, pay 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum in upper division, 4*l.* 4*s.* in lower, for general instruction. Drawing, one guinea per quarter extra. Attendance on Sunday voluntary.

Boarders.—Eight in head-master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and washing, 50*l.* for boys under 12 years of age, 55*l.* for boys above that age. Hours, $7\frac{1}{2}$ a.m., $9\frac{3}{4}$ p.m. Dormitory divided into separate cubicles, where boys can work during day. Cubical contents, 1,280 feet per boy. Discipline maintained, and at night silence enforced, by sixth form.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required to be able to read on admission.

Classification by classics chiefly; separate for other subjects. Greek, French, German, physics, book-keeping, mathematics, music, and drawing may each be dispensed with and replaced by some other subject. Religious instruction to all, and Church catechism taught as required.

Examinations in classics twice a year, in other subjects once, by the masters. Prizes given and promotions made, which are by marks and examination, and are affected by backwardness in any subject.

Punishments: flogging for gravest offences, caning in lower forms, learning lines in upper, copying out lessons for all. Corporal punishment in private, in presence of a sixth-form boy. Head-master only can flog or expel, or detain boys for more than half an hour. Monitors among boarders may set impositions.

Playground, one acre, besides cricket ground rented by head master. Masters often join in games. Boarders, except sixth form, not allowed to go beyond the cricket ground without leave.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours a week. About one fourth of lessons prepared out of school by boarders and day boys, who wish it, under supervision. Playtime, 27 hours a week.

* By Rules 1859, head and second masters are to receive salaries of 150*l.* and 100*l.*, besides such proportions of capitation fees as trustees shall appoint. Other masters' salaries not to exceed 100*l.* each.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for Year 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand	245 7 10	
Less, applied in reduction of debt	154 15 6	
		90 12 4
Rent of land (gross annual rental 554*l.*), with arrears		571 13 0
Chief rents, &c.		12 7 0
Dividends on 61*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* consols		1 16 8
Capitation fees, after payments to 1st and 2nd masters		34 11 10
		£711 0 10

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 2,500*l.* borrowed for building	74 19 5
Law charges and advertising	25 8 8
Management, collection, &c.	55 5 5¼
Income tax allowed to tenants	5 12 6
Insurance (school and estates)	6 17 3
Rates	6 13 10½
Gas	4 16 6
Masters' salaries	310 0
Mr. Feather 5*s.*, a head on 32 boys	8 0 0
Balance	213 7 2
	£711 0 10

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School 1	Draper.	Boys lowest in School 1	Pawnbroker.
,, 2	Dissenting minister.	,, 2	Grocer.
,, 3	Clerk in orders.	,, 3	Manufacturer.
,, 4	Tanner.	,, 4	Wholesale Grocer.
,, 5	Manufacturer.	,, 5	Jeweller.
,, 6	Clerk in orders.	,, 6	Pawnbroker.
,, 7	Tailor.	,, 7	Clerk in orders.
,, 8	Grocer.	,, 8	Manufacturer.
,, 9	Sexton.	,, 9	Tailor.
,, 10	Miller.	,, 10	Surgeon.

All from Warrington, except four from distances up to 3½ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Proprietor of coal-mines.	Haydock near St. Helens.	O. H. Cary.
,, ,, 2	Barrister	Rugby	Do.
,, ,, 3	Tanner	Penketh near Warrington.	Do.
,, ,, 4	Spirit merchant	Gorphysfa near Bangor.	Do.
,, ,, 5	Tanner	Penketh near Warrington.	Do.
,, ,, 6	Do.	Warrington	Do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	55	4	—	7	14	1	1	—	1½	Greek Testament, St. John's Gospel, chapters 1–10; Greek Delectus.	21	13	2	½	—	2	Genesis, Exodus, and Joshua.	13	10	2	½	—	2	Church Catechism and St. John's Gospel.
Greek	15	2	—	7	14	5	⅘	—	8½	Wordsworth's Gram.; 100 Pages ταμίας to εἶμι, ibo.	8	12	3	—	—	3	(Began Greek this Half-year.)							
Latin	55	6	—	5	15	5	⅘	4	13	5th Æneid; 2nd Book of Horace's Odes; Arnold's Prose. 50 exer.; Kennedy's Grammar, Syntax and Prosody.	7	14	7	½	3	13	2d Æneid; 2d half of Wright's 7 Kings of Rome; Henry's 1st Latin Book, last half; and Arnold's prose, 20 exercises; Kennedy's Gr., Syntax Minor.	13	10	6	½	—	9	Kennedy's Grammar to the end of the verbs.
French	38	4	—	5	16	2	1	1	5	Telemaque, 6 chapters; De Porquet's Tresor, 40 exercises, twice over; Undine, 5 chap.	14	12	2	1	2	4	Hall's First Course, last half, with all the verbs.	10	11	2	¾	2	2½	Hall's 1st Course, 1st half, with Accidence to end of the regular verbs.
German	19	3	—	4	15	2	⅘	1	5	Tiark's Grammar (a portion); Ahn's Grammar.	10	13	2	⅘	2	4	Ahn's First German Course, 1st 2 parts; 1st 6 pages of Tiark.	5	12	2	¾	2	4	Ahn's 1st German Course, 1st part, with Accidence to end of the verbs.
Arithmetic	55	—	—	4	15	2	1	—	2	Colenso: Stocks, Interest, &c.	6	14	2	1	—	2	Colenso: Discount, Interest, Profit and Loss.	9	9	6	1	—	6	Colenso's 1st 4 Rules and Reduction.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exclnding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Book-keeping	9	1	—	7	13	1	1	—	1	Book by Commissioners of Nat. Education in Ireland.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	21	—	—	3	16	4	½	—	4	Euclid, 1st 2 Books; Algebra (Colenso), Equations and Problems.	6	14	4	½	—	4	Euclid, 1st Book; Algebra to Simple Equations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid, 1st Book, 1st 20 Propositions; Algebra (Colenso's), 'Definitions'.
Physics -	25	3	—	3	15	1	½	—	1	Book by Scottish School Association 'Hydrostatics.'	8	13	2	½	—	2½	Same Book, 'Mechanical powers.'	12	12	2	—	—	2½	Same Book, 'Motion'.
History -	55	3	—	21	13	2	½	—	2	Smith's Smaller Hist. of Rome to end of 1st Punic War.	21	11	5	½	—	6	Markham's England, 1st half.	13	10	5	½	—	6	Same.
Geography -	55	3	—	21	13	1	½	—	⅝	Cornwell's Geography, 60 pages.	21	11	3	½	1	4	Cornwell's Geography, 100 pages.	13	10	3	½	—	4	Same.
English Composition.	21	1	—	21	13	—	—	1	1½	Essays written once a week, generally on a subject read in the Roman or Bible History.														
Reading -	13	1	—	13	10	2	1	—	2															
Writing -	41	3	—	7	13	2	1	—	2	- - - -	21	11	5	1	—	5	- - - -	13	10	6	1	—	6	
Music -	24	1	—	24	14	1	1	—	1	Hullah's Method of Singing.														
Drawing -	8	—	4*l* 4*s*	8	13	1	2	—	2															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

Patron:
The Lord Lilford, Bewsay Hall, Warrington.

Trustees:
Eustace John Wilson Patten, Esq., Bank Hall, Warrington.
Rev. Wm. Quekett, Rectory, Warrington.
Rev. Frank George Hopwood, Winwick near Warrington.
Richard Assheton Cross, Esq., Hill Cliff near Warrington.
Henry Stanton, Esq., Thelwall near Warrington.
Gilbert Greenall, Esq., M.P., Walton Hall, Warrington.
Rev. Thomas Greenall, Grappenhall, Warrington.
Thomas Henry Lyon, Esq., Appleton Hall, Warrington.
Colonel Patten, M.P., Bank Hall, Warrington.
Benjamin Pierpoint, Esq., St. Austin's, Warrington.
Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., Norton Priory, Cheshire.
Colonel J. J. Blackburne, Hale Hall near Warrington.
John Ireland Blackburne, Esq., Hale Hall, near Warington.
Thomas Parr, Esq., Grappenhall Heys, near Warrington.
Rev. Richard Greenall, Stretton near Warrington.

Clerks to Trustees:
Messrs. Marsh & Barratt, Warrington.

Head Master:
Rev. O. H. Cary, M.A.

WARTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is a remarkable case of a charity which, having fallen into abeyance, and had its funds appropriated by private persons, was rescued and re-established by the efforts of the original Charity Commissioners. Their report, dated 1826, contains a full account of the original foundation, which was made by Matthew Hutton,* successively Bishop of Durham and Archbishop of York, under letters patent of Queen Elizabeth empowering him to establish, endow, and make statutes for a free grammar school and a hospital to be called the Hospital of Jesus, the school to be governed by six wardens, and taught by a master and usher, the hospital to contain six almsmen. Archbishop Hutton's intentions were carried out by his grandson, Matthew Hutton, in 1637; but from that time on the charity seems to have been greatly neglected, and for some time before the visit of the Charity Commissioners there had been no schoolmaster and no almsmen.

At present the foundation is governed by a Chancery scheme of A.D. 1830, according to which there are to be six almsmen, each receiving 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, besides lodging in the hospital; and a schoolmaster, competent to teach classics, at a salary of at least 50*l.* a year. The surplus income may be applied by the trustees either to increasing the master's salary, or in paying to an usher, if they shall think fit to appoint one, the stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each half-year. The income is 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from two rentcharges, and 29*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* from money in consols; hitherto the surplus has been absorbed in repairs to the school and hospital, and no usher has been appointed. The trustees are mostly landowners in the neighbourhood; they at present number seven or eight, and among them, as I was informed, are some Nonconformists. They meet four times in the year, and the vicar of the parish, who is an *ex officio* trustee, frequently visits the school.

The school is a very old and solid building, standing on the steep slope of a hill in the higher part of the village. Inside there is one room, large enough for some thirty or forty children, but low-roofed, bare, and comfortless. There is no playground. The master has a house provided him; he states his whole income at 70*l.* a year.

I found eleven children in the school, one or two of them girls, and all under twelve years of age. Their attainments were very limited. Seven read tolerably in easy lesson books; three were able to answer questions in the multiplication table; and two were with some difficulty induced to write figures on the slate from dictation. They did this not without mistakes. One boy only had learnt any grammar, and he knew but little; two had begun

* He is said to have been born of humble parents at Priest Hutton, in the parish of Warton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

geography. No classics have been taught for a good while, but the master told me that in the course of the last five years he had had three or four pupils in algebra, and that three on an average in every year learnt mensuration and the same number book-keeping. All the more advanced boys had, it seemed, left school shortly before my visit. The children were mostly those of labourers, with some of small farmers and village tradespeople; those under ten years of age pay 2*d.* a week; those above, 3*d.* Few remain after twelve or learn anything but the elementary subjects. The master is said to be a worthy man, and in point of knowledge quite competent for his place; he is old, however; his methods of teaching are evidently old-fashioned, and the school is altogether as lifeless and spiritless as any school can be.

Warton is but a poor hamlet, and not likely to grow richer; but only a mile from it is the bustling village of Carnforth, where the Furness railway system effects its junction with the London and North-Western and the Midland railways. Here the population is increasing fast, and before long there will be a demand for an education superior to that of the Government schools. As Carnforth has itself no grammar school, and there is no other within six miles, except the very poor one at Bolton-le-Sands, it is a matter of some consequence that the Warton school should be brought into a more efficient state. To a vigorous man who should receive some boarders, and give a sound commercial education to the Carnforth day scholars, the place might be worth 200*l.* a year or more.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 306, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 11 November 1585, who granted licence to Archbishop Hutton to found school and hospital. Funds probably provided by Archbishop Hutton's will, bequeathing to trustees rentcharge of 24*l.* and fourth part of Manor of Woodham (which cannot now be discovered). Deeds in custody of vicar.

Charity Property.—Consists of almshouses, an allotment of 2 r. 11 p. (statute measure), the school house, containing school-room and four rooms over, and another allotment of 3 r. 19 p. used as playground, besides two rentcharges of 24*l.* and 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* respectively. Annual income 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* besides 29*l.* 3*s.* a year dividends on consols, 20*l.* a year paid to six almsmen, about 50*l.* net, applicable to school.

Site and buildings good. A residence for the master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a Free Grammar School, and hospital of Jesus, with master and usher and six poor almspeople. (Letters Patent.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent), reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other branches of education in the English language, to be approved by the trustees; and also the classics and other learning, usually taught in other Grammar Schools. (Scheme A.D. 1830.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1830.

Six wardens or governors, together with heirs of Archbishop Hutton, empowered to nominate masters, and poor people of the school and hos-

pital; to make statutes from time to time; and to hold property not exceeding 50*l.* per annum in value. (Letters Patent.)

No trustees appointed from 1637 to 1830.

The Vicar of Warton and 15 others, appointed by the Court of Chancery, appoint master and usher, to hold during good behaviour, appoint almsmen, audit accounts annually, and exercise general superintendence over affairs of the school. (Scheme.)

Head master must be member of the Church of England.

Present State of School.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Children, boys and girls, required to be able to read New Testament on admission.

School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. There is a library.

School time 46 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Thomas Dean, vicar of Warton (*ex officio*).

Wm. Bolden Bolden, Esq., Hyning, Warton.
Edwd. Dawson, Esq., Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster.
Hutton Rawlinson Ford, Esq., Yealand Conyers, Warton.
John Jenkinson, Esq., Yealand Conyers, Warton.
Rev. Wm. Mason, Kirkby Malzeard, Vicarage, Ripon.
John Edward Willan, Esq., Thornton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Dr. John Walling, Preston.

Master:

William Scott.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WHALLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Whalley was once one of the largest parishes in England, measuring twelve or fourteen miles each way, and containing among other places the towns of Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Accrington, Haslingden, Bacup, Newchurch in Rossendale. Now it is a comparatively small district around the old parish church, which stands close to the ruins of the famous abbey, about 10 miles north-east of Blackburn, with which place it has railway communication. From time immemorial a grammar school seems to have been taught here by the inmates of the monastery, and when the foundation was dissolved, Edward VI.'s commissioners appointed a sum of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid from the Woods and Forests office to the schoolmaster. One or two small benefactions have since been made to the school, but much more considerable property, if one may trust the reports of the inhabitants, has been lost by the rapacity of neighbouring proprietors. A circumstantial account was given me of the way in which one piece of school land in particular had been annexed, or as the French say, "reunited," some time in the course of last century; but it was not possible for me to test the correctness of the tale, nor to ascertain whether there was any chance of establishing it in a court of law.

It is not wonderful that the school should have suffered, or be supposed to have suffered thus, for it has no trustees, nor any local body or person, except the schoolmaster himself, to guard its interests. I found the people in Whalley under the impression that the vicar and a landowner in the neighbourhood (who has died since the date of my visit) were trustees, but both these gentlemen assured me that they were not, although they had presided at a meeting of the inhabitants, at which the present master was chosen, and had consented to his appointment. It is in this way, so far as I could discover, that masters have usually been chosen (?), and the right of choice may therefore be supposed to have originally resided, as in the case of some other Lancashire foundations, in the parish vestry.*

The last benefactor of the school, a Mr. John Read of Knightsbridge, bequeathed in 1813 a sum of money (now invested in Government stock, and producing about 17*l.* per annum) for the benefit of the schoolmaster at Whalley, in compensation for his teaching a certain number of poor children free, directing that the number of the trustees of this endowment should be always maintained at four, of whom the owner of the Clerk Hill estate at Whalley should be one. For some time past, I am told ever

* The vicar of Whalley (son and successor of the distinguished author of the Histories of Whalley and Craven,) whom I have to thank for much valuable information, expressed his belief that the election belonged to the ratepayers, but whether the ratepayers of Whalley township only, or of the eight townships contributing to the repairs of the parish church, is not clear.

since 1842, there has been but one trustee, and he resident in London; the money, however, continues to be paid.

Respecting the history of the school, very little seems to be known. It is said to have been originally free, except that cockpence were given; but in 1825, when the Charity Commissioners visited it, a charge was made for everything but classics. There were then only 12 scholars, day boys. Under the last head master, who retired about A.D. 1864, it was for some time a flourishing classical and commercial boarding school, and occasionally sent boys to Oxford or Cambridge. There is no town at Whalley, only a small village,* and as the Government school receives the children of the poor, the supply of day scholars for the grammar school is but scanty, and the master must mainly rely upon his boarders. There are six foundationers, taught free in respect of Read's gift; and usually selected from the Government school, after the annual inspection; the other day-boys (the number of whom at the time of my visit was eight) are the sons of small manufacturers, farmers, surgeons, and the better class of labourers; they pay 4*l.* 4*s.* a year; boarders (of whom there are 24) paying from 29*l.* 8*s.* to 31*l.* 10*s.*, besides extras (French, drawing, music, &c.)

The schoolroom is wide enough and long enough for 50 boys, but very low in the roof, and consequently ill ventilated. It forms part of the master's house, in which I was shown two dormitories, containing respectively 14 and 10 beds. The larger of these did not seem well ventilated, the smaller was satisfactory. There is plenty of space for play close to the school.

Thirty-three boys were present on the day of my visit, out of 38 whose names were on the books. The elder ones, who were learning Latin, did fairly well in it, though not far advanced; and answered creditably in English grammar and in geography. In the lower part of the school both geography and history as well as English grammar had been taught without much intelligence, and the performances of the boys were poor. Writing was not very good. Four boys took a paper in elementary algebra, and three of them did it well; 12 had papers in arithmetic, of whom four were good, showing some power in dealing with the more difficult questions; the remainder were inaccurate and altogether feeble.

The school is at present tolerably, but not more than tolerably efficient. Latin is not enforced, and its general character is as much commercial as classical. Dean Nowell in founding his 13 scholarships at Brasenose College, Oxford, directed that when there should be no fit candidate from Middleton grammar school, recourse should be had to the schools at Whalley and Burnley. It seems that one boy did go up to Brasenose from this school as an exhibitioner about 50 years ago. But for a long time past, there has been no communication between the college and the school, and though Middleton now furnishes no candidates, it does not appear that Brasenose invites Whalley to do so.

* The township of Whalley has about 800 inhabitants.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Even if this foundation were better endowed than it is, and could attract the services of able men, it could not hope, in a quiet country neighbourhood, to become a flourishing day school. But for a boarding school it would be hard to find any spot more suitable than this "locus benedictus de Whalley," as the old records of the abbey call it.

The situation is healthy, the scenery all round is wonderfully pretty, communication is easy by rail to Accrington, Burnley, Blackburn, and the other great manufacturing towns of central and eastern Lancashire, and Whalley, as the site of their original mother church, is still regarded with a good deal of interest, I might almost say, reverence, by the inhabitants of the large and populous district which stretches all the way from it eastward to Yorkshire and southwards to the neighbourhood of Rochdale and Bury. If anything is done to establish large boarding schools on the hostel system and under public supervision this would be one of the fittest places to plant such a school.

Whether this be done or not, it would be desirable—

(*a*) To constitute a board of local trustees, vesting in them as well the general management as the property of the school.

(*b*) Either to fill up Read's trustees to the legal number, or to vest his legacy in the trustees of the school, supposing them appointed as aforesaid.

(*c*) To provide a new schoolroom.

(*d*) To apply to educational purposes an apprentice fund of more than 25*l.* per annum, now accumulating for want of claimants.

There are dole charities in Whalley whose annual value is said to exceed 30*l.* a year, and which, at least so much of them as goes in small money gifts, are said to be of little or no service to the poor.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 52, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown; school apparently kept in connection with a chantry. By warrant, 20 July 1548, Commissioners of Crown Revenues were directed to continue payment of accustomed stipend of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the master. School and house built by subscription in 1725. Subsequent donations amounting to 80*l.* were laid out in 1771, together with moneys belonging to other charities, in purchase of houses and 18a. 0r. 30p. of land at Great Harwood. Value in 1825 about 47*l.* per annum. Proportion paid to school 4*l.* 14*s.* In 1814, 559*l.* 10*s.* four per cent. stock was purchased with money left by John Read of Knightsbridge. He directed payment of 2*l.* 2*s.* a year paid to St. George's Hospital, 2*l.* 2*s.* to Knightsbridge charity school, and remainder of dividends, after paying expenses (about 17*l.* per annum), to master of the charity school at Whalley, or other schoolmaster there. Deeds in master's custody.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 35*l.* House in master's occupation.

This school, equally with that of Burnley, has a second preference after Middleton school to two exhibitions of 20*l.* a year each, founded by Dean Nowell at Brasenose College, Oxford.

Site good; buildings fair.

Objects of Trust.—Support of a grammar school at Whalley (Warrant). To instruct gratuitously as day scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other useful knowledge, as many poor children of the parish of Whalley and adjacent parishes as the trustees should think reasonable; founder's kin to be preferred (Read's will).

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—Grammar (original foundation); reading, writing, and arithmetic (will).

Government and Masters.—The number of trustees to be kept up to four at least; one to reside in London if possible, the rest at Whalley; survivors to appoint to vacancies.

Master to be a member of Church of England, licensed by Bishop of Manchester, appointed by principal inhabitants. Allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master has house; receives about 35*l.* per annum from endowment, besides profits of boarders. Appoints and pays other masters.

Day Scholars.—Six, from distances up to 3½ miles, receive general instruction free. Attend church twice on Sunday.

Boarders.—26, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Hours 6½ a.m., 7 in winter, 9 p.m. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1,542 feet per boy.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Elementary knowledge required of boys on admission.

School classified by proficiency in reading. School course modified according to aptitude of boys, or if disqualified for learning any subjects. Religious instruction twice a week to all. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotion by half-yearly examination held by master. Rewards given for proficiency, general improvement, and good conduct.

Punishments: extra lessons, and rarely caning; the latter by head master only, and in school.

Playground, one acre close to school, and field of five acres hired, besides a covered shed and gymnasium.

Drilling taught as part of the system.

School open 38 to 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 38 hours in the week. Playtime 12 hours a week, and wholé of Saturday.

Trustees:

None.

Head Master:

Rev. Samuel Norwood, B.A., Lond.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Average Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Average Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Average Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	32	2	—	16	13 to 14	3	1	—	3	Nicholl's Help; Bible	16	11 to 12	3	1	—	3	Watt's Scripture Hist. Bible.							
Greek	5	2	—		16	2	1	2	2	Arnold's First Greek Book; Xenophon's Anabasis, Bk. 1.	1	13	2	1	2	2	Arnold's First Greek Book.							
Latin	20	4	—	4	16	3	1¼	2	3½	Henry's 2nd Latin Book; Virgil's Æneid, Book 1 to line 250; Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, i and ii; Horace's Odes, Bk. II.	7	12	2	1½	2	2½	Henry's First Lat. Bk.; Cæsar, Book I.	5	10	2	1	4	3	Chiefly Exercises and Small Sentences.
French	11	2	1 Guin. per qr.	5	15	3	1	3	3½	Exercises. Horace, by Corneille; Le Lepreux de la Cité d'Aoste; and La Jeune Siberienne by Xavier de Maistre.	6	11	3	1	3	3½	Exercises. Miscellaneous Translation.							
Arithmetic	32	—	—	—	—	5	1																	
Book-keeping	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Book-keeping was done in the last month. The pupils worked every day.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	12	Mensuration only.								Nesbit's Mensuration	The boys are not classified. Each pupil works on as quickly as he can. Some worked through Superficies and part of Solids. Others went through about half a dozen problems.													
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	Algebra. Nat. Philosophy.								Lund's Algebra; Newth's Nat. Phil.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.			H.	H.			Y.			H.		H.			Y.			H.		
Physics -	—	Animal Physiology.																						
Natural History.	15	—	—	1	—	2	¾	—	1½	Lardner's Animal Physics. The principal chapters.														
Chemistry -	22	1	5s. per half yr.	—	—	1	1½	—	1½	Wilson's Chemistry. The first 200 pages.														
Geography -	32	2	—	18	13 to 14	2	¾	—	1½	Cornwell's Geography, 50 pages—England and Wales—Ireland and Scotland—Europe.	14	10	2	¾	—	1½	Smaller Geography.							
English Grammar.	32	3	—	18	do.	3	1	2	3	Lennie's Grammar, nearly the whole.	10	11	3	1	2	3	Lennie's Grammar, about one half.	4	9	3	¾	—	2	Lennie's Grammar; Definitions, &c.
English Composition.	16	1	—	16	do.	1	1	1	1	Each boy wrote an exercise on a given subject, and read it aloud in his turn.														
Reading -	32	3	—	16	do.	10	½	—	5	Dr. Smith's History of England.	10	11	10	½	—	5	Dr. Smith's Hist. of England. Nicholl's Help, &c.	6	9	10	½	—		Small Reading Book.
Writing -		1	—	32	12 to 13	5	½	—	2½	Lardner's Animal Physics. Nicholl's Help, &c.														
Music - -	8	—	1l. 1s. per qr.	—	—	1	¾	4 on Friday.																
Drawing -	14	—	do.	14	—	1																		

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WIDNES FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Widnes is a township in the parish of Prescot and chapelry of Farnworth, lying on the north bank of the Mersey and on the railway from Warrington to Liverpool. The population is chiefly employed in agriculture. An account of the foundation of the school in A.D. 1509 by the then Bishop of Lincoln may be found in the report of the original Charity Commissioners. It seems to have been originally placed under the control of the mayor and corporation of Chester, who were to appoint the master and pay him 10*l.* a year. The 10*l.*, which is a charge on the great tithes of a parish in Cheshire, is regularly paid by the person who receives the tithes; but the mayor and corporation seem to have long ago transferred the right of appointment to the parish (from various inhabitants of which the school had received benefactions exceeding in value the original 10*l.*), and to have altogether ceased to concern themselves with the school affairs. The government is now vested in 10 trustees, of whom the incumbent of Farnworth is one ex officio, while of the others, eight are chosen by the eight townships of the chapelry, one by each, and the ninth is chosen by one of these townships as an extra member, it being allowed this privilege on the score of its greater size. All are presented to and approved of by the full vestry. The trustees seldom meet, and do not appear to take much interest in the school. Most of them are farmers, and it has been suggested that one or two of the manufacturers in the neighbourhood might with advantage be placed on the trust. The principal function of the trustees, besides receiving and paying over to the master the endowment, seems to be the appointment of the ten foundationers, who are taught free of any charge except 1*l.* a year for materials. They are usually the sons of small farmers, and are not selected on the ground of intellectual merit. Most of them, as I was told, could have afforded well enough to pay the usual fee.

The old school building consists of two rooms, of which the upper, according to the account given me by the master, is 37 feet long by 12 wide by 8 high, and the lower the same size, save that the roof is a foot higher. The door was locked, so that I could not get in, but a look in through the window was enough to show me how unfit it is for a schoolroom—small, damp, dismal—and one could not be surprised to hear that the present master had left it a year or two ago. He now teaches the classes in a room in his own house, about half-a-mile from the old building. Unfortunately, this room is not nearly big enough for the number of boys; hence the air is disagreeably close. The master has provided a cricket field.

The school is taught by the head master and one assistant whom he appoints and pays. Latin, though not absolutely enforced, is learnt by almost all the boys; but the chief business

of the place is to give a commercial education, as few of the pupils remain after 13 or 14 years of age. About 15 of them come from distances exceeding two miles, some of these by rail all the way from St. Helen's.

On the day of my visit 40 boys were present. Three did papers in elementary algebra, and three on the first book in Euclid; both sets were very fair. Eight others were respectable, though not conspicuously good in arithmetic. In Latin, one boy who had got into Cæsar read with some ease, and appeared to have profited by the study. The remainder of the seniors, who were reading Eutropius, answered vaguely and as if not well grounded in the rudiments. In the English subjects the junior classes made but a poor appearance. History was, as it usually is with the young boys, a mere farce; geography little more satisfactory. Arithmetical notation was good. The elder boys did much better in geography and grammar, and answered intelligently when examined orally by the head master at my request.

This school cannot plume itself upon its classics, but in most other respects its state is sufficiently creditable, and the present master, under whom its numbers have risen, seems likely to raise it still further. For a great many years, as the incumbent told me, it was not only useless itself, being ill taught, but actually harmful, since it prevented the establishment of a Government school. Now, however, that the education of the labouring class has been provided for by such a school, and that the number of well-to-do people in and near Widnes is rapidly increasing, the grammar school may render considerable services to the neighbourhood by supplying a good teacher not only in the "commercial subjects" but in mathematics, Latin, and French. It is to be hoped that the trustees, who have hitherto paid little attention to the appeals made to them to provide a new schoolroom, will consider the possibility of raising a subscription for this purpose. I may add that it would not be difficult to make some better arrangement for the allocation of the ten free places than that now in force.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 246, A.D. 1829. Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools, Vol. I. p. 653.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By William Smythe, Bishop of Lincoln, who assisted to procure for the monastery of Laund in Leicestershire the appropriation of the rectory or great tithes of Rosthern in Cheshire. In consequence of the gift, the monastery by deed, 20th July 1507 (or 1509?), stipulated to pay 10*l.* a year to mayor and corporation of Chester, for master of the free school of Farneworth. Matthias Smythe by will, 11 December 1547, left a rentcharge of 1*l.* upon property at Sutton, for an usher. Henry Plumpton, by will, 25 June 1638, gave four acres, at eight yards to the perch, at Rainhill, for the school. J. Plumpton gave a house and 3¾ acres of land (large measure) at Penketh for the chapel and school. 100*l.* given by Mrs. Fazakerley, and other sums by other persons, supposed to have been expended partly in purchase of house in Farnworth Street about 1763.

Deeds supposed to be in British Museum, at Brasenose College, Oxford, or in ecclesiastical registry at Chester; never seen by present trustees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—The original endowment of 10*l.* a year, the rentcharge of 1*l.*, the farms at Rainhill and Penketh, a house in Farnworth Street, and 96*l.* turnpike bonds, besides schoolroom. Annual income 55*l.* 14*s.* gross, about 50*l.* net.

Building indifferent. No master's house.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"A sufficyentt and "honest Preest, being a Master or Bachelor of Arte, or a Master of Grammar "at the least, teaching Grammar freelye in a Free Schoole at Farneworth in the "county of Lancaster for ever." (Deed of 1507.)

Government and Masters.—The corporation of Chester surrendered trust. Trustees of Rainhill estate died out. Present trustees, the incumbent of Farnworth and seven others appointed by the vestry, manage property, appoint and dismiss master, nominate boys to foundation in rotation, and exercise general control over management of school.

Head master (whose qualifications are given above) holds appointment independent of future alterations. May hold other preferment, if not interfering with his week day duties. Allowed to take any number of boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment, 41*l.*, besides fees and profits of boarders. No house. Appoints and pays assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—28, from distances up to six miles; pay 6*l.* 6*s.* for general work; except eight on foundation. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 35*l.* Hours 6 a.m., 8½ p.m. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 425 feet per boy.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read words of one syllable.

Classification by one subject chiefly. School course often modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayer from Liturgy. Boys coming from more than two miles off excused attendance.

Promotions by examination.

Examination by masters yearly. First class sent in for Oxford local examinations. Prizes given by master

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter by head master only.

No playground. Cricket field of eight or nine acres, half a mile off, hired by master. Masters join in games.

Boys generally walk in the country with a master.

Drilling taught as part of system.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week. Playtime 15 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

Rev. W. Jeff, Farnworth.
James Ratliff, Farmer, Bold.
William Kidd, Merchant, Liverpool.
Edmund Ward, Attorney, Prescot.
William Taylor, Farmer, Cuerdley.
John Vickerstaff, Farmer, Ditton.
Edward J. Pemberton, Esq., Great Sankey.
Edward Young, Wine Merchant, Farnworth.
William Tinsley, Esq., Penketh.

Head Master:

James Raven.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of scholars learning—

Religious Knowledge	45
Greek (accidence)	2
Latin (Cæsar and Virgil, Eutropius, &c.)	35
French	10
Arithmetic	45
Mensuration	12
Mathematics, (Alg., Euclid, Trigon.)	12
History, Geography, English Grammar	45
English Literature	12
English Composition	30
Reading, Writing, Drawing	45

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WIGAN FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS school, if it had not been unfortunate enough to sell part of its property about 50 years ago, would now be one of the richest in Lancashire. As it is, having been managed better than formerly since the visit in 1828 of the Charity Commission (whose report reflects severely upon the then trustees), its income has risen from 200*l.* to nearly 300*l.*, and may probably increase still further. The present trustees are incorporated under an Act of Parliament (52 Geo. III.); they are required to be members of the Church of England, but as the mayor of Wigan is an *ex officio* member, and he is sometimes a dissenter, a question has arisen whether he is entitled to act. Usually dissenting mayors have acted, and as respects one of them the restriction of creed was found unfortunate, for it prevented his being made a permanent member of the trust when he had quitted the mayoralty, and there was a general wish to elect him.

There is no provision enabling trustees to resign, and as several have ceased to reside at Wigan, this omission is found very inconvenient, since it prevents their places from being filled up by residents. Thus it is often difficult to get a quorum, and sometimes no duly constituted meeting can be held for two years together. With one or two exceptions, the trustees take very little interest in the welfare of the school, and there is a feeling in Wigan that they are something of a clique, making it their practice to fill up vacancies on the board from their own party, or their own circle of acquaintances, rather than caring to select the men of most ability and fittest to represent the various interests and feelings of the townspeople.

II. The school-building is old, dating apparently from the time of James I. or Charles I., but it is solid, and in tolerably good repair. There are four rooms, two upstairs and two on the ground floor; all are sombre and comfortless; the ceilings not high; the furniture old. I did not see a map on the walls. Adjoining is a good-sized playground, which is, however, without grass, and has a very uneven surface, the soil having sunk in places owing to the working of coal-pits underneath.

III. The school, which seems to have been in a very depressed state before the coming of the present head master twenty years ago, became prosperous under him, and for a time sent a good number of boys to the university, several of whom distinguished themselves highly. Latterly it has again shown a tendency to decline. It is taught by the head master, who remains upstairs and takes

* Forty years ago, when the school was held to be free, cockpence were paid, and occasional gifts given. It was the custom that a boy could get a holiday by giving 5*s.* to the head master.

the classics and higher mathematical work, and by one assistant master, who teaches in a separate room, one of those on the ground floor, the 'English and commercial subjects.' Latin is not compulsory, and few boys remain long enough to learn Greek. Instruction in classics is still nominally free; for all other subjects a fee of 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum is charged, and an extra fee paid to the second master for drawing, which I believe he teaches well. Of the boys now in attendance, about one-fifth are sons of professional men and manufacturers, one-seventh of farmers, and the remainder of shopkeepers, factory overlookers, innkeepers, and the like. Many come from Government schools at 12 or 13 years of age, with rough manners and uncultivated minds, and remain only a year or two, so that little can be made of them.

The head master informs me that he has often sought to have the school regularly examined by independent examiners, and to be empowered to select deserving boys from the Government schools of the town to receive a free education, but that the authorities of the school have not thought that the foundation could incur either expense. Nor have his efforts to get exhibitions established been more successful. He has, however, formed a library, which now contains about 350 volumes.

IV. I visited the school not very long after the beginning of a half-year, when a number of the best boys had, as I was informed, lately left school; and it unfortunately happened that both masters had been ill for two or three days before the day of my examination. Hence there was reason to believe that the work done for me did not fairly represent the average state of the school. This work was certainly not very strong. Only one boy could be persuaded to attempt a very easy piece of Latin prose, and he did it badly; several others attempted to turn unseen pieces of Ovid and Cæsar into English with little more success. Latin grammar was somewhat better. No boys seemed to be working at Greek; and in geometry they had gone a very little way. Of two who tried papers in algebra, one proved able to solve equations with two unknowns; the other could do nothing. In arithmetic 18 boys (average age 13¾)) took papers of moderate difficulty; eight were good, two fair, three poor, five worthless. Easier questions were given to 10 younger boys whose work was not more than tolerable.

The spelling of the lower boys was passable; their geography up to or above the average. I heard the second master question his boys in English grammar. He is a vigorous and in some respects an ingenious teacher, but the boys do not seem to have thrown much intelligence into their work, although they could answer pretty well what they had been told on previous occasions. It is no more than fair to say that of the more advanced boys few were over 13 or 14 years of age, that in the lower classes many were new comers from Government schools, and that nearly all seemed to have received very little cultivation at home.

The causes which prevent the grammar school of this town of more thah 40,000 people from being better filled and better

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

taught have nothing peculiar about them; they are those which one finds more or less active for evil in all the manufacturing towns. Wigan is a very rough place, with a large population of colliers and poor Irish immigrants, as well of factory operatives. It is smoky, irregularly built, and altogether unprepossessing, although lying in a county naturally pretty. Hence a master has little prospect of getting boarders, and the richer townspeople prefer to send their sons to schools at a distance. The poorer shopkeepers use the National or British schools, while many persons among the commercial class believe the grammar school to mainly be a place of classical instruction, and hence prefer the private academies of the town. The boys who come are rude in manners, and quite undisciplined in mind. The masters have within the space of two or three years to civilize as well as to teach them, and in this difficult task find no support from the trustees or other persons in the town, who, so far as appears, are, both rich and poor, wholly indifferent to education. These difficulties would not prevent an energetic man who came fresh to the place from improving the character of the school, but they naturally discourage one who has long laboured under their blighting shade, and who has repeatedly seen his own plans for making things better frustrated by the apathy of those to whom he appealed for help.

In its present state, with hardly a boy over 15 years of age, Wigan grammar school has no pretensions to be considered a classical or university school. As a commercial school it is tolerably good. Considering the size of the town where it stands, it is evidently desirable that it should in the future be an efficiently classical, no less than an efficiently commercial, school. Among the measures which will help it to become so the following may be mentioned.

A new school-building should be erected, not on the present site, but somewhere in the outskirts of the town, and an official residence provided for the master.

Steps should be taken to give the townspeople an interest in the management of the foundation, by giving them a voice in the appointment of trustees; and the board of trustees itself should be made more efficient.

The fee for general work, which now stands at 4*l.* 4*s.*, ought probably to be raised to 5*l.*, or even to 6*l.*

Besides these changes there are others which might with advantage be made in the internal organization of the school, but as these are best made by a head master, according to the system which he finds he can work best, it is not necessary to specify them.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 263, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Deed, 11 January 1619, James Leigh granted to trustees a rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* arising out of a house and lands at Orrell, for maintenance of a Grammar School. By Deeds, 1 and 2 February 1676, the mayor of Wigan and others conveyed certain lands at Aspull and Wigan, and a rentcharge of 20*l.* issuing out of certain premises in Thames Street and Mincing Lane, London, for maintenance of school and a master or masters. Between 1676 and 1723 a house and half an acre of land at Wigan were purchased, and new school built by subscriptions. Governors, empowered by Act, 52 Geo. III., sold land at Aspull in 1812 for 3,796*l.*, and after paying off mortgage on part of estates and about 291*l.* arrears of salaries, laid out 2,300*l.* in purchase of an estate at Appleton in Cheshire. Expenses of Act, and conveyances about 1,200*l.* Deeds kept in muniment chest at school.

School Property.—Now consists of 17a. 3r. 14p. at Appleten, 3 acres and 10 houses at Wigan, and 4,197 square yards of land at Wigan, let on building lease for 999 years under authority of Act, besides the above-mentioned rentcharges of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 20*l.* Average annual income 285*l.* gross, reduced by average expenditure on repairs, dilapidations, &c., and management, to about 222*l.* net, all applied to school. No master's house. Buildings old, but altered to suit purpose of school.

Objects of Trust.—Free Grammar School, for bringing up poor scholars of the parish and town of Wigan (Deed, 1619), for instructing gratuitously children of inhabitants of town and borough of Wigan, and such others as the mayor and aldermen, or majority of them, should think fit. (Deed 1676.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Foundation.) Not only grammar and classical learning, but also modern languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, and mathematics, and such other branches of literature as should from time to time, in judgment of governors, be proper and necessary, and as state of revenues would admit. (Act. 52 Geo. III.)

Government and Masters.—Act for incorporating governors, and other purposes, passed 9 June 1812. Rules slightly altered from time to time.

The mayor and 14 aldermen or burgesses of Wigan, members of Church of England, have power to alter statutes; appoint, and, for immorality, neglect, incapacity, or other just cause, after three months' notice, dismiss head master and usher, and any additional master; manage property, and exercise general control over management of school.

No master, without written leave of governors, to teach or accept payment for teaching any persons besides children of Wigan, or officiate as curate or lecturer in parish church, or perform duty in any church whatsoever during school hours. Head master allowed to take boarders; has none.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical, In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 100*l.*, from fees. "when these can all be collected," 171*l.* No house, but allowed 32*l.* 14*s.* per annum instead. Second master's income, from endowment 50*l.*, from fees 114*l.* 15*l.* per annum may be paid to head master on superannuation, after 15 years' service, and 10*l.* to second master.

Day Scholars.—68 sons of persons belonging to various trades and professions, from distances up to four miles. Pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for instruction. No extra charges, except 1½*d.* a lesson for drilling. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read Latin grammar, or some easy English book with facility.

Classification of school mixed. School course modified to suit individual cases. Elements of natural philosophy taught throughout. Reli-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

gious instruction in Scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions at Master's discretion.

Examination half-yearly by the masters. No prizes given.

Punishments: tasks, and caning, the latter very rare, and by the masters.

Playground one acre, close to school. Drilling taught. A library open to all.

Seven boys gone to University within last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides preparation of one-third of lessons out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Mayor of Wigan, *ex officio*.

James Leach, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Wigan.
The Rev. Sir Henry J. Gunning, Bart., Alton, Northampton.
F. S. Powell, Esq., M.P., London.
Thomas Knowles, Esq., J.P., Coal Proprietor, Ince, Wigan.
Richard Eccles, Esq., Southport.
Thomas Eckersley, Esq., J.P., Wigan.
Nathaniel Eckersley, Esq., M.P., Banker, Wigan.
Alexander Fowden Haliburton, Esq., Torquay, Devonshire.
Thomas Byrom, Esq., J.P., Grocer, Wigan.
The Rev. W. Coombs, M.A.
Jonathan Lamb, Esq., J.P., Wigan.
Ralph Darlington, Esq., Solicitor, Wigan.
Thos. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon, Wigan.
Thos. Taylor, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Wigan.

Clerk to Trustees:

Robert Ashton, Solicitor, Wigan.

Head Master:

Rev. Samuel Doria, M.A.

Second Master:

William Rigg.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - -	1	Solicitor -	Springfield, Wigan	1 mile.
„ „ -	2	Farmer - -	Holy Fold Farm, Bickerstaffe.	1 „
„ „ -	3	Clerk in Orders -	Ince - -	1½ „
„ „ -	4	Shopkeeper -	Upholland -	4 miles.
„ „ -	5	Factory Manager	Hindley - -	3 „
„ „ -	6	Engineer -	Do. - -	3 „
„ „ -	7	Coal Proprietor -	Bradley Hall, Standish.	3 „
„ „ -	8	Tradesmen -	Wigan - -	
„ „ -	9	Nail and Bolt Manufacturer.	Do. - -	
„ „ -	10	Accountant -	Do. - -	
Boys lowest in School - -	1	Coal Proprietor -	Platt Bridge, Ince	3 „
„ „ -	2	Manager of Spirit Stores.	Wigan - -	
„ „ -	3	Clerk in Orders -	Hindley Parsonage	3 „
„ „ -	4	Hotel Keeper -	Wigan - -	
„ „ -	5	Tradesman -	Do. - -	
„ „ -	6	Hotel Keeper -	Do. - -	
„ „ -	7	Tallow Chandler -	Scholes, Wigan -	
„ „ -	8	Tradesman -	Pemberton -	3 „
„ „ -	9	Iron Merchant -	Wigan - -	
„ „ -	10	Coal Proprietor -	Pemberton -	1½ mile.

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations or the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Gerard Finch, Queens' College, Cambridge, scholar, senior wrangler, fellow of Queens'.
Peter Latham, Caius College, Cambridge, scholar, 19th wrangler, fellow of Downing.
John Leach, Caius College, Cambridge, scholar, 14th sen. opt.
James Lees, Scholar, Queens'.
James Johnson, Do.
John Ward, Do.
W. Marsden, Do. Scholar.
Ralph Proctor, Do. do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-Year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	4	—	8	Y. —	1	H. ¼	—	H. 1½	Harris and Watts' Scripture History. Paley's Evidences.	18	Y. —	1	H. ¼	1	H. 1½	Watts' Scripture History. Riddle's Scripture History. Euripides.	8	—	1	H. ¼	—	H. 1½	Pinnock's B. and G. History. Epitome History, Sacred.
Greek	17	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	Epistle to Romans, Greek Testament. Demosthenes, Sophocles.	9													
Latin	31	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	Tacitus, Juvenal, Thucydides.	—	—	4	—	4	—	Horace, Cicero's Orations; Sallust.	8	—	3	¼	3	1½	Latin Grammar (Eton). Latin Delectus, Valpy.
French	29	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Translations from Classics weekly.	—	—	3				Written Translations Weekly							
German	None at present.																							
Arithmetic	All	4	—	18	—	4	½	—	9	Bard. Smith's and Colenso's Arithmetic.	20	—	4	½	—	9	- - - - -	8	—	4	½	—	9	
Book-keeping	12	2	—	4	—	2	½	—	3	Dr. Brewer's Single and Double Entry.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	12	2	—	12	—	4	½	—	8	Nesbitt's, Bonnycastle's, and Chambers' E.C.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.
					Y.		H.		Y.			Y.		H.		H.					H.		H.	
Natural Philosophy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Martin's Nat. Philosophy -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Martin's Nat. Philosophy.							
History - -	All	5	—	8	—	2	½	—	2	Keightly's and Pinnock's Goldsmith's Greece and Rome.	14	-	2	½	—	3	Pinnock's Goldsmith's Hist. England.	8	-	3	½	-	3	Notes on English History, Comprehensive C.B.
Geography -	All	5	—	8	—	2	½	2	3	Hughes' Goldsmith's; Ancient Geography; Mapping.	14	-	2	½	—	3	Hugh's Goldsmith's Geography; Ancient Geography; Mapping.	8	-	2	½	-	3	Butter's Biogl. Geogl. Exercises.
English Grammar.	40	4	—	—	—	2	½	3	3	Cornwell's - - -	14	-	3	½	—	4	Lennie's Grammar - -	8	-	3	½	-	3	Lennie's.
English Literature.	60	5																						
English Composition.	40	4	—	14	—	1	½	1	2	Various Subjects given for Themes. Essays, and Cornwell's.	14	-	1	1	—	½	Cornwell's' and Subjects -	-	-	-	—	-	2	
Reading -	All																							
Writing	All	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	- - - - - -	-	-	-	—	—	4	- - - - - -	-	-	-	—	-	4	
Drawing -	20	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	Mechanical, Architectural, Crayon, Pencil, Sepia, &c.	-	-	2	—	—	3	- - - - - -	-	-	2	—	-	3	
Other Subjects	Geology.			—	—	—	—	1																

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WINWICK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The endowment of this little school consists of three rent-charges of 24*l.*, 5*l.*, and 5*l.* respectively, and of 16*l.*, the rent of a cottage erected by a late master on the school land (which is about 1½ acres in extent), in all 50*l.* It is paid to the master by the owners of the pieces of land respectively charged, and cannot of course increase. The appointment of the master is vested in Mr. Legh, of Lyme, in Cheshire, as heir of the founder, Gwalter Legh; but he does not seem to have other rights over the school, and there are no local trustees. Thus the master is left quite to himself, and the grammar school, except as respects its 50*l.* a year, is to all intents and purposes a private establishment. By the necessity of its position in a small country village, two miles or more from the town of Warrington on the one side, and Newton-in-Makerfield on the other, it is mainly a boarding school. The township has a National school, so the children of the labourers do not come, and the only day scholars are the sons of two or three of the more substantial farmers, and possibly of some manufacturer or mine-owner in the neighbourhood of Newton. They dine with the master four days a week, and pay altogether 12*l.* 12*s.* a year. The boarders, most of whom are South Lancashire boys, pay 30*l.* to 40*l.* The school-house is pleasantly situated among trees, near the parish church. The class-room is rather dark and low in the roof, but large enough for the present number of boys; the boarding accommodation fairly good. There is an ample playground close by.

On the day of my visit 21 boys were present, six of whom were day scholars. None were far advanced in Latin, but several answered well in the grammar, and made a fair attempt at rendering into English easy sentences dictated to them. English grammar and history their answers were not very intelligent, although sufficient to show that some pains had been taken to teach them these subjects. Arithmetic was attempted by 14 boys, whose work proved very indifferent; spelling very passable.

The school has no great vigour, but the boys struck me as looking happy and contented. Few remain after 15, and none go to the university.

There is really hardly anything either to be remarked on or suggested respecting this foundation. It is of little or no service to the place where it stands; that arises not from any management, but from the circumstances of the place, in which there are but very few inhabitants who desire a superior education for their children.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 194, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 6 April 1619, reciting a former equal gift of Walter Legh, Sir Peter Legh gave a rentcharge of 10*l.* per annum for maintenance of a schoolmaster in the school which he had built. A rentcharge of 24*l.* per annum, granted by Sir Peter Legh, A.D. 1723, in lieu of former gifts. Two further yearly sums of 5*l.* each also given to the school, the one by Sir Gilbert Ireland, the other of unknown origin.

School Proverty.—Annual value of the rentcharges 34*l.*, also a cottage on school grounds, built by late master, and let for 16*l.* a year. Site and buildings good; house for master.

Objects of Trust.—A Free Grammar School in and for the town and parish of Winwick. (Foundation.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Goverment and Masters.—No trustees. One master appointed by W. J. Legh, Esq., M.P. By deed of 1619, six trustees to be nominated by survivors, or if less than three remaining, then by any 10 inhabitants of the parish. Master allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 34*l.*, besides house, profits of boarders, and 16*l.* from other sources.

Day Scholars.—Six, from distances up to two miles. Some dine with head master. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—23, in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1,152 feet per boy. Hours, 7 A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — School classified separately for each subject. Drawing in all branches, and music taught. School course modified to suit individual cases. Bible read daily. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Examination half-yearly by master, in divinity, classics, mathematics, and English.

Promotion by half-year's marks.

Punishments: caning, in school, and impositions.

Playground, two acres close to school.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 36 hours per week.

Patron:
William J. Legh, Esq.

Trustees:
None.

Master:
Rev. S. Burnell, M.A.

For Table A. see next page.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Winwick -	1 mile.
" " - 2	Bookseller, &c. -	Do. - -	1 "
" " - 3	Do. -	Do. - -	1 "
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Croft - -	1½ "
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	1½ "
" " - 6	Printer, Lt-Col. Vol., J.P.	Newton - -	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant -	Liverpool -	
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Manchester -	
" " - 3	Merchant - -	Liverpool -	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Antrobus -	
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Croft - -	
" " - 10	Merchant, retired	Southport -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Deceased Captain in Army.	Knutsford -	Rev. S. Burnell.
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Antrobus -	
" " - 3	Merchant - -	Liverpool -	
" " - 4	Linen Draper -	Warrington -	
" " - 5	Do. -	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Merchant -	Liverpool -	
" " - 7	Musical Instrument Maker.	Warrington -	
" " - 8	Merchant - -	Liverpool -	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. -	

WRAY-WITH-BOTTON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is a township in Lonsdale, about 9 miles E.N.E. of Lancaster. The population is mainly agricultural, but a mill has lately been erected, and a coal pit opened. The income from the endowment, now about 42*l.*, but likely to rise in four or five years to 60*l.*, goes entirely to the master, who has also a house worth 10*l.* a year, and a field and garden worth 1*l.* 10*s.* He has no assistance of any kind. Instruction is entirely gratuitous, although, according to the information given me on the spot, one-fourth of the children's parents are pretty well off, able to pay 9*d.* or 1*s.* a week, and not more than a third would find any difficulty in paying 2*d.* a week. Boys and girls are taught together in the school, and the mixture, in the opinion of the master and the incumbent, who is the acting trustee, is found beneficial to both, softening the boys without tending to roughen the girls.

The school room is sufficiently large, but not well ventilated; it is ill off for maps, and there is no playground. On the day of my visit, which was in harvest time, there were 54 children present. They read and spelt pretty well, but wrote indifferently. In arithmetic eight, two of whom were girls (average age 12¼), undertook a paper of questions; two were good, four poor, and two bad. These latter six wrote down the answers only, not showing the work, so that little value could be attached to their papers. The school struck me as, on the whole, scarcely up to the average of National schools in country places. Although it is classical by tradition, and there has usually been one boy learning a little Latin, and another a little mensuration, it is and has long been practically a place of purely elementary instruction; and the trustees, considering how small a salary they can offer, have ceased to require the master to be capable of teaching Latin. It is much to be wished that they were empowered to impose a moderate fee, as this might be expected to make the attendance more regular and to improve the character of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 299, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 18 February 1685, Captain Richard Pooley left 20*l.* towards building a Free School, and 200*l.* to be invested for salary of master. The 200*l.*, and a further sum of 80*l.* invested, February 1747, in the purchase of a house and 62½ statutable acres of land. There is also a sum of 132*l.* consols, purchased with a bequest of Mrs. Thompson in 1803.

School Property.—Annual income 46*l.* gross, 42*l.* net, 40*l.* applied to school.

Site and buildings good. House for master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—For a Free School for all children whose parents, guardians, and tutors dwell in Wray, Roberindale, and the lower end of Botton. (Pooley's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Master.—Four trustees, self-electing, appoint and may remove master, make rules, regulate studies, and control the discipline. The incumbent of Wray, acting trustee, manages property.

Master must be member of Church of England; may hold other preferment, if not interfering with his duties.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Income from endowment 42*l.* besides a house.

Day Scholars.—70, boys and girls, from distances up to four miles; receive whole education free.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children must be able to read monosyllables on admission.

Subjects of Instruction: reading, writing, arithmetic (including mental), English grammar, geography, and a few taught mensuration. School classified separately for each subject. Bible read daily in school. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. There is a Sunday School in connection.

School occasionally examined by incumbent.

A library open to children on payment of ½*d.* per month.

School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

John Rowlandson Marshall, Esq., Rollington Villa, St. Leonards.
Henry Gregson, Esq., Moorlands near Lancaster.
Thomas Wender Faithwaite, Esq., Lancaster.
Rev. W. K. Stevens, Wray Parsonage, Lancaster.

Master:

Robert Stephenson.

OVER WYERSDALE.—ABBEYSTEAD FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Abbeystead is a vaccary, in the chapelry of Over Wyersdale and parish of Lancaster, lying among the moors which form the borderland of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The founder appears, from his requiring the master to be a graduate and skilled in Latin and Greek, to have designed the school to be classical, but as the inhabitants of the place are almost all small tenant farmers, with a few yeomen and a few labourers, the instruction given had been for many years chiefly elementary, when in A.D. 1854 a Chancery scheme definitely abolished the classical character of the foundation, and withdrew all restrictions on the eligibility of candidates for the mastership. This scheme, by which the school is now governed, directs the trustees to pay the master a salary of from 60*l.* to 70*l.*, to the curate of Wyersdale 15*l.*, to an under master and a mistress, (if the trustees choose to appoint either or both,) such stipend as may be thought fit, and to an examiner not more than 5*l.* (if they think an examination desirable). They are likewise to provide books and stationery for the school, and are then to distribute the surplus income half-yearly among poor inhabitants (not receiving parochial relief) of four vaccaries of Wyersdale. The gross income of the charity, as I was informed, is now nearly 190*l.* The master receives 70*l.*, and his wife, as mistress, 30*l.* No usher has been appointed. The master is forbidden by the scheme to take any fee or gratuity from any scholar, or his parents or friends. The trustees, however, permit him to receive boarders up to the number of ten.

The school building is new, spacious, well furnished, and well ventilated. The master has a good house at some little distance.

As in most free schools, the attendance is very irregular; it averages 60. Most leave at 11 or 12 years of age, and scarce any remain after 14. No Latin has been taught for 30 years, but the present master, who is an energetic and intelligent man, besides regularly teaching English grammar, history, and geography, has managed to introduce mathematics, and has usually two or three boys in Euclid, occasionally one or two in trigonometry. Girls are taught along with the boys during the forenoon; in the afternoon they learn sewing from the mistress.

As tested by examination the work of the school was satisfactory, distinctly better, so far as I could judge, than that of most Government schools in country places. Reading, spelling, and writing were all fair, though the girls' hand was somewhat too sharp. Intelligent answers were given to questions in English grammar and geography, and nine boys and five girls (average ages 13 and 11 respectively), did respectable papers in arithmetic. Dictation too was well done. The discipline and the demeanour of the children generally impressed me very favourably.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Although the educational condition of this school is at present satisfactory, one cannot but wish to see something more than even a good elementary school maintained by so large an endowment. In seems desirable that an assistant be appointed, so as to relieve the master of part of the teaching (especially that of the younger children), and to enable him to lay more stress upon the teaching of the higher subjects. If a moderate fee were also imposed, and provision made for the reception of a greater number of boarders at a low charge, the foundation, while it continued to give elementary instruction to the immediate neighbourhood, might also render considerable services to the surrounding district, in which there is no small want of places where an education better than that of the dame's school or the village endowed school may be procured. In taking steps to accomplish this, it might be advisable to change that part of the Chancery Scheme, which orders the surplus income to be distributed among the poor, and to apply the whole endowment (except the curate's 15*l.*) to educational purposes.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 288. A.D. 1826).

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Cawthorne, 22 September 1683, who bequeathed school and house built by himself, and certain lands, houses, and common rights, for maintenance of a master and a minister. Deeds in custody of the trustees.

School Property.—Consists of property left for occupation of master, viz., 4½ acres of land, and common rights, besides school, house, and garden; the house occupied by curate; and three farms with houses and buildings containing 206 statute acres. Annual income 193*l.* gross; of which 100*l.* applied in salaries of master and mistress, 15*l.* paid to curate.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching 50 free scholars, fit objects of charity, residing, or whose parents reside, in one of the twelve vaccaries of Wyersdale. Founder's kin to be preferred, though living at a distance. 8*l.* per annum, or a house for the minister of Wyersdale chapel. The residue, after repairs, &c., to be laid out in books for poor scholars of the vaccaries of Abbeystead, Hawthornthwaite, Marshaw, and Darnshaw, or for relief of poor persons within same vaccaries. (Founder's Will.) 15*l.* per annum allowed for management; 15*l.* to the curate; to the master so much as with value of land occupied by him should make up his salary to not less than 60*l.* nor more than 70*l.*; to mistress, if any, such stipend as trustees think fit; books and stationery to be provided; 5*l.* for examination and prizes; 5*l.* for rent of ground and purchase of tools for scholars to cultivate it. School open to children of inhabitants of the 12 vaccaries, and preferentially to founder's kin, wherever resident; no fee or gratuity to be paid on account of any scholar. (Scheme, 1854.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, Greek, writing, and casting accounts (Founder's Will). English grammar, reading and composition, writing, arithmetic, and geography; and other subjects of useful and scientific learning or of practical instruction, as directed from time to time by trustees. Scripture lessons daily; and scholars to be instructed in doctrines and Catechism of Church of England, unless parents object. (Scheme.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 25 Nov. 1854.

The incumbent of Wyersdale, or, if he be not resident, the curate, and seven other trustees, residing within 15 miles, appointed by Court of Chancery; manage property; may make new regulations; appoint master, under master, and mistress; admit children; and examine school annually.

Head master must be member of Church of England; not necessarily (as directed by founder) a graduate of any University, nor skilled in Latin and Greek, nor competent to teach Latin and Greek grammar; removable by trustees for incompetence, neglect, immorality, or breach of rules; may suspend boys, and, by order of trustees, expel them; may not hold other cure or employment. Gives a bond to repair house and premises, and to deliver up on ceasing to be schoolmaster.

Perpetual curate gives a similar bond for house occupied by him.

Under master, if appointed, removable by trustees, at discretion.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. Mixed. In age of scholars, third grade.

Teachers.—Head master's total income from endowment 70*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders.

Income of mistress, from endowment 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—72, boys and girls, chiefly farmers' children, under 10 years of age, not allowed to remain after 15, from distances up to three miles; receive all instruction free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 20*l.*, including everything. [Have all separate beds (1867.)] Cubical contents of bed-room, 288 feet per boy. Hours 6 P.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified chiefly by reading and arithmetic. School course sometimes modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction daily, children whose parents object exempted. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions by examination.

Examination yearly by trustees.

Punishments: impositions and caning in school, by head master.

Playground 400 square yards, open to all. Master sometimes joins in games. Drilling taught as part of the system. There is a library, open to all.

School time 46 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. 1½ hours' interval in the middle of day. Saturday a whole holiday.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1868.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance	88	11	3	Master	100	0	0
Corporation rent	12	0	0	„ bill for school	0	15	10
Other rents	181	0	0	Prizes	6	0	0
				Cleaning school, &c.	2	11	0
					109	6	10
				Curate	15	0	0
				13 bills paid	91	6	9
				Balance of labour on different farms	51	6	4
				Repairs	6	1	3
				Balance	8	10	1
	£281	11	3		£281	11	3

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Joseph Turner, Vicar of Lancaster.
Henry Garnett, Esq., Wyreside near Lancaster.
E. D. di Vitri, Esq., Lancaster.
Henry Gregson, Esq., Lancaster.
Christopher Johnson, junr., Esq., Lancaster.
J. R. Allen, Esq., Preston.
F. W. Garnett, Esq., Wyreside.

Ex officio:
The curate of Wyersdale.

Head Master:
James Phizackerley.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	All farmers -	Lentworth -	2 miles.
" " - 2		Lee - -	1 mile.
" " - 3		Ortner - -	2 miles.
" " - 4		Emmets -	1½ mile.
" " - 5		Abbeystead -	Near.
" " - 6		Ortner - -	2 miles.
" " - 7		Dunkinshaw -	Do.
" " - 8		Ortner - -	Do.
" " - 9		Lower Emmets -	Do.
" " - 10		Wellbrook -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1		Moorside -	1½ mile.
" " - 2		Ortner - -	2 miles.
" " - 3		Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4		Lee - -	1 mile.
" " - 5		Emmets - -	1½ "
" " - 6		Lee - -	1 "
" " - 7		Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8		Tarnbrook -	3 miles.
" " - 9		Abbeystead -	Near.
" " - 10		Lentworth -	1½ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	All farmers -	Ellel.
" " - 2		
" " - 3		
" " - 4		
" " - 5		
" " - 6		

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[For Explanatory Note, see p. 111.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical— Blackburn	63,126	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	With the secretary and treasurer.	Yes	Observed	Good	Governors.	£ 120	£ 110	£ 100	Stat.
Bolton-le-Moors	70,395	Manufacturing.	—	—	Va. by pro. of law.	Good	Governors.	409	349	349	Stat.
Bury	37,563	Farming and manufacturing.	Trustees	Yes	Va. by auth. and by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	840	698	457	Inc.
Clitheroe	7,000	Farming, manufacturing, and quarrying.	Treasurer	? Yes	Varied by authority.	Good	Treasurer, with advice of governors.	347	284	284	? Stat.
Farnworth (Dixon Green School.)	8,720	Manufacturing and mining.	With solicitors to trust.	Yes	Observed	Good	Trustees	15 8*s.*	14 10*s.*	14 10*s.*	Stat.
Hawkshead Parish.	2,081	Farming	In school library.	Yes	Va. by pro. of law.	Good	Governors.	254	224	224	Stat.
Lancaster (Grammar School.)	16,005	Farming and manufacturing.	? Town clerk	Yes	Va. by au.	Good	Trustees	30	29	29	Stat.
Manchester	338,722	Manufacturing.	Trustees' solicitors.	Copies are.	Va. by au., and by pro. of law.	Moderate.	Trustees	—	2,608	2,412	Dim.
Middleton	9,876	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	Brazenose Coll., Oxford.	Copies are.	Partly obsolete.	Fair	—	67	67	67	Stat.

* An annual payment of 7*l.* made to schoolmistress for teaching girls. † Girls have sometimes been admitted;
§ Originally 13, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each now condensed into two worth 20*l.* each, and

(*Continued on p.* 468.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
None	£ —	None	£ —	All local	Resident, Protestant freeholders.	Master	No	All who choose to come.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
2	125	None	—	Local and hereditary.	Mem. Ch. of Eng., freeholders.	Governors.	Yes	Parishioners	Boys	- - -	Merit, seniority, and nomination.	Stat.	Classical -	None
2	45	None	—	3 ex. off., rest local.	7 clgy. 6 laymen, members of Ch. of Eng.	Governors.	Yes	Parish and founders' kin.	* Both	Residence and founders' kin pref.	Founder's kin claim.	Inc.	Classical -	Apprentice fees.
1 at present (*see précis.*)	65	None	—	6 local	Residence	Master.	—	No restriction.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Master	Yes	Farnworth and Kearsley.	† Both	Poverty pref.	Nominat.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence and solvency	Governors.	With consent of Bishop of Carlisle.	Hawkshead and Colton.	‡ Both	Residence pref.	Nominat. by Governors.	Stat.	Classical -	Clothing, books, &c. for a few.
3	105	None	—	Corporation of Lancaster.	—	Master	Yes	Borough -	Boys	Residence and limited means.	Nominat.	—	—	—
14	595	2	16	Local	Residnce.	Masters	—	No restriction.	Boys	None -	Trustees select.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
§ Share of 3.	43	None	—	Princpl. and Fellows of Brazenose Coll., Oxford.	—	Master	—	Middleton, Prestwich, Oldham, and adjacent towns.	Boys	?Poverty pref.	-	—	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

but generally boys only. ‡ Boys only in Higher or Grammar School; boys and girls in Lower or English School.
one of original value, which last is generally vacant, and the two others rarely held by Middleton boys.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character.		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical— Blackburn	H.M., usher, and assist. masters.	Governors.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	10 B. 80 D.	- -	5
Bolton-le-Moors	H.M., usher, Fr. and Germ. M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	None - -	None	67 D.	Population increased, lower class of boys.	4
Bury - -	H.M., usher, 3rd. M., Fr. and Ger. and draw. M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors, usher by govs. and H.M.	Governors.	Ch. of Eng. graduate Oxf. or Camb.	H.M. usher.	4 B. 115 D.	Nos. increased. Boysleave earlier.	4
Clitheroe - -	H.M., assist. M., 3d M., drw., Fr. & Ger., music, draw., and drilling M	Governors with apprval. of bishop.	- - -	Assist. M. by governors, others by H.M.		None by charter. Member of Ch. of England at last appointment.	H.M.	28 B. 26 D.	No change.	2 or 3
Farnworth - (Dixon Green School.)	H.M. -	Trstees.	Trustees -	- -	- -	Ability to teach English and Latin.	H.M.	31 D.	No great change.	2
Hawkshead -	H.M., 2nd. M.	Governors and bishop.	Governors and bishop.	Governors and H.M.	Governors and H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng., and graduate of an Eng. University.	H.M.	11 B. 6 D.	No change.	2
Lancaster - (Grammar School.)	H.M., 2nd. M., and 7 assist M.	Corporation.	Corporation.	H.M. subject to approvl. of Corporation in case of 2nd master.	H.M.	Clergyman of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	74 B. 84 D.	No great change.	4
Manchester -	Eight at present (1867) nine next half year.	H.M. and usher by President of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford.		H.M. and Dean of Manch.	H.M. and Dean of Manch.	Single, honest, and literate.	Allowances to H.M. and usher.	280 {B. {D.	- -	10
Middleton -	H.M., 2nd M.	Brazenose College Oxford.	- - -	2nd M. by Braz. College.	- - -	Honesty and learning.	H.M.	37 D.	Usefulness diminished by growth of new schools.	3

(*Continued on p. 470.*)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
A. & B.	50 A. 50 B.	None	A few	H.M.	H.M.	—	Yes	—	41	—	6¾ a.m. 9 p.m.		583	None
	20 A. 80 B.	4	A few		None	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
80 A. 20 B.	50 A. 50 B.	None	1 or 2	Regulated by scheme.	H.M.	—	Yes	52	42	30	7½ a.m. 9 p.m.	By master of house.	1,017	None
95 A. 05 B.	100 B.	4	—	Governors.	H.M.	—	Yes	67	53	30	6½ a.m. 7–7½ winter 9½ p.m.	Senior boy	400	None
	10 A. 25 B. 65 C.	None	None	None allowed.	No boarding houses; master's house not adapted.								—	—
78 A. 22 B.	83 B. 17 C.	4	—	Governors.	H.M.	—	Yes	47	40	39	7 a.m. 9 to 10 p.m.	Master near.	508	None
70 A. 30 B.	100 A.	6	4	H.M.	H.M.	—	Yes	72	62	49	6¾ 7½ a.m.; 9 p.m. and 10 for 6th form.	A master	522	1 for highest form.
75 A. 25 B.	60 A. 20 B. 1 14 B. 2* 06 C.	8	—	None required.	Boys may board with anybody except masters.	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	30 A. 50 B. 20 C.	None	—		None	—	—	—	—	—			—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

* B. 2. Mercantile clerks and Warehousemen.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School, (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical— Blackburn	42	30	Reading preferred.	By one chiefly.	Marks and examination.	All out of sch., by boarders under superv.	70	9	8	—	—
Bolton-le-Moors	43	31 sum 29 win.	Read, write, and spell moderately.	By Latin chiefly.	Usually by marks.	First lesson out of sch., and some others by higher classes.	50	9	16	3	—
Bury	38	30	Read and write well.	By classics chiefly.	Marks	All in sch. except first lesson.	89	15	63	17	—
Clitheroe	40 or 41	30 win. 36 sum	Read	Form classes, and subject classes.	Marks chiefly.	Translation and lrning. by heart under supervision. Written work in school.	all	16	12	—	—
Farnworth (Dixon Green School.)	42	30	Foundationers none. Others read.	By arithmetic chiefly.	Marks	⅔ out of school, without superv.	30	20	20	—	—
Hawkshead	40	30	Read well	Uniform	Examination	Most in school	18	8	—	—	—
Lancaster (Grammar School.)	38 or 39	30	English and elementary Latin.	Separate	Examination and proportion of marks.	All out of sch., by boarders under superv.	149	85	101	7	—
Manchester	38	30	Boys admitted by competitive examination.	Classics and mathematics chiefly.	Examination and marks.	In upper forms all; in lower most out of sch., without supervision.	280	250	280	15	—
Middleton	43	30	Read	By one or two chiefly.	Marks and examination at end of year.	About half out of school.	34	9	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 472.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse. Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn Book-keeping, &c.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	Short sent.	80	21	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	Text books
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.V	P.V.	Various, according to classes.	All	14	Text books and dictated.	10	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	All three	119	24	All three	5	—	62	—	—	Text books & lectures.
Senior boys use translations sometimes. Others without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	14	All	All	All	—	—	4 or 5.	All
H.M.'s assistance.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sent. and cont. pieces:	30	20	Written and printed cards.	—	20	—	—	10	Chemistry, oral, and experiments by Master.
Without aid	P.V.	P.	—	—	From books and occasionally original.	18	8	All three	—	8	—	—	—	
Tutor sometimes.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sent. and cont. pieces.	168	104	All three	20	3	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three	280	260	All three	—	—	—	*	—	Next half, instruction in all these ways.
Master occasionally.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	37	12	Chiefly from text books.	12	12	37	37	37	Text books and experiments by master.

* Next half instruction will be given to 180 boys in Physical Science.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical— Blackburn	80	80	70	—	60	—	80	30	—	G.D.; T.M.; P.M.,	Dictation	Monthly and yearly.	H.M. at midsummer.
Bolton-le-Moors	50	All	All	—	All	All	63	—	—				Governors yearly.
Bury	119	119	119	119	6	119	119	119	119	P.; D.F.; D.M.; P.M.			Governors yearly.
Clitheroe	Various.	20 or mor	All ygr. bys.	Occasional			All ygr. bys.	10	8	All		At Xmas.	At midsummer, by H.M. with governors' approval.
Farnworth (Dixon Green School.)	—	30	20	—	—	30	30	10	—	G.D.		Half-yearly	
Hawkshead	18	18	18	—	18	18	18	—	—			Half-yearly	Governors yearly.
Lancaster (Grammar School.)	168	168	76	16	71	—	140	25	4	G.D.; P.; D.F.; C.; P.M.	Geology	At Christmas.	Trustees at midsummer.
Manchester	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	120	—	P.; D.F.; D.M.		At Christmas.	2 by trustees and by high master at midsummer.
Middleton	37	37	37	37	9	37	37	6	5	P., D.F., G.D., and C. rarely.		H.M. half yearly.	

(*Continued on p. 474.*)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
No	No	No	80	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning.	All except R. Cathlics.	H.M. for boarders.	Boarders occasional.	Boarders, 2.
"	"	"	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	"	None	None.
No	No	No	119	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	S. P. C. K. morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	Boarders, 2.
Yes	Yes, after a certain age.	Yes, if such a case occurred.	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening	All	H.M. for boarders, parish clergyman for day boys.	Boarders, 2	Boarders, 2
"	Occasionally.		30	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Most are.	"	None	None.
No	No	No	18	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Vicar of parish.	Boarders	Boarders, 2. Day boys expected to attend.
"	System arranged to suit boys' future calling.	"	159	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M.	Boarders 1½ hours.	Boarders, 2.
Yes	"	Yes	280	Ch. of Eng.	Master of Form.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergymen.	None	None.
No.	No.	No.	37	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All.	Parish Clergyman.	None	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline. H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Recreation. Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools —cont.									
Blackburn	Yes	Public	Corporal by H.M. and 2nd M.	None	None	All except 30.	1,600 sq. yds.	Close	All
Bolton-le-Moors	Yes	Public	Corporal by H.M. and 2nd M.	None	None	—	Small	Close	All
Bury	Yes	Public	-	None	Parental.	8 & 2 half holidays.	30 perches	Close	All
Clitheroe	Yes	Public	Corporal	No powers	None; master always near.	About 36	Small	Close	All
Farnworth (Dixon Green School.)	Yes	Public	-	None	None	—	200 sq. yds.	Close	All
Hawkshead	Yes	Public	All	None	Assistant master.	—	About 4 acres.	Close	Higher school, 2 large yards for lower school.
Lancaster (Grammar School.)	H.M.	Public and private.	Expulsion	None	Boarders under a master.	About 26	1 acre / 5 acres	Close / Near	All / To day boys on payment.
Manchester	H.M.	In presence of the form.	Degradation and dismissal.	None	None	—	One in preparation.	Adjoining.	Both
Middleton	Yes	Both	Expulsion	None	None	—	½ acre.	Close	All

(*Continued on p. 476.*)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
No	About 30 form a cadet company.	For boarders.	None	Latin and commercial subjects.	The same	Yes, by Government or other independent body.	Possible, but not expedient.	Want of class rooms.
No	No	—	All	Those in use	Probably the same.	It is so examined.	No	—
No	Drilling	None	All	Those which exercise judgment.	Arithmetic, writing, Eng., and drawing.	It is so examined.	Yes, if boys remained long enough.	Early removal of boys.
Yes	Drilling	None	A small one to all.	Classics and mathematics.	A few prefer "*practical*" subjects, and some guided by preference of boys.	Present system good, but examiners should be paid.	Possible as a secondary object and after a certain stage.	Want of earnestness in boys and of judgment in parents.
—	Drilling occasionally	None	None	Script. read., writ., arith., mensuration, Eucl., draw., Latin, and French.	By many, showy subjects; by educated ones, classics and mathematics.	Yes, by University men with experience as masters.	Not expedient.	None.
No	Drilling	None	To all on payment of 5*s.* a year.	Those in use	The same by most.	Yes, appointed by governors, as is done.	Neither possible nor expedient.	—
One commencing.	Yes	For boarders.	None	Those in use	The same	Appointed by trustees, as is done.	Both	Occasional interference of parents.
In preparation.	No	None	To all	Those in use, with scientific instruction.	Probably those in use.	By the Crown	No	Insufficiency of funds, and consequent evils, but these in course of disappearance.
Yes	No	Bnds of school property.	None	Those in use	Commercial subjects.	Yes, men with experience as masters.	No	Want of ambition in boys, parents' want of education and unwillingness to buy books.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of Neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Preston	82,985	Farming and manufacturing.	Town Clerk	Yes	Observed	Good	No management.	55	55	211	Stat.
Warrington	26,431	Farming and manufacturing.	Clerk to trustees.	Yes	Varied by process of law; some obsolete.	Yes	Trustees	514	426	383	Stat.
Wigan	37,658	Mining, manufacturing, and farming.	School	No	Varied by authority and by process of law.	Fair	Governrs.	280	250	250	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools.—											
Ashton-in-Makerfield. (Senela Green.)	10,181	Farming, mining, and manufacturing.	Vestry	Yes	Observed	Good	Trustees	43	43	43	Stat.
Burnley	28,700	Manufacturing and mining.	None extant. Muniments with solicitors to trustees.			Inadequate.	Trustees	224	180	180	? Stat.
Cartmel	5,108	Farming and many gentry.	Vestry	Yes		Good	Com. of 3 of the sidesmen.	114	93	93	Stat.
Chorley	15,013	Agricultural, manufacturing, and mining.	None	—		Indff.	The trustee.	10	10	10	Stat.
Colne	6,315	Manufacturing.	Some deeds with rector, some with a trustee.	No		Good	Trustees and master.	20	19	19	Stat.
Gt. Crosby	3,794	Agricultural and mercantile.	?	—	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	805	805	375*	Inc.

(*Continued on p. 478.*)

* Foundation also provides for certain donations and pensions.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
1	£ 40	6 scholarships	10	Corporation of Preston	—	Trustees partly.	Yes	? Sons of freemen.	Boys	Freemen's sons.	- -	Stat.	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	16 local	Residents or proprietors.	Master.	—	No restriction.	Boys	- - -	Claim -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	1 ex-off., 14 local.	Ch. of England.	Gvrnrs.	Yes	Poor scholars of borough of Wigan.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	5 local	Ch. of England.	Trstees.	No	Township and neighbourhood.	Both	Residence -	Claim -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	6 local	None	Trstees	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	24 sidesmen of the parish.		Master	No	? Parish -	Boys	- - -	- -	Stat.	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	1 ex-off.	Rctr.	Master	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	- -
None	—	None	—	Rector and churchwrdns. ex-off.	—	Master	No	Town and neighbourhood.	Boys	Poverty and character of parents give preference.	- -	6 Stat.	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	Merchant Taylor's Company.		?Master.	Yes	Parish, and especially township.	Boys	Residence preferred.	Nomination.	Stat. at present.	Classical -	See digest p.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residence of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars or neither.	Area in Radius of School Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—cont.										
Preston	H.M. 2d M., 3d M., comml. M., drawing M., and writing M.	Trstees	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate of university and clergyman.	None	12 B. 98 D.	Suffered from depression of trade.	2
Warrington	H.M., 2d M., foreign lang. M., and writing M.	Patron		H.M. with trustees' approval.	H.M.	Graduate of university in priest's orders.	H.M.	*8 B. 62 D.	Higher class of scholars.	4
Wigan	H.M., 2nd M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	†	None	68 D.	No change, but Eng. classes formed.	4
Semi-classical Schools.—										
Ashton-in-Makerfield. (Senela Green.)	H.M., asst. M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	None	52 D.		3
Burnley	H.M., 2d M.	Trstees		H.M.	H.M.		None	D.	More boys sent to distant schools.	3
Cartmel	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.		H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	16 D. 12 B.	Boys of lower class gone to National school.	3
Chorley	Master	Trustee	Trustee	None	None	Ch. of England	None	22 D.	Has become a commercial school.	3
Colne	H.M.	Trstees.		By H.M.		Generally member of Ch. of England.	None	33 D.	None	2
Gt. Crosby	H.M., usher, French M.	Trstees	Trustees	Usher by trustees, French M. by H.M.	Trstees H.M.	Clergyman	H.M.	65 D.	Higher class of scholars.	3

(*Continued on p.* 480.)

* These and the subsequent statistical returns relate to the year 1867.

† M.A. or B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge or some Protestant University or undergraduate thereof, or some qualified person tested by bishop of Chester or other learned orthodox person.

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
per cent. 95 A. 05 B.	per cent. 60 A. 40 B.	3	—	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	£ 58	£ 50	£ 48	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	H.M. and assistant master.	860 and upwrds.	2 2 to 4 boys in each.
100 A.	60 A. 40 B.	1 in 4 years.	·2	No authority needed.	H.M. - -	—	Yes	65*l.* 8*s.*	60*l.* 15*s.*	60*l.* 8*s.*	7¾ a.m. 9¾ p.m.	Monitors	1280	For each boy.
- -	50 A. 50 B.	1·4	5·2	Governors.	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	25 A. 25 B. 50 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
- -	A. & B. -	None	2 or 3	None -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
70 A. 30 B.	40 A. 60 B.	·2	—	None -	H.M. -	—	Yes	58	—	37	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	Senior boy	—	None
- -	35 A. 65 B.	·2	·8	None -	H.M.; but no boarders at present.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- -	25 A. 75 B. & C.	—	A few	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- -	40 A. 30 B. 30 C.	None	None	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction. Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of school, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—cont.											
Preston	40	32	None	Mixed	Marks and examination.	(*a*) Maths. and composition, &c. (*b*) Latin, Greek, Frnch., German by boarders.	all except. 6 *	22	55	8	—
Warrington	40	30	Reading	By classics chiefly and separately for other subjects.	Marks and examination.	¾ in school ¼ under supv. for boarders and day boys who wish it.	70	22	50	26	—
Wigan	40	24	Read Latin grammar or easy English book with facility.	Mixed	At H.M.'s discretion.	¾ in school, ¼ out of school; no supervision.	31	17	29	—	—
Semi-classical Schools.—											
Ashton-in-Makerfield. (Senela Green.)	46	30	None	Uniform	By merit	Geog. English and Lat. gram. out of school; no supervision. Exercises in these subjects prepared in school.	6	—	—	—	—
Burnley	42	30	Read and write a little.	Commercial Arithmetic chiefly.	Marks given for these combined.	About ½ out of school. No supervision.	20	5	19	20	—
Cartmel	41	30 sum 25 win.	Read New Testament.	Separate for each.	Marks and examination.	Most in school, rest by boarders under supervision.	23	4	13	—	—
Chorley	42	27½	Read and write.	Mixed	Marks and Examination.	¾ in school	10	1	6	—	—
Colne	43	30	Read easy words.	One subject chiefly.	Marks and examination	All out of school, no supervision.	11	—	5	—	—
Gt. Crosby	42	28	Read and write	Mixed	Examination	Chiefly out of school.	65	5 (14, 25 in 1867).	9	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 432.)

* A purely English and commercial class has been formed during the last year.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
INSTRUCTION.														
Without aid	P.V.	P.	P.	P	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	30	All	25	8	*	—	22	(*a*),(*b*),(*c*),(*d*)
Tutor sometimes.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All (*b*) in higher forms. (*c*) in highest.	70	22	Text books	3	—	37	—	—	Physics by text books.
Tutor (if any)	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	All	All	(8)	All	12	12	7	All	—	Text books.
No aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	52	—	All	—	6	—	—	—	
Tutor sometimes.	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	50	14	All	19	11	19	—	50	All learn chemistry.
Tutor rarely	P.	P.	P.	—	All	28	12	Text books and writing.	—	—	12	—	—	Lectures and experiments by tutor.
	1	—	4	—	Short sentences.	22	9	Text books and dictated.	2	—	—	—	—	
No translations	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	33	9	All	2	2	—	19	—	Natural history, text books and oral.
Without aid	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	65	30	All	—	—	—	—	—	

† Those who require this subject for any examination, receive instruction in it.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Gram mar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music. T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools cont.—													
Preston	All	All	All	20	All	Lr. Scl.	All	35	—	G.D., D.F., D.M., P.; C.	-	At Xmas. H.M.	At midsummer by H.M. approved by trustees.
Warrington	70	70	—	—	28	15	60	8	30	All	-	Half yearly.	-
Wigan	All	All	40	60	40	All	All	20	—	All except music	-	Half yearly by H.M. and 2nd M.	-
Semi-classical Schools.—													
Ashton in Makerfield. (Senela Green.)	20	39	39	—	12	52	52	12	—	G.D. and P.	-	-	-
Burnley	50	50	50	—	50	50	50	19	—	G.D., D.F., D.M.	-	At Xmas	-
Cartmel	28	28	28	—	28	28	28	10	—	G.D. and D.F.	-	Yearly by H.M.	-
Chorley	22	22	22	18	22	22	22	2	—	-	-	Half yearly	-
Colne	28	28	28	19	19	33	33	33	—	G.D., P., D.F.	-	-	Yearly, by H.M.
Gt. Crosby	65	65	65	65	30	65	65	29	—	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., C.	-	At Xmas, H.M.	At midsummer, trustees.

(*Continued on p.* 484.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Boys in upper forms Greek or commercial, at parents' wish.			All	Open to all.	Masters of frms.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M., or parish clergyman for boys at a distance.	Boarders, 2	Boarders, 2
Yes	Yes	Yes	70	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book and special, morning.	All	Parish clergyman, but H.M. undertakes it.	Boarders, 1, day boys voluntary.	Boarders.
Yes.			All	Ch. of Eng.	Both masters.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All.	H.M. if requested.	-	-
Yes	Yes	-	45	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Lord's Prayer morning and evening.	—	-	-	-
Yes.			—	Open to all Xtns.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	None
Yes.			28	Open to all.	H.M.	Special morning and evening.	All.	H.M.	Boarders	Boarders.
Yes	Yes, if wished.	-	22	-	H.M.	From the Prayer Book every morn.	Whle Schl.	Parish clergyman.	None	None
Yes	-	Yes	33	-	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening	All	Parish clergyman.	-	-
Occasionally to a slight extent			65	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	-	Foundationers, 1.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. Supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools— Preston	Yes	Generally private.	Corporal	Report to master.	—	—	35 × 37 yds. also a cricket ground.	Close ½ mile.	All
Warrington	Yes	In presence of a sixth form boy.	Corporal, and detention for more than ½ hour.	Among boarders give lines to learn or write.	None	27	1 acre	Close	All
Wigan	Yes	Public, very rare.	Corporal		None	—	1 acre	Close	All
Semi-classical Schools.— Ashton-in-Makerfield. (Senela Green.)	Yes	Not used		None	None	7½	1900 sq. yards.	Close	All
Burnley	Yes	Public	Expulsion or suspension.	No powers	None	—	A few yards.	Close	All
Cartmel	Yes	Public or private.	Corporal	None	Master present at games.	—	36 yds. by 15 yards; field for boardrs.	Close	All
Chorley	H.M.	Public		None	None	2	None		
Colne	Yes	Generally public.		None		—	None		
Gt. Crosby	Yes	Public	Corporal	None	None	—	40 by 13 yds.	Close	All

(*Continued on p. 486.*)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders, only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
Yes	Drilling for boarders.	None	None	Those in use	Those in use	By governors	Is given to a certain extent.	Irregularity, late entry, and short stay of boys, and deficient previous education.
None	None	Yes; for brdrs.	—	Those in use	—	By trustees	No	—
Small one.	Drilling	No	None	Those in use	The same	Independently.	Both to a great extent.	Difficulties, if any, arise from parents.
Circular swing and bars.	—	Playgrnd.	None	Read., writ., arith., Eng. gram., geog., history.	Such as will qualify boys to become artizans or clerks.	—	—	—
None	Drilling	No	All	English, French, and German languages, and literature, modern history, and geography, writing, arithmetic, &c., chemistry, and other branches of science.		Yes	Possible and expedient.	None.
Yes	Both	Yes	None	Classics, math., natural philosophy, and English, modern languages.	The same	Yes, by examiners of experience in particular class of school.	Partially	Parents' want of discernment.
None	No	None	None	Commercial education, classics, mathematics, and general subjects.	Parents seldom interfere.	Yes, practical schoolmaster appointed by Gvrnment.	Possible, but not expedient.	Ignorance and indifference of parents.
—	—	—	Open to all who can read fairly.	Those in use	The same	No	Inexpedient here.	Expense; absence of special funds.
None	Drilling optional.	None	2 forms, and highest boys.	Those in use with more modern lang.	Eng., writing, and arith.	Present system satisfactory.	Expedient to a certain extent.	Insufficient staff of masters.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of Neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Semi-classical Schools—cont. Kirkham	3,380	Farming and manufacturing.	With trustees.	No	Va. by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	617	453	453	Stat.
Lancaster (Friends School.)	16,005	Trading, farming, seafaring, and manufacturing.	Friends' Meeting House.	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	46	46	46	Stat.
Leigh	10,621	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	- - -	No	? Observed	Bad	Master	25	20	20	Stat.
Newchurch in Rossendale.	3,115	Manufacturing and mining.	Trustees	Yes	Scheme sanctioned by Charity Commissioners April 26, 1867.	Bad	One of trustees.	67	48	48	Stat.
Ormskirk	6,426	Farming chiefly.	Vestry	No	Observed	Good	Governrs.	110	72	72	Stat.
Penwortham Hutton School.	5,488 461	Farming and manufacturing.	Solicitors	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees' agents.	966	788	810	Slight increase possible.
Pilkington (Stand School.)	12,303	Agricultural and manufacturing.	With secretary to trustees.	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees	35/16/11	35/9/0	35/9/0	Stat.
Prescot	6,066	Farming, manufacturing, and some mining.	None	—	Varied by authority.	Bad	Trustees	143	130	130	Stat.
Rivington	369	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	In school	Cpies. can be purchsed.	Varied by authority of masters and seniors of St. John's College, Cambridge.	Indff.	Govrnrs.	333	219	219	Stat.

(*Continued on page* 488.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.							
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
None	—	None	—	Local	Members of Ch. of Eng.	Trustees.	Yes	Boys born in parish.	Boys	Birth in parish pref.	Nominat.	Inc.	Classical	None
None	—	None	—	Local	—	Trstees.	—	- - -	Both	- - -	- -	—	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	2 ex-off., rest local.	None	Master	—	? Parish -	Boys*	Poverty -	Nomination.	8 stat.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	1 ex-officio and 5 others.	Residents or proprietors.	Master.	Yes by schl	Township -	Both	Pref. to boys inhabitants of township of Newchurch.	- -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	1 ex-off., 1 herdit. 13 local.	Residnce.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Bo s	- - -	- -	—	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	11 local	Residence in parsh.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Both	Residence -	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	Trstees.	None	Both	Yes	Township -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	- -
None	—	None	—	4 ex-off., rest local.	None	Trstees.	Yes	Town and suburbs within parish.	Boys	None - -	Nomination.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
None	0	None	0	Local	Residnce, &c.	Gvrnrs.	No	Rivington and adjoining townships.	Boys	Within corporation pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

* But part of endowment is for teaching children to knit or sew.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Semi-classical Schools—cont. Kirkham	H.M., 2nd. M., 3rd. M.	Drapers Company.	Trustees	Drapers Company.	Trstees.	Clergyman, M.A., or B.C.L. of Oxf. or Camb., and able to teach class. and math.	H.M.	9 B. 99 D.	Numbers slightly increased.	4
Lancaster (Friends' School.)	H.M.	Committee.	Committee	H.M.	H.M.	Mem. of Society of Friends.	None	48 D.	-	5
Leigh	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	-	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England and competent to teach.	None	58 D. 1 B.	Improved with increasing wealth and population of town.	1
Newchurch in Rossendale.	H.M., 2d M.	Trstees	Trustees	Trustees and H.M. jointly.		Member of Ch. of England, and capable of teaching Latin, Greek, read., writ., Eng. mathematics.	H.M.	44 D. 9 B.	Higher class of scholars.	3½
Ormskirk	H.M., asst. M.	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	3 B. 75 D.	No change.	5
Penwortham - Hutton school.	H.M., 2nd and 3rd M.; mistrs. and assist. mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	83 D.	Age of scholars reduced.	5
Pilkington (Stand School.)	2 resident, 4 visiting.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	-	—	10 D. 9 B.	Neither	2
Prescot	H.M., asst. M.	Trustees and school wardens.		H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman, graduate of Oxford or Cambridge preferred.	None	D.	-	1
Rivington	H.M., usher, writing M.	Govnrs. with master and seniors of St. John's Coll., Camb.	Governors	Govnrs. Usher, with sanctn. of bp. of Durham or Chester.	Govnrs.	Graduate of one of universities.	H.M. usher, writing M.	16 B. 137 D.	-	5

(*Continued on p.* 490.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)		(*c*)				
Per cent. 17 A. 83 B.	Per cent. 25 A. 40 B. 35 C.	None	None	None	2nd. M.	—	Yes	£ —	£ 35	£ —	7 7½ a.m. 8½ p.m.	Senior boy	512	None
- -	40 A. 60 B.	—	—	- -	None	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 A.	15 A. 80 B. 5 C.	None	2·5	Trustees or H.M.	None at present.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	95 A. 05 B.	None	1	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
66 A. 34 B.	30 A. 60 B. 10 C.	—	1	None	H.M.	—	Yes	—	40	—	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	Senior boy	406	None
- -	50 B. 50 C.	—	1	None	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
A. & B.	B. & C.	·6	2	Trustees	H.M.	HM	Yes	58	—	41	6 a.m. 9 p.m.	- - -	417	- -
- -	100 A. B. C.	1	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 B.	30 A. 60 B. 10 C.	None	5 or 6	None	H.M., usher, and writing M.	—	Yes	21	17	16	7 a.m. 9 or 9½ pm.	- - -	500	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction. Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.* by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.											
Kirkham	43	30	Read words of one syllable.	By one subject chiefly.	Marks and examination.	All in sch. except exercises, repetition lessons, &c.	26	8	—	—	—
Lancaster (Friends' School.)	42	30	-	Separate for each.	Marks and examination.	About one-fifth out of school.	40	1	40	—	—
Leigh	44	30	Read and transcribe from a book.	Group of subjects.	Marks	Nearly all out of school, except arithmetic and algebra.	14	1	7	—	—
Newchurch in Rossendale.	43	27½ win. 30 sum.	Alphabet	Group of Subjects.	Examination	⅝ in school, ⅜ out of school. No supervision.	23	6	8	—	—
Ormskirk	43	30	Read a little	By Latin chiefly.	Marks	All out of school, except by lowest class, and Latin boys.	36	—	8	—	—
Panwortham Hutton School.	43	29 sum. 25 win.	None	-	H.M.'s discretion.	Greek, Lat., and Fr. exercises, Eng. gram. and geography out of school; no supervision.	8	1	1	—	—
Pilkington (Stand School.)	40	30 sum. 25 win.	None	By Latin chiefly.	Proficiency in leading subject.	Most in school	8	—	10	—	—
Prescot	42	27	English reading.	Upper school by classics, lower school by arithmetic.	H.M.'s discretion.	Various	(No returns.)				
Rivington	44	30	None	Separate for each.	Marks and Examination.	Most out of school.	14	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 492.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor sometimes.	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All three	98	42	All three	98	98	98	98	98	Text books.
Master occasionally.	—	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	48	10	All three	10	18	—	48	48	Lectures and experiments by master.
Tutor for junr. classes.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Sentences from books, of various length.	59	13	Text books	6	11	35	—	35	Text books and occasional experiments.
Partly (*b*); partly (*c*).	P.V	P.	—	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	52	3	All	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
With tutor if wished.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	78	10	Text books and dictated.	—	8	—	—	—	- - -
No aid	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	73	—	Text books and sometimes dictated.	Taught as required.	8	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	All	7	All three	7	7	7	All	—	Text books chiefly.
No restriction	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	—	—	All	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Tutor sometimes.	P.	—	—	—	All three	130	15	All three	6	15	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, M.D.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M. Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.													
Kirkham	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	20	—	D.F.	-	-	Trustees yearly.
Lancaster (Friends' School.)	48	48	48	5	5	48	48	48	—	G.D., D.F., D.M., &c.	-	H.M. half yearly.	-
Leigh	59	59	59	16	35	59	59	3	—	G.D.	-	-	Yearly by H.M.
Newchurch in Rossendale.	33	47	25	—	12	53	53	—	—	-	-	-	-
Ormskirk	74	78	78	20	60	78	78	16	3	P., D.F., T.M., P.M.	-	-	Yearly by H.M.
Penwortham Hutton Schoo.	45	45	45	—	—	All	64	—	—	-	-	-	-
Pilkington (Stand School.)	All	All	All	7	7	All	All	7	5	P., D.F., D.M.	-	None	None
Prescot	(No returns.)									-	-	-	Trustees half yearly.
Rivington	90	90	90	—	—	153	110	—	—	G.D. a little	-	At Xmas.	At midsummer, by one of tutors of St. John's Coll. Camb.

(*Continued on p. 494.*)

Course of Study Modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.								
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Persons responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
No	Limited to Eng. subjects if desired.	No	98	Ch. of Eng. but open to all.	H.M. and other Masters.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	Boarders	Boarders 2
-	Sometimes	-	48	Soc. of Fnds but open to all.	H.M.	Bible read morning and evening.	Whole school atteed Bible reading.	-	-	-
Yes.	Yes.	No.	59	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All.	Parish Clergyman.	None	None
Yes.			53 All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Some from distance excused.	Parish clergyman.	Boarders only, 2 lessons.	Boarders only.
Yes.			65	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Yes.	Parish Clergyman.	Boarders	Boarders, 2
-	-	-	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	S.P.C.K. Tract 196.	All.	Parish Clergyman.	-	-
-	-	-	None	Open to all.	—	None for day boys.	—	-	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 1
-	-	-	All	Ch. of Eng.	Masters.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All.	-	-	-
No	No	No	153	Ch. of Eng.	Masters.	Special morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	None

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Kirkham	Yes, with appeal to visitors in case of expulsion or suspension.	Public	Expulsion or suspension.	No powers	None	No limit.	1 acre	Close	All
Lancaster (Friends' School.)	Yes	Not used	All	None		—	40 yds. square.	Close	All
Leigh	Yes	Public or private.	Corporal	None	None	1½ daily.	None		
Newchurch in Rossendale.	Yes	Public	Corporal	None	None	Whole holiday on Saturday, and 1½ hrs. at noon.	180 sq. yds.	Close	All
Ormskirk	Yes	Public	Corporal	Inflict small fines.	None	1	½ acre. Cricket 2 acres.	Close	All
Penwortham Hutton School.	Yes, with appeal to trustees.	Public		None	None	—	22 yds. by 34 yards.	Close	All
Pilkington (Stand School.)	Yes	Public	Corporal		Under the assistant.	—		Close	All
Prescot	Subject to trustees.	Public				—	Very small.	Close	All
Rivington	Each master over his own department.	Scarcely used.	None	None	None	2	Undefined.	Close	All

(*Continued on p.* 496.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of.		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No	No	For boarders.	To all	Eng. subjects only for boys remaining a short time.	The same	Appointed by visitors, as is done.	Not expedient nor possible without larger staff of masters.	None.
No	Not yet	—	H.M.'s library open to all.	Reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, and Latin.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, and drawing.	Yes	Yes	
No	No	No	Yes	Scriptures, hist., geog., gram., &c., science, math., draw., French, and Latin.	What tends directly to future calling of sons.	Yes, with a limit of subjects and text books.	For professions, not for business.	Too early removal of boys.
In the lower school room.		No	None	Commercial education and lower classics.	The same	Trustees and master.	Possible and expedient.	Want of increased accommodation for master's house, school, and playground.
None	No	Yes	None	Those in use	Latin and French not much valued.	No	Possible, with larger staff of masters; not expedient.	Insufficient discipline at home and frequent absence of boys through illness.
—	—	—	A small one.	A fair commercial education		No	Is given when parents desire it.	Regular attendance not enforced by parents.
—	Drilling	—	None	Read., writ., arith., hist., geog., Eng., gram., and math.	Writ. and arith.	Oxford middle-class examination best system.	Possible, but not expedient.	—
—	Drilling in lower school.	—	—	National sch. subjects in lower school. Classics, mod. lang., math., and English subjects, in upper school.	—	Yes	To some extent.	Neglect of home work.
None	No	None	None	Read., writ., arith., mens., Eng. gram., history, and geog., except when higher subjects requested.	The same	Appointed by St. John's Col., Camb., as is done.	Yes	H.M. has no control except over his own department.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Rochdale	33,114	Manufacturing.	Master	No	Partly obsolete.	Good	Vicar as trustee.	27	26	26	Increasing slightly.
Ulverston (Town Bank School.)	6,630	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	Master	32	30	30	Inc.
Upholland	3,463	Farming and mining.	Two of trustees.	No	Partly obsolete.	Good	Trustees	71	60	60	Likely to increase.
Whalley (Township.)	806	Manufacturing and labouring.	Head master	Yes	- - -	Fair but needs repair	Trustees	—	—	35	—
Widnes	4,803	Farming and some manufacturing.	Unknown. ? British Museum.	—	- - -	Indff.	Trustees	56	50	50	Stat.
Winwick	704	Farming, manufacturing, mining, and seafaring.	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Rent-charge.	34	34	34	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools.—											
Aspull	4,290	Mining and manufacturing.	- - -	—	- - -	Ruinous.	Trustees	15	15	15	—
Bispham - Croston.	277	Farming	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	136	110	106	Stat.
Bispham-with-Norbreck.	437	Agricultural.	With trustees' agent.	No	Observed	Poor	Trustees	113	70	70	Stat.

(*Continued on page* 498.)

‡ Said to have a claim equally with Burnley and Middleton schools

* Supposed to have been some at

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
—	—	—	—	All ex-officio.	—	Master.	No	Parish -	Boys	- - -	- -	None	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	7 chrch. wrdns. ex-off.	—	H.M.	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	- -
None	—	None	—	4, chfly. local	Ch. of England.	Trstees.	No	Upholland, Winstanley, Orrell, and Pemberton townships.	Boys	None -	- -	Inc.	Semi-class.	None
? *	—	None	—	- -	—	Master.	—	Parish and neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
† None	—	None	—	1 ex-officio and 9 chiefly local.	Ch. of England.	Trstees.	Yes	? Parish -	Boys	- - -	Nominat.	Stat.	- - -	- -
—	—	—	—	None	—	Master	—	Parish	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Ch. of Eng.	—	—	Township -	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Trstees.	—	Open to all	Both admtd.	None -	- -	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	0	None	0	Local	Landonrs. in the prish.	? Trstees.	—	Parish -	Both	None -	- -	—	Non-class.	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

to exhibitions mentioned under Middleton school. *See page* 459.
Brazenose College, Oxford, originally.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters. Number.	Head Master. By whom Appointed.	Head Master. By whom Dismissed.	Assistants. By whom Appointed.	Assistants. By whom Dismissible.	Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character. School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	Character. School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Character. Radius of School Area in Miles.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.										
Rochdale	H.M., 2 under Ms.	Archbishop of Canterbury.		H.M.	H.M.	- -	None	3 B. 37 D.	More boys sent to distant schools.	4
Ulverston (Town Bank School.)	H.M., asst. Ms.	Vestry	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	None	82 D.	- -	3
Upholland	H.M., usher,* asst. M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	- - -	None	6 B. 17 D.	None -	4
Whalley (Township.)	H.M.	Principal inhabitants.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	26 B. 6 D.	No change.	3½
Widnes	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman, M.A. or B.A.; or at least a master of grammar.	None	6 B. 28 D.	- -	6
Winwick	H.M.	W. J. Legh, Esq., M.P.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	H.M.	6 D. 23 B.	- -	2
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Aspull	- - -	*See Digest.*		—	—	- - -	—	—	- -	—
Bispham Croston.	H.M. and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees -	- -	- -	- - -	H.M.	5 B. 72 D.	No change.	4
Bispham-with-Norbreck.	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	- - -	Trstees.	Trstees.	None - -	H.M.	2 B. 75 D.	No great change.	3

(*Continued on p. 500.*)

* The second foundation master is master of National school; second

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents, The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 100 A.	Per cent. 70 A. 30 B.	·2	1·2	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	£ 39	£ 35	£ 31	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	Prefect -	833	1
- -	10 A. 85 B. 5 C.	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
A. & B.	100 B.	—	—	H.M. -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	—	6 a.m. 9 p.m.	Monitor -	576	- -
100 { A. B.	- -	—	—	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	60*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*	40*l.* 10*s.*	34*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.*	6½ a.m. 7 winter 9 p.m.	Master and Monitors	1542	None
- -	50 A. 50 B.	—	—	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	35	6 a.m. 8½ p.m.	Senior boy	425	None
80 A. 20 B.	17 A. 83 B.	—	—	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	—	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	- -	1,152	- -
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
100 B.	45 B. 55 C.	None	5	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	—	Summer. 6½ a.m. 9 p.m. Winter. 7 a.m. 8½ p.m.	By master's orders.	457	None
100 B.	90 B. 10 C.	None	None	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	20	—	7 a.m. 8½ p.m.	- - -	—	None

(*Continued on next page*).

master for grammar school appointed and paid by head master.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn.				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School: (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Rochdale	40	24	Reading	Separate	Marks and examination.	Exercises and mathematics in school.	20	5	8	3	—
Ulverston (Town Bank School.)	45	32½	—	Separate for each.	By monthly examination.	Chiefly in school	20	—	—	—	—
Upholland	46	27½	—	One subject chiefly.	Examination	All out of school, boarders under supervision.	12	1	6	—	—
Whalley (Township).	38 to 40	38	Elements	?	Examination	All out of school under supervision.	20	5	11	—	—
Widnes	42	28	Read words of one syllable.	By one subject chiefly	Examination	—	25	2	8	—	—
Winwick	40	36	—	Separately	Marks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Aspull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bispham Croston.	46	26½	None	Separate for each.	At master's discretion.	¼ out of school	3	—	—	—	—
Bispham-with-Norbreck.	44	30 or 32	None	Separate for each.	Examination and general proficiency.	About half out of school.	1	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 502.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn.					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences.	40	10	Text books	6	—	—	—	—	—
Tutor sometimes.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	82	32	All	—	15	—	—	—	Natural philosophy by lectures.
Tutor occasionally.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	27	8	All	—	3	—	—	—	—
Tutor sometimes.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	32	14	All	16	12	—	15	22	(*a*) (*b*) & (*c*).
With translations and tutor.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences, continuous pieces.	—	All excpt. small boys.	All	10	15	—	—	—	—
Tutor	P.	—	P.	P.	Short sentences.	All	6	Text books and dictated.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Master's help	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	40	—	All three	—	3	—	—	—	—
Master occasionally.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	40	—	All three	1	1	—	50	—	All four.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	INSTRUCTION—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M. Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters. / Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical—Schools—cont.												
Rochdale	38	36	35	—	38	40	40	16	12	G.D., D.F., D.M., T.M., P.M.		H.M., half yearly.
Ulverston Town Bank School.)	52	75	68	—	47	82	82	31	—	D.F.		Monthly
Upholland	14	27	27	—	27	27	27	10	1	D.F., D.M.		Half yearly, H.M. or his friends.
Whalley (Township.)	—	32	32	—	16	32	32	14	8	All, except D.F.		Half yearly by H.M.
Widnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G.D., D.F.		Yearly / 1st class by Oxford local examiners.
Winwick	All	All	—	—	—	All	All	3	9	All		Half yearly.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—												
Aspull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bispham-Croston.	—	21	15	—	—	78	78	—	—			Yearly, by trustees themselves.
Bispham-with-Norbreck.	30	30	12	—	—	55	45	3	3	G.D., D.F., D.M.,		Yearly by master and clergyman.

(*Continued on p. 504.*)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- -	Yes, for senior boys.	- - -	40	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book and special morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	None	Boarders, 2
- -	- - -	- - -	52	Ch. of Eng.	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Not at present.		27	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- - -
Yes -	No -	Yes - -	32	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	Boarders, 2	All, 2 -
	Yes, as much as possible.		—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All except those from distance.	H.M. -	Preparation for Monday.	2
Yes	Yes -	Yes - -	—	- -	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	H.M. -	Boarders -	Boarders, 2
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
No. -	No. -	No - -	78	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None -	Boarders, 2
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	50	Open to all.	H.M.	None -	—	Parish clergymen.	- - -	Boarders, 2

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Site of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Rochdale	Yes	Public and private.	Corporal, and exclusion from playground.	Prefects assist in maintaining discipline. Report to H.M.	Prefects	28 or 30	600 sq. yds.	Close	All
Ulverston (Town Bank School.)	Yes	Public	—	—	—	—	3½ roods	Close	All
Upholland	H.M.	Public; rare.	Corporal	None	None	30	60×20 yards.	Close	All
Whalley (Township.)	Yes	Generally in school.	Corporal	No powers	None	12 and all Saturday.	1 acre	Close	All
Widnes	Yes	Public and private.	Corporal	No powers	None	15	Cricket, 6 acres.	½ mile	All
Winwick	Yes	Public	—	—	—	—	2 acres	Close	All
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Aspull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bispham Croston.	Yes, practically.	Public	—	None	None	11	897 sq. yds.	Close	All
Bispham-with-Norbreck.	Yes	Not used	—	None	—	—	40 yds. × 10 yds.	Close	All

(*Continued on p.* 506.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library, open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
None	Drilling, cricket, &c.	None	None	Latin, math., English, and chiefly arith.	The same	Expedient for making school known; not expedient if instruction be shaped to one model.	Yes; to a certain extent.	None.
-	-	—	-	Those in use	The same	No	Yes	—
-	-	For brd-ers.	-	Prelim. sub. for Univ. local Exam., relig., Lat., Fr., math., draw., chem.	Sound elementary education; rest at master's discretion.	Inspectors appointed by Education Board.	Neither	Mixture of Grammar School and Lower School.
Yes	Drilling	No	All	A good English education.	The same	? No	Expedient as far as possible.	—
-	Yes	—	Only H.M.'s private library.	Lat., Eng., and mathem.	Eng., arith., and Lat.	Government or University.	Neither	Irregular attendance of day-scholars.
Yes	-	—	Yes	Eng. in all branches, anc. and mod. langs., and math.	The same	-	Yes	None.
-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	—
None	No	None	None	Read., writ., arith., geog., grammar, and Latin.	Read., writ., arithmetic, and land surveying.	No	Yes	Inability or unwillingness of parents to procure books.
None	No	None	To all	Read., writ., arith., gram., geog., hist., and nat. hist.	The same	No	Yes	Irregular attendance of free scholars.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Blackrod	2,911	Mining	Copy with clerk to trustees.	Yes	Observed	Fair	Trustees	242	210	210	Stat.
Bleasdale	372	*See Digest.*		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolton-le-Sands	1,713	Agricultural and fishing.	With trustees.	Yes	—	Good	Trustees	43	43	43	Stat.
Bretherton	775	Farming and weaving.	With the rector of Croston.	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	77	69	69	Stat.
Broughton (Preston.)	*709	Farming	Trustees	With trustees' permission.	? Observed	Good	Trustees	112	93	93	Stat.
Broughton (West) in Furness.	1,183	Farming	Incumbent	No	—	New and good.	Trustees	67. 8s.	67. 8s.	67. 8s.	—
Burtonwood	990	Agricultural.	Town chest	Yes, Ratepayer when required.	—	Good; rebuilt in 1854.	Trustees; 18 in number at present.	0	0	0	—
Clayton-le-Woods.	705	Manufacturing and farming.	None	—	—	Good	—	*9	9	9	Stat.
Clifton-with-Salwick	447	Farming	None	—	—	Fair	Trustee	2	2	13	Stat.

(*Continued on page* 508.)

* The chapelry of Broughton includes the townships

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees *can dismiss Master* at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
One	65	None	0	? Local	Mem. of Ch. of England.	Trstees.	—	Township	Both	None	Nominat.	Inc.	Classical	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
None	0	None	0	1 ex-off., rest local.	Landonrs. in prish.	Trstees.	—	Not defined	—	None	—	—	—	—
None	0	None	0	1 ex-off., others local.	None	Trstees.	Yes	Township	Both	None	—	Inc.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	Trustees.	—	Chapelry	Both	None	? Claim	Inc.	Classical	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Master	Yes wth just cse.	Township	Both	None	Claim	Stationary.	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local { Respectable residents.		Master	When dismissal shall be necessary.	Township or parish of Burtonwood.	Both	None	—	—	Classical	None
None	—	None	—	—	—	Master	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	None	—	—	Semi-classical.	None
—	—	—	—	? 1 ex-off. and another.	—	—	—	Township	Boys	—	—	—	Classical	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

of Broughton, Cumbrall, and Haighton.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Blackrod	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	58 D.	Boys leave at earlier age.	2
Bleasdale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolton-le-Sands	H.M.	Trstees.	—	—	—	Member of Ch. of England.	None	48 D.	No change.	2
Bretherton	H.M. and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	Mistress, by trstees.	Trstees.	—	H.M.	28 D.	No change.	1
Broughton (Preston.)	H.M. and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	None	None	61 D.	No change.	1½
Broughton (West) in Furness.	One master	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	D.	New School and more Scholars.	Over 2½
Burtonwood	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees, when occasion should occur.	None	None	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	49 D.	Better system of teaching.	2 miles.
Clayton-le-Woods.	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	—	H.M.	*See Digest p*		—
Clifton-with-Salwick.	Master	By the Vicar.		—	—	—	None	23 D.	No change.	2

(*Continued on p.* 510.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents, The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
- -	30 B. 70 C.	·2	—	Trustees	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	20 A. 50 B. 30 C.	—	·2	None -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- -	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- -	B. & C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	30 B. - 50 C. -	None	None	None -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
None -	40 B. 60 C.	—	20	No boarding house, the master's house being simply a cottage.		—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn.				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Blackrod	44	37	Read in spelling book.	Each reads separately.	- - -	Grammar, rules of mensuration and arith. tables out of school.	2	2	—	—	—
Bleasdale	1—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Bolton-le-Sands	46	30 Wr. 33¾ Sm.	Read English	By one subject.	By proficiency,	¾ in school - -	3	—	—	—	—
Bretherton	47	27½	None - -	By one subject.	By examination.	⅓ out of school -	—	—	—	—	—
Broughton (Preston.)	44	30	None - -	- - -	- - -	All in school -	—	—	—	—	—
Broughton (West) in Furness.	48	30	None - -	Uniform -	By progress -	Chiefly out of school.	3	—	—	—	—
Burtonwood	49	35	None - -	Mixed -	Master's judgment.	All in school except gram. and geography.	—	—	—	—	—
Clayton-le-Woods.	48	30	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton-with-Salwick.	46	25	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 512.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Master in school.	P.	P.	—	—	All three	50	2	All three	—	4	—	9	9	Text books.
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
No aid - -	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	30	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	36	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	34	—	Text books -	1	4	—	—	—	Oral lectures to head class (*c*).
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	20	None at present.	Text books of different kinds	None at present.		None			None - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	6	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Blackrod	9	9	20	—	—	58	56	—	—	G.D.			
Bleasdale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Bolton-le-Sands	7	18	18	—	—	34	30	—	34				At Christmas, by trustees.
Bretherton	21	21	21	—	—	61	61	—	—				Half yearly, by trustees.
Broughton (Preston.)	All							None		None		Never.	
Broughton (West) in Furness.	25	20	16	—	16	60	46	—	—	P.M.	None	No	Trustees
Burtonwood	20	8	8	—	—	59	30	—	—			Neither, at any time.	
Clayton-le-Woods.	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	—	—				
Clifton-with-Salwick.	—	—	8	26	—	26	26	—	—				

(*Continued on p.* 514.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School of Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- -	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	30	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None -	None - -
- -	- - -	- - -	36	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	2	2
—	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	Morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None -	None -
—	- - -	- - -	60	Open to all.	No one.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	—	Clergyman -	There is a Sunday school.	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Yes	Parish clergyman. Catechism learnt at school.	Attendance at Sunday school voluntary.	Voluntary
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Blackrod	Trustees can interfere.	Public		None	None	—	700 sq. yds.	Close	All
Bleasdale					—	—	—	—	—
Bolton-le-Sands	Trustees	Public		No powers	General	—	Small	Close	All
Bretherton	? Yes	Rare		No powers	None	2½	115 sq. yds.	Close	All
Broughton (Preston.)	Yes	Public		None	None	—	¼ acre	Close	All
Broughton (West) in Furness.	Yes	Public		None	None	2½	340 sq. yds.	Adjacent.	—
Burtonwood	Yes	Public, sparingly.		None	None	h. m. 6 40 and whole of Saturdy.	400 sqr. yards.	Close	—
Clayton-le-Woods.)					—	2½	Lane	—	—
Clifton-with-Salwick.					—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 516.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercise.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
-	- - -	—	- - -	Read. writ., arith., gram., geog., mens., and book-keeping.	The same -	Yes, by trustees.	Yes -	Irregular attendance and early removal of boys.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	Yes -	None	None -	Read., writ., arithmetic, spelling, and religious instruction.	Reading, writing, spelling, and religious instruction.	No - -	Yes -	Want of assistance for a pupil teacher.
- -	No -	None	None -	Scripture, reading, geography, Eng. gram., writing, and arithmetic.	- - -	Yes, if attendance were good.	Yes -	Irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	None	- - -	Reading, writing, arithm., hist., geography, and gram.	The same -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	Drilling -	None	None -	Reading, writing, arithmetic, Eng. grammar, geography.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Yes - -	Yes - -	None.
None -	None -	—	- - -	Read., writ., arith., grm., and geog.	The same -	No - -	No - -	Carelessness and late attendance of children, unchecked by parents.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Cockerham -	2,922	Farming -	Vicar -	Yes	- - -	Good	Vicar and churchwardens.	£ 12 10	£ 12 10	£ 12 10	Stat.
Colton (Finsthwaite.)	1,794	*See Digest, p.* 239.	—		- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
Dalton-in-Furness.	9,152	*See Digest.*	—		- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
Eccleston -	11,640	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
(Gt. Eccleston.)* Copp School.	641	Agricultural.	Copp Parsonage.	No	- - -	—	Trustees	—	—	—	Inc.
(Gt. Eccleston.) Lane Head School.	641	No returns. *See Digest.*				—	- -	—	—	—	—
Goosnargh -	1,307	Farming -	W. Shaw, Esq., Preston.	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees and master.	— *See Digest p.* 258.	—	—	Stat.
Halsall - -	4,672	(*See Digest.*)	—		- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
Halton AughtonSchool.	670	Farming -	Supposed at Queen Anne's BountyOffice or Registry, Lancaster.	Yes	No variation	Not good.	Master-	90	78	78	Stat.
Heskin - -	439	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	With one of governors.	Yes	Va. by au. -	Good	Governrs. and master.	90	80	80	Inc.

(*Continued on p.* 518.)

* The returns are supplied by the master only.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.											
None	£ 0	None	£ 0	Local	—	Trstees.	—	- - -	Both	- - -	- -	—	- -	- -
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	- -
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	- -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	—	None	—	Local	Freeholders resident in parish.	Trustees.	Yes	Poor children of parish.	Both	No foundationers.	- -	—	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	—	None	—	24 vestrymen.	—	Trstees. and mastrs.	Yes	Goosnargh with Newsham and Whittingham townships.	Both	None	- -	Dim.	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
None	—	None	—	2 ex-off.	—	Master only.	No	Open to all	Both	No qualifications required.	- -	—	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Govnrs.	—	Parish	Both	- - -	- -	Inc.	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Cockerham	Master, pupil teacher, and sewing mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Certificated	H.M.	154 D.	No change.	2½
Colton (Finsthwaite.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalton-in-Furness.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eccleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Gt. Eccleston.) Copp School.	One and a pupil teacher.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	Government certificate.	Near schl.	Day scholars	Improved in usefulness.	2 miles.
(Gt. Eccleston.) Lane Head School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goosnargh	Two masters.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	None	H.M.	74 D.	No. of scholars diminshd.	2
Halsall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halton Aughton School.	Master and assistant.	Rector of Halton.	—	H.M.	H.M.	In priest's orders.	None	14 D.	No change.	2
Heskin	H.M. and mistress	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	Godly, learned, &c.	H.M.	72 D.	No change.	3

(*Continued on p.* 520.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, Farmers, Shopkeepers, Artizans, Labourers, } A. B. C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	35 B. 65 C.	None	None	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	- -
- - - -		—	1	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- - - -		—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- - - -		—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- - - -		None	None	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- - - -		—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- - - -		None	4	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
- - - -		—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	—
- -	100 B. -	None	None	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	25 B. - 75 C. -	None	None	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan-
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Cockerham	46	30	None	Standards and classes according to revised code.		All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Colton (Finsthwaite.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalton-in-Furness.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eccleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Gt. Eccleston.) Copp School.	47	27½	None	By subjects combined.	Examination	All in school	None	None	None	None	None
(Gt. Eccleston.) Lane Head School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goosnargh	42	30	None	—	By examination	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halsall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halton AughtonSchool.	42	27½	None	—	By proficiency	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Heskin	46	26½	None	—	By proficiency	Catechism, grammar, and geography out of school.	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 522.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures: (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
	—	—	—	—		154	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
None	None	None	None	None	None	100	None	By all three	None	None	None	None	None	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		30	—	Text books	—	2	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		All who are able.	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		58	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Cockerham	—	50	50	—	—	154	154	—	50	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Yearly, by Gov. Inspector.
Colton (Finsthwaite.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dalton-in-Furness.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Eccleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(Gt. Eccleston.) Copp School.	None	40	20	None	None	All	All	None	All	Theory of M., P.M. (Singing).	Ch. Catechism, Scripture.	Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.	
(Gt. Eccleston.) Lane Head School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Goosnargh	—	—	6	—	—	74	24	—	—	G.D. - - - -	- - -	- - -	No fixed time; committee of trustees.
Halsall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Halton Aughton School.	—	—	—	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Heskin	—	19	16	—	—	72	72	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Yearly, by governors.

(*Continued on p.* 524.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sunday of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
No	No.	No	154	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	-	-	Optional
-	-	-	—	-	—	-	—	-	-	-
-	-	-	—	-	—	-	—	-	-	-
-	-	-	—	-	—	-	—	-	-	-
	All alike.		All	Ch. of Eng.	Incumbent.	Morning and evening from Ch. Prayer Book.	Whle. schl.	-	Three	Whole school.
-	-	-	—	-	—	-	—	-	-	-
—	-	-	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Not all.	Incumbent and master.	There is a Sunday school.	Sunday scholars.
—	-	-	—	—	—	-	—	-	-	-
—	-	-	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and under M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M.	Attendance at Sunday school voluntary.	Voluntary
—	-	-	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Not all.	Parish clergyman.	-	-

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Cockerham	Yes	Public and private.	All	No powers	None	2½	16 yds. × 10 yds. and 25 yds. × 24 yds.	Close	All
Colton (Finsthwaite.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalton-in-Furness.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eccleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Gt. Eccleston.) Copp School.	Yes	Not used	Yes	No monitors (a pupil teacher).	None	—	About 10 per area.	Close to school.	Day scholrs.
(Gt. Eccleston.) Lane Head School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goosnargh	Yes	Public	—	No powers	None	—	½ acre	Close	All
Halsall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halton Aughton School.	Yes	Public	—	None	None	7½	Waste land near School.		—
Heskin	Yes, but responsible to governors.	Public	All	Lower a boy in class.	None	1½	4 acres	Close	All

(*Continued on p.* 526.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Atheletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None	Drilling	—	To all	Requirements of Revised Code.	The same	By Govt. inspector, as is done.	Not possible.	Irregularity of attendance.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	None	Playground.	No library	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
None	No	None	To all	Reading, writing, arith., mensuration, and Eng. grammar.	The same	No	Yes	None.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
None	No	None	All	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	The same	—	No	Securing regular attendance.
None	No	Playgrnd.	None	Those in use.	Scripture reading, writing, and arithmetic.	It might produce more regular attendance.	Yes	Irregularity of attendance.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow.								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationery.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Kirkland	388	Farming	Uncertain	—	None	Bad	Trustee	£ 24	£ 24	£ 24	—
Lathom Newburgh School.	3,385	Agricultural and boatmen.	Probate office Chester, and solicitor.	? Yes	Observed	Good	Trustees	48	31	31	Stat.
Lea	911	Farming	Trustees' solicitors.	Yes	Partly obsolete.	Good	Trustees	88	80		Stat.
Leyland	3,755	Farming and manufacturing.	With one of Trustees.	Yes	Observed	Unsuitable.	Master and trustees.	£ s. 27 10	£ s. 27 10	£ s. 27 10	Dim.
Lowton	2,384	Farming and manufacturing.	With the rector.	Yes	- - -	Good	Master	15	12	11	—
Gt. Marton	1,691	Farming	Wm. Dickson, Solicitor, Preston.	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	129	—	55	Dim.
North Meols	15,947	*See Digest.*		—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
Oldham	94,344	Manufacturing and mining.	With trustees' solicitors.	Yes	- - -	Old and poor.	Trustees	35	31	25	—
Preesall-with-Hackensall.	812	Farming	- - -	No	No	Bad	Rent-charge.	13	13	13	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 528.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
None	—	None	—	1 local ?1 ex-off.	—	Trustee and vicar.	—	Township -	Both	Residence abs.	Nomination.	11, stat.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Managers appointed by trustees.	—	Founder's name.	Both	Founder's name preferred.	- -	—	Non-classical.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Land hldrs. wthn. township.	Trustees.	—	Township -	Both	Protestants absolute.	- -	Dim.	Semi-classical.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Master and trustees.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	None - -	- -	Inc.	Grammar	None
None	—	None	—	—	None	Master	Yes	Parish -	Both	Poverty -	- -	—	Semi-classical.	None
None	—	None	—	2 ex-off.; rest local.	Residence.	Trustees.	Yes	Township -	Both	Residence absolute.	- -	Inc.	Non-classical.	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	—	None	—	Local	?Residence	Master	—	- - -	Boys	- - -	- -	Stat.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	None	—	Master	—	? Parish -	Both	- - -	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Kirkland	Master	Trustee	- - -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	37 D.	- -	1½
Lathom Newburgh School.	H.M.	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	None - -	None	82 D.	No change.	3
Lea	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	None		Capable to instruct both sexes in Eng., Lat., writing, and common arith.	H.M.	27 D.	No change.	2
Leyland	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	48 D.	Larger	4
Lowton	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	34 D.	- -	¾
Gt. Marton	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England and competent to teach.	None	D.	No change.	3½
North Meols	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—
Oldham	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees -	—	—	- - -	None	39 D.	Lower class of boys.	1
Preesall-with-Hackensall.	H.M.	Owner of Hackensall Hall.	- - -	—	—	- - -	None	D.	No change.	3

(*Continued on p.* 530.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile. } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	B. & C.	None	None	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
- -	20 B. 80 C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	40 B. 60 C.	—	2·6	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	5 A. 20 B. 75 C.	—	4	None -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	25 B. 75 C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	100 { B. C.	—	—	None allowed.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	35 B. 65 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	B. & C. -	—	—	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of of Grammar School.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn					
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.												
Kirkland	48	30	None	Separate for each.	By merit	A few out of school.	—	—	—	—	—	
Lathom Newburgh School.	47	25	None	Revised code standards		One lesson out of school by 2 upper classes; rest in school.	—	—	—	—	—	
Lea	44	29½	None	Group of subjects.	Examination and progress.	Heart lessons out of school.	—	—	—	—	—	
Leyland	46	27	—	By reading chiefly.	By examination.	Home lessons (*c*)	2	—	—	—	—	
Lowton	48	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gt. Marton	47	30	The alphabet	Group of subjects.	Marks	Most in school	1	—	—	—	—	
North Meols	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oldham	47	28	—	—	Marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Preesall-with-Hackensall.	48	30	None	—	—	Morning task out of school.	—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on p.* 532.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	28	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	72	—	All three -	12	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	23	—	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
(*a*) and (*b*) -	—	—	—	—	- - -	48	—	(*a*) generally; (*b* & *c*) occasionally.	9	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	Text books and occasionally in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	1	—	—	—	(*a*) - -	30	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	30	—	Text books and set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	Nat. hist. by text books and specimens.
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	Text books and dictated.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Kirkland	—	—	—	—	—	48	28	—	—				
Lathom Newburgh School.	14	14	24	—	—	72	72	—	—				Yearly, Government inspector.
Lea	22	5	10	—	—	40	30	—	—				Half-yearly by incumbent of Ashton.
Leyland	20	20	20	—	20	—	—	8	—	D.F.	Mapping	Yes	No
Lowton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				Never.
Gt. Marton	—	—	4	—	—	70	30	—	—				Yearly, trustees. Also liable to Governmt. inspector.
North Meols	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Oldham	24	30	30	—	—	37	30	25	—	G.D., P.M.			
Preesall-with-Hackensall.	(No returns.)											Never	

(*Continued on p.* 534.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
—	Yes	—	—	Open to all.	No one.	None	—	Master	None	None
Only so far as inevitable.	No case has occurred.		60	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr.	Prayer Book morning.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	Boys of Newburgh district attend church.
No	No	No	23	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	S.P.C.K. prayers for Nat. schs., morn. and even.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	None
No	No	No	48	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	None
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	—	—	—	A Sunday school held in school-room.	—
—	—	—	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	—	A Sunday school held in school room for children of parish.	All required to attend ch., unless prnts. pvde. other religiouswrshp.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	37	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	None	—	Parish clergyman.	There is a Sunday school.	School attends when weather permits.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Disof Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Kirkland	Yes	Public occasionally.	—	—	—	7	800 sq. yds.	Close	—
Lathom Newburgh School.	Yes; but managers could interfere.	Public	—	Pupil teachers no powers.	None	11	½ acre	Close	All
Lea	Trustees can interfere.	Public	—	None	None	1½ daily for dinner and play and whole of Saturday.	Small	Close	All
Leyland	Yes	Public	—	None	None	2½	None	—	—
Lowton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Close	All
Gt. Marton	Yes; but trustees expel.	Public	—	No powers	None	3	½ stat. acre.	Close	All
North Meols	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldham	—	Not used	—	None	None	—	None	—	—
Preesall-with-Hackensall.	Yes	Not used	None	None	—	—	None	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 536.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None	No	None	None	Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and grammar.	The same	No	Yes	Poverty of the neighbourhood.
None	No	No	None	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	The same	It is done	Neither	Irregularity of attendance.
None	No	None	None	English, arith., and writing.	The same	Is examined by Incumbent.	No	None.
None	No	None	To all	Rdg., wtg., arith., Eng. grm., compstn., dwg., nat. hist., and chemistry	Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, English grammar, & composition.	By trustees or Government.	Yes, if staff of teachers sufficient.	Irregular attendance, deficiency of school furniture, and boys being sent to "finish."
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	No	—	Children have access to parish library.	Rdg., wtg., arith., grammar, mens., bk. keep., and geo.	Arithmetic, writing, composition.	By trustees or master.	Yes, if staff of masters and scale of fees allowed.	Irregularity of attendance, and many too poor to provide books, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	None	Rdg., wtg., arith., geogphy., grammar, and geometrical drawing.	The same	Yes	Expedient	—
—	—	—	—	Reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, &c.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Yes; not appointed by Government.	No	Remuneration too small.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical—and Elementary Schools—cont. St. Michael-on-Wyre.	4,509	- - -	None -	—	- - -	—	- - -	£ s. d. 7 3 0	£ s. d. 7 3 0	£ s. d. 7 3 0	—
Stalmine (Pilling Lane School.)	471	Farming and seafaring.	Not known -	—	- - -	Very bad	Master -	99 15 6	94 5 6	94 5 6	Inc?
Standish -	10,410	Colliers -	Vestry -	? Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	£ 71	£ 71	£ 71	? Inc.
Tarleton -	1,987	Farming -	None - -	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	34	29	29	Stat.
Tunstal -	803	Farming -	With a solicitor.	No	Va. by pro. of law.	Bad	Trustees	31	28	28	Stat.
Urswick -	1,080	Mining and agricultural.	Secretary to governors.	? Yes	- - - -	Good	Governors.	15	15	15	Stat.
Warton -	2,161	Farming -	With vicar	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	55	55	55	Stat.
Wray with Botton.	797	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	- - -	—	- - -	Good	A trustee.	46	42	40	Stat.
Over Wyersdale Abbeystead School.	524	Agricultural.	Trustees -	Copies.	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	193	150	150 (varies.)	Slightly increased.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.							
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College or University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	—	None	—	1 ex-officio, rest local.	None	Trstees.	Yes	Parish	Boys	Residence pref.	Nominat.	Stat.	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	1 ex-off.	Incumbent of Stalmine.	—	—	Pilling Lane	Both	Poverty pref.	Claim	—	. . .	None
None	—	None	—	1 ex-officio, 2 others	—	. . .	—	Parish	Boys Grls. and infnts.	Residence pref.	Nominat.	Inc.	Classical	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Trustees.	—	. . .	Boys	. . .	Nomination.	Inc.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	3 ex.-off. 6 local.	None	Trustees.	Yes	Tunstall, Burrow, and Cantsfield townships.	Both	None	Nomination.	Dim.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local (Residents of respectable standing.)	? Master	—	Parish	Both	6 years of age, and able to read easy reading.	Stat.	Classical	None
None	—	None	—	1 ex-off., rest local.	Ch. of England.	? Mster	?	Parish	Both	None	Nominat.	—	Classical	None for sch.
None	—	None	—	—	None	Trustees.	Yes	Wray Roberindale and part of Botton.	Both	. . .	Claim	—	. . .	None
None	—	None	—	1 ex-off.: rest local.	Residence wthn. 15 miles; solvency.	Master	Yes	12 vaccaries of Wyersdale.	Both	Founder's kin pref.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. St. Michael-on-Wyre.	Master and mistress.	Vicar	Vicar	Vicar	Vicar	-	M.	89 D.	-	3
Stalmine (Pilling Lane School.)	H.M.	Trustee	-	—	—	None	None	62 D.	No change.	1½
Standish	H.M.; 2nd M. or usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Able to teach	H.M.	102 D.	-	3½
Tarleton	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees	—	—	Members of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	68 D.	No change.	1
Tunstal	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees	—	—	-	H.M.	35 D.	No change.	2
Urswick	H.M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	Member of Ch. of Eng., must have sound English education, and fair knowledge of Latin.	H.M.	94 D.	Lower class of education	3
Warton	H.M.	Trstees.	? Trustees	-	-	Member of Ch. of Eng., and able to teach.	H.M.	-	No change.	—
Wray with Botton.	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	70 D.	No great change.	4
Over Wyersdale Abbeystead School.	H.M. and a mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	6 B. 72 D.	No change.	3

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.											
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional } A. Mercantile } B. Farmers, Shopkeepers, C. Artizans, Labourers,		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	30 B. 70 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- -	54 B. 46 C.	None	None	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	40 B. 60 C.	—	—	By trustees.	By H.M. -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- -	60 B. 40 C.	—	—	None -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	40 B. 60 C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	10 A. 20 B. 70 C.	—	—	None -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- -	5 A. 45 B. 50 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 B.	100 B.	None	None	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	20	20	20	6 a.m. 9 p.m.	By master	288	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject, or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined: Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
St. Michael-on-Wyre.	6	27½	Able to talk	*See Digest, p.*			7	—	—	—	—
Stalmine (Pilling Lane School).	46	27½	None	None		Most in school	—	—	—	—	—
Standish	44	27½	None	Reading, writing, and arithmetic separate.	Weekly and quarterly examination.	Arithmetic daily, Latin and French on alternate days out of school.	8	—	6	—	—
Tarleton	48	30	None	By reading chiefly.	By proficiency in reading.	In school except some by elder boys.	2	—	—	—	—
Tunstal	46	30	None	Separately	By proficiency	All in school except English grammar and geography.	—	—	—	—	—
Urswick	47	30	Read monosyllables.	Separately	By proficiency	Nearly all in school.	1	—	—	—	—
Warton	46	30	Able to read New Testament.	No information.			—	—	—	—	—
Wray with Botton.	44	30	Read monosyllables.	Separate for each.	By merit	About ¾ in school.	1	—	—	—	—
Over Wyersdale Abbeystead School.	46	30		Read. and arith. chiefly.	Examination	All in school	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
	—	—	—	—		89	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	102	4	All three	3	—	—	—	—	
No aid	P.	—	—	—	Short sent.	21	2	Text books and dictated.	—	2	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		12	—	Text books	—	1	—	—	—	
Translations and tutor.	—	—	—	—		91	—	All three	—	3	1	27	—	Nat. hist. from text books. Oral explanations.
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		56	—	Text books and set in writing.	—	3	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		78	—	Text books and set in writing.	2	5	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.: Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
St. Michael-on-Wyre.	32	32	12	—	—	89	89	32	—	D.F.	-	-	Government inspector.
Stalmine (Pilling Lane School).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	Never
Standish	24	47	47	—	—	102	102	—	—	P.M. a little	-	Weekly, by H.M.	Half yearly by trustees, annually by Gov. inspector.
Tarleton	—	4	11	—	—	65	39	—	—	-	-	No regular examination.	
Tunstal	—	7	7	—	—	33	19	—	—	-	-	Never.	
Urswick	27	27	29	—	16	91	91	8	—	G.D. and D.F.	-	Quarterly by master and clergyman.	Annually by Government inspector.
Warton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Wray with Botton.	30	30	26	—	—	79	72	—	—	P.M.	Mental arithmetic.	-	Occasionally by incumbent.
Over-Wyersdale Abbeystead School.	24	57	47	—	10	78	67	10	47	G.D., D.F.	-	-	Yearly by trustees.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- -	- - -	- - -	89	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- -	- - -	—	Open to all.	—	Book Common Prayer Sundays.	—	- - -	2	- - -
	Yes, sometimes.		—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Special, morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None -	None -
No -	No -	No - -	—	? Ch. of Eng.	—	A short form morn. and evening.	Not all.	- - -	- - -	- - -
No -	No -	No - -	14	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. subject to clergyman's approval.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All supposed to be.	Parish clergyman.	There is a Sunday school.	Those who attend Sunday school attend church.
- -	Yes -	- - -	80	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	Yes	Parish clergyman.	None. A Sunday school distinct.	Attendance requested, not compulsory.
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Vicar of parish.	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	60	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Incumbent of parish.	Two -	Two -
—	Sometimes	- - -	51	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. St. Michael-on-Wyre.	-	-	-	-	-	—	Boys' and girls', each 30×40 yards.	Close	-
Stalmine (Pilling Lane School).	Yes	None	-	None	None	2½ & whole of Saturday.	None	—	—
Standish	Yes	Public	All	None	-	1½ & whole Satrd.	1 acre	Close	All
Tarleton	? Yes	Public	-	None	None	2½	6 prchs.	Close	All
Tunstal	Yes	Public	-	-	—	5	None	—	—
Urswick	Yes	Public	All	No powers	? None	2½	3 roods 28prchs.	Close	All
Warton	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-
Wray with Botton.	Yes	Public very rare.	-	None	None	—	Small	Close	All
Over Wyersdale Abbeystead School.	Yes	Public	All	None	None	7½ and whole of Saturday	400 sq. yards.	Close	All

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction. in opinion of. H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction. in opinion of. Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Those in use	Religious knowledge, read., writ., and arith.	- - -	- - -	—
None - -	No - -	None	None -	Reading, writing, Eng. grm., arth., geo., & mensuration.	The same -	Yes - -	Yes, for boys intended for the sea.	Irregular attendance.
No -	No -	Yes	- - -	Read., writ., and arith., with their adjuncts.	Elementary instruction.	School is inspected annually.	Yes, with sufficient funds.	Assistance wanted at present for teaching.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Those in use.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	? By trustees	Yes, if boys sent regularly and remained longer.	Irregular attendance and early removal of boys.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Read., writ., arith., mensurn., Eng. gram., and geography.	The same -	? By trustees	- - -	Irregular attendance and parents' unwillingness to procure books.*
None - -	- - -	—	A good village library accessible.	Bible cat., read., writ., spell., arith., Eng. grm., & compo. Lat., or Fch., mth., mech., & drng.	Read., writ., arith., gram., compo., Lat., drwng., and mechanics.	Universities or college of preceptors.	Yes, if not interfering with regular work.	Irregularity of attendance and parents not valuing sound education.
- - -	- - -	—	Yes -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	No -	—	To all -	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	The same -	No - -	- - -	Irregular attendance.
No - -	Yes -	None	All -	Reading, writing, arith., spelling, and Scripture.	The same -	No - -	Not unless boys remained longer at school.	None.

* This statement is controverted by the trustees.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 143.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
Old Accrington S. James' National School.	5835	- - -	1816	60	60	—	No -	2*d.*	Operatives and small tradesmen.	284 —	— 314
Ainsworth -	1,803	Unknown -	—	12 (value of land occupied by master).					Return 1828.	No endowe	
Aldingham - Dendron School.	1,011	Robert Dickinson. 1644 Thos. Troughton. 1774		6	6	—	Yes -	(3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* a quartr.)	Farmers, miners, and agricultural labourers.	49	28
Ashton-under-Lyne. Church School.	34,886	J. Newton -	1731	3	3						
Astley - (par. Leigh).	2,109	Adam Mort -	1630	33	33	—	Yes -	(24 free, rest 6*s.* to 15*s.* a quartr.)	Farmers, miners, and factory operatives.	35	9
Audenshaw - British School.	5,185	Edward Hobson.	1764	90	43*	—	No -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*	Agriculture, hatting and cotton mill hands.	135	71
Bardsea -	272	Wilson Braddyl.	—	8	8	—	Yes -	4*d.*	Farmers, labourers, fishermen, masons.	28	15
Barton-on-Irwell. Davyhulme School.	14,216	(Part of Bradshaw's charity.)		29†	14	—	Yes	2½ free	Farmers, husbandmen, and artisans.	40 average.	13
Billinge Chapel End. National School	2,015	(Eddleston's Charity.)		—	40 contributed annually by Trustees.						
Billinge Higher End. Brown Low School.	1,051			10 ought to have been received from trustees; nothing paid for 20 years.			Yes -	1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Farmers and quarrymen.	30	16
Billington - Langho School.	1,038	Mary Nightingale. 1743 Mary Smalley 1796		27	25	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*	Farmers, weavers, and labourers.	32	25

* Rest of income absorbed by cost of heating apparatus.
† Half paid to a master for teaching 24 children in same parish (Eccles), two miles and a half distant.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees and incumbent.	Cert.	Yes	Five.
								Cert.	Yes	Six.
school in village; 8*l.* a year given by Lord Wilton as a donation. (Return 1867).										
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 4 boys M.B.	None	Four	Inc. of Dendron.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	3 boys E.A., 5 boys M.B., 13 boys and 2 girls N.Sc.	None	Eleven	Householders and heads of families.	Master certificated.	Not at present.	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 1 boy M.B.	None	Sixteen	Majority of Trustees.	Trained	No	One at present.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two overseers.	Ratepayers.	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
Bilsborrow	176	John Cross	1718	68	60	—	Yes; valued as part of end.	(2s. 6d. a quarter by about 20).	Chiefly small farmers and agricultural labourers.	75	31
Blackburn - Girls' Charity School.	63,126	William Leyland.	1765	187 about.	50 (mist. sal.)	72 (clothing.)	Yes	None	Various operative classes.	—	59
Blatchinworth Littleborough School.	4,860	Theophilus Halliwell.	1688	19	16	—	Yes*	None	Farmers, colliers, and operatives.	14	—
Blawith	193	Wm. Lancaster	1747	9	9	—	No	3d. and 4d., (some free).	Farmers, labourers, and bobbin makers.	16	21
Bolton-le-Moors Hulton's School.	97,215	Nathaniel Hulton.	1780	180	180	—	No	2d., 3d., 4d.	Artisans and small shopkeepers.	132	47
Great Bolton (Churchgate).	43,435	Marsden	1748	80	30	37	Yes	2d. (writing).	Labourers and artisans.	85	50
Breightmet - Roscow Fold School.	1,562	Not known	Not known.	26†	20	—	No	4d., 3d., 2d.	Manufacturing, mining, &c.	102	73
Brindle	1,501	P. Burscough	1624	14 (in A.D. 1864) has since become with accumulations subject of a							
Broughton, West Aulherst Side School.	1,183	Unknown.		9s. (as returned in 1826). No return in 1867.							
Burscough	2,461	John Houghton.	1732	14	14	—	Yes	3d. to 6d. (15 free).	Labourers, boat people, &c.	41	29
Butterworth - Hollingworth School.	6,704	John Hill	1727	47	30	—	Yes	3d. (20 free).	Manufacturing and mining.	70	
Ogden School	—			50	30	—	Yes	2d., 3d., 4d. (20 free).	Manufacturing, bleaching, mining, and farming.	52	10

* Lent by daughter of deceased trustee on condition of master's educating two extra scholars.
† More than usual; increased by arrears collected; future estimated income 19l. 10s.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	11 boys and 1 girl E.A., 11 boys and 1 girl M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Cert.	No	One mast.
—	59	—	—	None	None; 12 had a bible and 2*s.* 6*d.* each on leaving.	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Mrs. C. R. N. Royds, of Pyke House.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None at present	None	Four	Rate-payers in vestry.	Neither	No; diocesan.	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A.	None; bibles given to 16 boys and 14 girls on leaving.	Six	Trustees	Mast., and mist. cert.	Yes	Six,
24	24	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Six.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
Ch. Com. scheme for support of free education in parish. (Return by rector in July 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees, overseers, and churchwarden.	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trstees.	Cert. (third class.)	No	One.
								Neither	No	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
BUTTERWORTH - Milnrow School	6,704	Alex. Butterworth.	1726	24	24	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly factory operatives.	20	—
CARLETON -	363	Sir Nicholas Sherburn.	1688	22	22	—	No -	Varies	Farmers and rural labourers.	50	20
CASTLETON - - Free Eng. School	23,771	Jane Hardman	1769	110	102	—	Yes -	None	Working people	40	20
CATON WITH LITTLEDALE. Caton Nat. Sch.	1,160	John Dobson	1731	4	4	—	Yes -	*4d.*, *3d.*, *2d.*	Manufacturing and agricultural.	109	69
CHAIGLEY - Walkerford Sch.	191	Ellen and Ann Haighton.	1792	47	47	—	Yes -	None	Small farmers and farm labourers.	14 average attendance.	
CHIPPING - -	1,074	John Brabin -	1683	221 (Mixed charity.)	59	22	(Mist. only).	None by 24 boys.	Farmers, agricultural labourers, mechanics, &c.	69	91
CLAIFE - - Sawrey School.	540	Rev. Wm. Braithwaite.	1766	22	22	—	No -	(*3s.*, *4s.*, *5s.* a qr.)	Farmers, woodcutters, agricultural labourers.	15	10
COLNE - - Laneshaw Bridge School.	7,906	John Emmott	1746	60*	25†	—	Yes -	None	Farmers -	2	3
COLTON - -	1,794	Adam Sandys	1662	(Mixed charity).	30‡	—	No -	(*2s.* to *5s.* a qr.)	Farmers and labourers.	37	20
CROFT WITH SOUTHWORTH: Croft School.	1,094	Subscription	18th cent.	7	7	—	Yes -	*3d.*	Farmers, small tradesmen, weavers, and agricultural labourers.	45	26
GREAT CROSBY - Girls' School.	3,794	Catharine Halsall.	1758	96	58§	—	Yes -	*2d.*	Labourers -	35	44

* 33*l.* a year absorbed in payment of interest on and reduction of principal of an incumbrance.
† Including 10*l.* paid to Rawston School. ‡ Paid out of trust estate.
§ Expenses have been incurred in enlarging school house.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Owner of Belfield Hall.	Mast. cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither; member of S. Bees.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 2 boys M.B.	None	Two	Managers	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fourteen	Trustees	Neither	No; trustees.	One mast.
24	24	—	—	None	None; 12*l.* paid on account of apprentice fees.	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	2 boys and 1 girl M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Owner of Emmott Hall.	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Seven	Inc. with trustees' approval.	Cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	Yes; once in last 12 years.	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mist. cert.	No	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CROSTON - - Boys' Nat. School	1,790	Rev. James Hiet.	1660	18½	18½	--	Yes	1*d.* to 3*d.* (some free).	Farmers, farm labourers, factory operatives, and handloom weavers.	75	—
Sch. of Industry	—	Elizabeth Master.	1802	10¼	10¼	—	Yes	None	Handloom weavers and labourers.	—	30
CUERDEN - -	666	Andrew Dandy	1740	15	15	—	No; lent.	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers, agricultural labourers, and cotton mill operatives.	40 Average.	20
CULCHETH - Newchurch Nat. School.	2,214	Not known (Johnson Charity.)		19 27	10* 12	— 12	Yes	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Small farmers, labourers, and silk weavers.	82	56
DIDSBURY - -	1,829	Edward Mosley.	1685	34	34	—	Yes; two.	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Miscellaneous	113	112
DOWNHAM (near Clitheroe).	292	Unknown.		42	42	—	No	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Farmers, labourers, and operatives.	28	35
ECCLES (*see* Barton on Irwell).	52,679										
EDGEWORTH - Hob Lane School.	1,350	Wm. Hutchinson and others.	1804	15¾	10	—	Yes	1*d.*	Farmers and working class.	31	20
ELLEL - -	1,968	- - -	—	17	16	—	Yes (mast.)	3*d.* and 4*d.*	Silk and cotton spinning, a few small farmers.	63	43
EUXTON - -	1,491	Subscription	1758	30	30	—	Yes	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Weavers and labourers.	52	36
FARINGTON -	1,791	(Supported entirely by Trustees of Free Grammar School, Hutton).					No	None	Small farmers, agricultural labourers, and factory operatives.	81	127†
FARNWORTH AND KEARSLEY.	13,723	(Mather's Charity).		337‡	95½	—					

* Exceptionally small; usually 6*l.* a year more. † Including infants.

‡ In A.D. 1868. Balance in hand 174*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Paid to Kearsley School (as above) 95*l.* 10*s.* Tonge (Bolton) 40*l.* 6*s.* Haulgh (Bolton) 27*l.* 4*s.* Bolton (10 schools) 68*l.* Repairs, water, rates and other outgoings, 175*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Total, 406*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 4 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector	Rector	Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B., 7 boys N.Sc.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
8	—	—	—	None	None	? Three, rector of Winwick.	Rector of Newchurch.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and mist. of inf. sch.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither; master trained.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	1 boy A., 2 boys M.B.	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	1 boy L., 1 boy and 2 girls F., 3 boys E.A., 1 boy M.B., 30 boys and 20 girls N. Sc.	None	Four at present.	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes; (no grant since 1861).	Mast., mist., and 3 monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trust. on recommendatn. of inc.	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Trustees of Hutton School).		Mast. cert.	No	Mast., mist., and assist. in girls' sch.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
FAZAKERLEY -	407	S. Turner -	1725	£ 3*l.* 2*s.*	£ (as returned in 1828).	£	No return in 1867.				
FLIXTON - -	1,302	(Warburton de Brooke Charity.)		Interest of 60*l.* invested by Charity Commissioners in Government sale of Shawtown school about seven years ago, was applied.							
FORMBY - -	1,780	Rich. Marsh -	1788	50	50	—	Yes; not legally secured.	(1*s.* a quartr.)	Farmers, labourers, fishermen, &c.	61	—
FULWOOD -	2,313	John Hatch -	1707 about.	13	8*	—	Yes -	3*d.* and upwrds.	Tradesmen and farmers chiefly.	40	10
GARSTANG - Grammar School.	714	John Morland	1762 about.	15†	15	—	No -	(10*s.* a quartr.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and gentlemen.	36	—
GOLBORNE -	2,776	Wilmot Street and others.	1791	6	6	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*	Colliers, factory workers, and labourers.	45	—
GOOSNARGH - Whitechapel Free School.	1,307	Wm. Lancaster and Wm. Higham.	1700 or 1705	30	28	1‡	Yes -	None	Small farmers and agricultural labourers.	38	32
GORTON - - Old School.	9,897	Subscription -	1783	None. Small cottage free to master.			Yes -	4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 8*d.*, 10*d.*	Mechanics, engine drivers, mill people, &c.	120 to 130	§
GREENALGH WITH THISTLETON. Esprick School.	383	John Cooper and others.	17th cent.	70	70	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Farmers, labourers, &c.	27	21
HAIGH - -	1,171	- - -	—	42	42	—	No -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Farmers and coal miners.	71	37
HALE - -	648	W. Part -	1742	5	interest (as returned in 1828). No further information.						

* School only reopened in July. † 10*l.* paid by Corporation from tolls and 5*l.* a year from Rev. Walpole Keppell.
‡ Paid from Barnes Fold Farm for books for use of school.
§ There being only one schoolroom, master has built a school for girls on his own land.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
securities, paid to rector and churchwardens in aid of church schools, towards erection of which 141*l.* 3*s.*, arising from										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Disputed	Acting trustee.	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and wife for sewing.
—	—	—	—	11 L., 2 F., 2 E.A., 8 M.B., 9 N.Sc.	None	Eight	Corporation.	B.A. Cambridge.	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None; children taken away young.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 5 boys F., 5 boys E.A., 5 boys M.B.	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	2 mast., 2 mon.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	4 boys E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	None	E. of Crawford and Balcarres.	Neither	Yes	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
HALTON	670	Withers	1677 about.	£ 11	£ 11	£ —	No	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*,	Agricultural	60	53
HAMBLETON	366	Matthew Lewtas.	1791	8	8	—	No	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Farmers and agricultural labourers.	10	16
HARDHORN WITH NEWTON.	386	James Baines	1717	90*	55*	†	No	None, except fire money.	Agriculture chiefly.	63 (more in winter.)	—
GREAT HARWOOD National School.	4,070	- - -	—	21	21	—	No	1*d.* and 2*d.* (12 free).	Mostly factory operatives.	200	160
HASLINGDEN	10,109	J. Heap	1749	18	(as returned in 1826).		No return in 1867.				
HAWKSHEAD	1,144	Archbishop Sandys.	1585	*See Grammar School.*		18	Yes	8 free (rest 2*s.* 6*d.* a quartr.)	Chiefly agricultural.	51	20
HEATON NORRIS Hollingpriest's School.	16,333	J. Hollingpriest.	1785	9	(as returned in 1826).		No return in 1867.				
" Tithe " Barn Charity School.	—	Unknown	—.	11½	(as returned in 1826).		No return in 1867.				
HEYSHAM	567	R. Thompson	1817	8	(as returned in 1826).		No return in 1867.				
HEYWOOD	12,824	J. Lancashire and J. Starkie.	1737	7	(as returned in 1826).		No return in 1867.				
HINDLEY Lowe Grammar School.	8,477	Subscription	1632	58	30‡	1½	Yes	(10*s.* a year by 30 found.)	Farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, labourers, &c.	47	—

* Besides small croft in occupation of master.
† Residue of income goes towards liquidation of debt of 345*l.* incurred in 1865, with sanction of Ch. Com., for repairs.
‡ 10*l.* annually set apart for a repair fund under Chancery Scheme of 1854.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 2 boys E.A., 11 boys M.B.	None	R. and 2 churchwardens.	Rector	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two; (one declines to act).	Acting trustee.	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	3 M.B.	None	Four; (one has never acted.)	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 3 boys E.A., 3 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees or managrs.	Mast. and mist. cert.	No	3 male 2 female.
8	—	—	—		None	Eight	Governrs. with sanction of Ch. Com.	Head mast. M.A., second mast. cert.	No	Four.
—	—	—	—	6 boys L., 6 boys E.A., 6 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
HOLLINGWOOD S. MARGARET. Old School -	6,298	Unknown -	1786	Two small cottages sole endowment.			Yes -	Yes -	Various -	26	24
MUCH HOOLE -	708	— Walton -	—	10	10	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Small farmers, handloom weavers, &c.	32	28
HOPWOOD - -	2,281	C. Hopwood -	1758	5	(as returned in 1828). No return in 1867.						
HOWICK* - -	93	Landowners -	1727	20	20	—	Yes -	None -	Small farmers, agricultural labourers.	35	20
HUYTON - -	1,612	Wm. Davidson	1676	9½†	9½	—	No -	None -	Labourers, &c.	53	—
INCE BLUNDELL Roman Catholic School.	572	Chas. R. Blundell.	1837	67	67	—	No -	(3*s.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.* a qr.)	Farmers and labourers.	76	60
KIRKHAM - - Girls' School.	3,380	- - -	1760	88	(as returned in 1828). No return in 1867.						
LITTLE LEVER -	3,890	(No endowment beyond school site and premises).									
LEYLAND - - (Golden Hill).	3,755	Richard Balshaw and his widow.	1784	282 (Mixed charity.)	227	—	Yes (mast. and mist.)	None -	Handloom weavers, labourers, &c.	55 Average attendance.	35
,, S. JAMES Moss Side School.	1,427	Sam. Crook -	1770	10	10	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	40 Average.	40
LIVERPOOL - Hunter Street School.	443,938	S. and F. Waterworth.	1793 1800	180	(as returned in 1828). No return in 1867.						

* School affiliated to Hutton Grammar School, under management of Hutton trustees, who supplement master's salary and pay all other school expenses. † Interest of 200*l.* invested in Liverpool docks.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Few	? Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.	None	Four	Hutton trustees.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar and 3 churchwardens.	Vicar	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	? Trustee	Mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither: mast. and mist. traind.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None at present	None	One acting at present.	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
Longton - - Boys' School.	1,637	Robert Moss -	1793	16	16*	—	Yes	None	Small farmers, agricultural labourers, and tradesmen.	46	—
Lostock - - Chew Moor Sch.	580	Enclosure Act	1807	10	10	—	Yes	1½d., 2d., 3d.	Coal mining, weaving, cotton spinning, &c.	37	48
Lytham - -	3,194	John Harrison. Wm. Gualter Jno. Shepherd and others.	1728 1748 unkn.	374†	214	—	Yes	None (except for stationery)	Artisans, labourers, fishermen, &c.	104	85
Maghull - -	1,144	Mr. and Mrs. Formby.	1839	12	12	—	Yes	6d., 4d., 2d.	Agricultural	76	62
Manchester - Chetham's Hospital.	338,722	H. Chetham -	1651	3073	103	1740	(No further information.)				
Hinde's School ‡		Anne Hinde -	1723	128	28	19	—	—	- - -	60	
S. Paul's Charity School.		S. Baldwin and others.	1777	30	12½	—	—	—	- - -	30	
Melling and Wrayton.	169	A. Gillison and Mrs. Baines.	18th cent.	9½	9½	—	Yes	None	Labourers -	8	14
Much Woolton	3,538	Parishioners	? 17th cent.	11	11	—	No	3d., 2d., 2½d.	Labourers and operatives.	200	150
Newton - - (par. Manchester.)	14,907	W. Purnall -	1766	9	(as returned in 1826). No return in 1867.						

* Master's salary supplemented by trustees of Hutton Grammar School.
† Gradually increasing, land being let from time to time for building purposes.
‡ *See also* Stretford.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Hutton trustees.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Two mast. assist. and 2 mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
20		(No further information.)								
(No further information.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Lord of manor.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	7 boys E.A.	None	Seven	Trustee	Mast. and 2 mist. cert.	Yes	Six.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD. Dean School.	5,909	John Stirrup Peter Legh -	1677 1699	42	42	—	No -	Ten free others 15s. and 21s.	Clerks, tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	35	—
NEWTON-WITH-SCALES.	286	John Hornbie	1707	541	505		Yes -	None	Chiefly farm labourers.	19	7
OLDHAM - - Henshaw's School.	72,333	Thomas Henshaw.	1807	2187	2034		No further information.				
ORMSKIRK - - English School.	6,426	Earl of Derby	1700 about	28	(as returned in 1828). No return in 1867.						
OSMOTHERLEY - Broughton Beck School.	419	Subscription -	1770	28	28	—	No -	(2s. to 6s. a quarter).	Small farmers and labourers.	22	18
OVER KELLET -	425	Thomas Wilson	1677	62	46*	—	No -	1d. and 2d.	Agricultural -	29	12
PADIHAM - -	5,675	Subscription -	1727	45	45	—	Yes -	4d., 3d., 2d.	Mostly operatives.	100	120
PEMBERTON -	6,870	- - -	—	46	46	(Income applied towards maintenance of five schools					
PENWORTHAM -	1,506	(Supported entirely by trustees of Hutton Grammar School.)					No -	None	Agricultural labourers, small farmers, operatives, &c.	61	93†
PILLING - -	1,388	Robert Carter	1710	20	20	—	Yes -	- -	Agricultural labourers and small farmers.	66	54
PLEASINGTON -	422	Unknown -	—	30	30‡	—	Yes -	- -	Agriculture -	22	16

* Schoolmaster's salary; now raised to 53*l*. † Including infants. ‡ Including value of master's residence.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	3 L., 5 E.A., 10 M.B.	None	Six	W. J. Legh, Esq.	Neither	No	One.
16	7	16	7	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees and occupiers of farms of original subscribers.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Five.
in parish).		—	—					One mast. and one mist. cert.		
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Hutton trustees)		Neither; mast. trained.	No	Mast., mist., and assist. in girls' sch.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees and managers.	Cert.	Yes	Mast., one p. teacher, and two monitors.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees and rate-payers.	Neither	No	Mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
POULTON - - (par. Lancaster).	2,236	Francis Bowes	1745	41	41	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Labourers, fishermen, and small shopkeepers.	120	60
PRESCOT - -	6,066	J. Chorley	1824	Bequets in expectancy (Return in 1829).					No Return in 1867.		
PRESTON - - Blue School.*	82,985	Roger Sudell -	1704	59	10 7	24 6	No -	None	Labouring classes.	24	16
QUERNMORE - Old School.	563	Unknown		20	20	—	No -	2*d.*	Agriculture -	17	16
RAINFORD -	2,784	Unknown		17	17	—	No -	None by four.	Farmers and tradesmen principally.	50	—
READ - - -	531	Edmund Dickenson.	1743	6	6	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Agriculture and trade.	30	21
RIBBY-WITH-WREA.	444	James Thistleton. Nich. Sharples.	1693 1716	195	96	24†	Yes (mast. and mist).	None	Farmers and farm labourers.	42	24
RIBCHESTER -	1,357	Mr. Higham -	—	12	12	—	No -	2*d.*	Weavers and other operatives.	40	—
RINGLEY - - (par. Prestwich).	—	Nathan Walworth.	1623	52	52	—	-	Various	- - -	60	4
RUMWORTH -	1,861	Ralph Crompton, M.D.	1623	77	65‡	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1½*d.*, 1*d.*	Miners and labourers.	—	—
SAMLESBURY - Turner Green School.	1,215	—— Braddyl and —— Petre.	Unk[n]	20	20	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Farming class	12	16

* No buildings; children taught in Central National Schools.
† Besides 17*l.* 8*s.* expended in repairs of schools, &c., and 56*l.* 17*s.* paid in liquidation of debt incurred for erection of farm buildings and draining.
‡ Balance expended in repairs.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Two mast. and one mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
24	16	—	—	None	None	Vicar	Mast. cert. Mist. cert.	Yes		Mast. and two p. teachers. Mist. and p. teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Rate-payers.	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	21 L., 8 F., 15 E.A. 20 M., 2 N.Sc., 2 Gk.	None	Four	Trustees	Graduate (B.A.)	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Mast. is seeking cert.	Yes	Two.
17	12	—	—	4 boys L., 2 boys F., 4 boys E.A., 5 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	? None	Rector	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Rectors of Prestwich, Bury, and Middleton.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 2 boys MB.	None	Ten	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and two p. teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three (clergymen and churchwardens).	Clergyman.	Neither	No	Mist. only.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
SCARISBRICK - Chapel School.	2,112	Henry Smith	1626	(No endowment beyond school buildings and master's residence).				2*d.* and 4*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	70	50
SCOTFORTH -	955	Not known.		9	—	9	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	26	23
SKELMERSDALE -	1,028	Thos. H. Ashhurst.	1732	54	50	—	No -	2*d.* to 4*d.*, (50 free)	Majority colliers and labourers.	108	101
SKERTON -	1,556	Jane Jopson Henry Williamson.	1734 1767	22	22*	—	No -	1*d.* or 2*d.*	Labourers -	40	60
SPOTLAND - Toad Lane School.	30,378	Not known.		40	20	—	Yes -	None	Every variety	—	20
STANDISH - - Female School of Industry.	10,410	Mary Smalley	1797	50	20	28	No -	None	Coal miners and labourers.	—	20
STRETFORD -	8,757	Anne Hinde -	1723	†	24	37	(No further information).				
TATHAM - -	588	Not known.		29	29	—	No -	4*d.* and 6*d.*	Agricultural labour.	21	5
THORNTON WITH FLEETWOOD.	5,084	James Baines	1717	39	39	—	Yes -	None	Farmers and farm labourers.	59	29
TODMORDEN AND WALSDEN.	9,146	Rev. Richard Clegg.	1713	(Interest of 150*l.*)			Yes -	None by 4.	Stone masons, factory operatives, labourers, shopkeepers, &c.	74	25
TONGE WITH HAULGH.	1,521 2,018	J. Mather -	—	40	40	—	Yes -	(45*l.* aggregate amt.)	Mills, bleachworks, and day labourers.	60	55
TORVER - -	194	Unknown.		12	12	—	No -	5*d.* and 3*d.*	Agriculture chiefly.	15	10

* Less amount expended in repairs. † *See* Manchester (Hinde's School).

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast, and one mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V. of Lancaster and ch.-warden.	Trustees and managers.	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Mast. and mist. hold certificates not now available.	No	Master, mist., and two mon.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Mist. not cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	About twelve.	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
—	20	—	—	None	Five	Two	Trustees	Mist. cert. (first class.)	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Lord of manor.		Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	6 boys M.B.	Two	Free-holders.		Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nineteen	Trustees	Cert.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Township	Neither	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
TOTTINGTON HIGHER END: Edenfield School.	3,726	J. Elton	1761	1½	(Return 1828.)		No such endowment enjoyed by any school in				
TOTTINGTON LOWER END.	11,764	Thos. Nuttall	1715	18	15	—	Yes	None	Labourers	16	7
TREALS ROSEACRE WITH WHARLES.	632	Trustees of Grimbaldson's charities.	1815	40 paid out of Grimbaldson's charities (Return in 1824).						(No return	
TURTON	4,513	Humphrey Cheetham.	1600 about	26	4	10	Yes	None	Bleach and dye works, &c.	6	—
„ Eagley Bridge School.	—	M. and J. Green. M. Smalley	1794	8 (as returned in 1828). No return in 1867.							
UNSWORTH	—	(Present school built in 1850.)		—	6 or 7*	—	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Labourers, weavers, &c.	70	58
UPPER HOLKER - Brow Edge School.	1,035	Henry Bigland	1689	45†	45	—	Yes	(3*s.* 3*d.*, 4*s.* 4*d.* 5*s.* a quarter.)	Farmers, mechanics, &c.	33	17
WALMERSLEY - Baldingstone School.	3,269	Myles Lonsdale	1716	11	11	—	Yes	None	Labourers, &c.	3	7
WALMSLEY (par. Bolton-le-Moors.)	3,415	Subscription M. Smalley	1795 1794	2*l.* 7*s.* dividends (Return in 1828). No return in 1867.							
WALTON-LE-DALE	7,383	Not known.		2	2	—	Yes	2*d.* or 3*d.*	Factory operatives.	40	53
WALTON-ON-THE HILL.	3,598	Rev.—Marsden	?1720	79	75	—	Yes	2*d.*	Chiefly nursery gardeners and farm labourers.	88	—
WARRINGTON - Blue Coat School.	26,431	John Allen	1677	1,229‡	200 about.	617 about.	Yes	None	(Chiefly orphans.)	24	16

* Rent (after deducting expense of repairs, taxes, and 10*s.* claimed for right of road,) of cottage, and ¾ of an acre of land purchased with 50*l.* left towards education of poor.
† Including share (with Cartmel Grammar School) of rents of lands near Cartmel.
‡ Of this sum 200*l.*, (rent of coal mines) is annually funded pursuant to Act of Parliament.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Clothing. Girls.	Board. Boys.	Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Edenfield. (Return by master of Edenfield National School in 1867.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and sister.
in 1867.										
6	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Clergyman.	Cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy L., 1 boy E.A.	None	One	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Mist. not cert.	No	Mist. and assistant mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mist. cert.	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	? R. V. and ch.-wardens.	? Vestry	Neither	No	Four.
24	16	24	16	6 boys E.A., 6 boys M.B.	Seven	Nineteen	Trustees	Master and mist. trained.	No	Three.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
WARTON (par. Kirkham).	446	W. Dobson and others.	1810	81	77	—	(From return made to Charity Commissioners				
WEST DERBY -	52,694	Not known		40	—	—	Yes (mast. and mist.)	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1½*d.* (some free).	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	208	222
WESTHOUGHTON Parochial School	5,156	Rev. Rob. and Mary Harvey.	1768	10	10	—	Yes -	None	Artizans -	8 foundationers.	6
Wingate's School	—	P. Silcock -	1818	Master has use of school premises; no other income. (Return 1828.)							
WHITTINGTON -	421	Wm. Margisson	1759	31 (mixed charity)	20	—	No -	2*d.* or 3*d.* (6 free.)	Farmers and labourers.	35	—
WHITTLE LE WOODS.	2,151	Vicar of Leyland.	1832	9	9	—	Yes -	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Agriculture, cotton manufactures, and print works.	60	37
WHITWORTH -	8,324	John Starkey	1724	14	14	—	No -	1*d.*	Labourers, small farmers, colliers, and factory operatives.	11	1
WINDLE (S. Helen's).	12,229	Sarah Cowley	1714	839	745	—	Yes (mist.)	3*d.* & 1*d.*	Artisans, small shopkeepers, and labourers.	380	180 134 (infants.)
WOOD PLUMPTON Catforth School	1,462	Alice Nicholson	1661	3	3	—	Yes -	2*d.* & 3*d.*	Small farmers and agricultural labourers.	17	27
Church of England School.	—	Alice Nicholson. John Hudson and others.	1661	19	19	—	Yes -	2*d.* to 4*d.*	Farmers, farm labourers, and hand loom weavers.	65	36
WORSLEY - - Roe Green School.	11,875	Thos. Collier -	1710	5	5	—	Yes -	1½*d.* or 1*d.* (10 free).	Colliers principally.	36	23
NETHER WYRESDALE. Cross Hill School.	667	Rob. Bourne Rich. Bourne	1717 1721	8 rent. (Return in 1824). No return in 1867.							

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
for 1866.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Committee.	Mast. and 2 mist. cert.	Yes	Eight.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fourteen	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
School not endowed; entirely self-supported. (Return by master 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Rector	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Incumbent.	Cert.	Yes	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicars of Rochdale and Bury.		Cert,	Yes	Mast., pupil teacher, and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	40 boys L.; 50 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Eight.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys and 1 girl M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Ellesmere family.	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and pupil teacher.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

BIRKENHEAD.

THE PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1860.

Constitution.—Proprietors incorporated under Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability; nominal capital, 5,000*l.*, in 125 shares of 40*l.* each (Memorandum of Association). No share can be allotted, nor holder transfer his shares, without written consent of managers. Every shareholder has one vote in respect of each share held by him. No bonus, dividend, or profit may be paid, allotted, or divided to or amongst shareholders; all surplus revenue must be applied towards increasing usefulness of school as managers think fit (Articles of Association). Every shareholder has right of nominating one pupil in respect of each share held by him. Board of management have right of nominating one pupil for every share in respect of which no nomination has been made by owner, but he may at any time afterwards nominate, notwithstanding managers' nominee still remains in school (Rules). At present, buildings only rented by company; new ones in contemplation.

Exhibitions.—One of 20*l.* to 25*l.* for three years at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Edinburgh. Three remitting school fees for one year.

Objects.—Establishment of a school where religious, classical, mathematical, and mercantile education of highest order, and in conformity with principles of Established Church, may be obtained (Memorandum). No pupil admitted under 9 or above 15, unless managers otherwise determine (Rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of studies same generally as that carried on in principal public schools, embracing divinity, classics, mathematics, modern languages, and drawing, natural science, and vocal music, as well as all elementary parts of an English education (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Managers may make rules (Articles), appoint head master, who appoints (subject to their approval) assistants. Assistants suspended by head master and dismissed by managers. Engagements between head master and managers determinable with three months notice on either side, such notice expiring on or before 18th of June or 23rd of December in any year (Rules).

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, of Church of England; may not have clerical duty without consent of board of managers (Rules).

State of School in Michaelmas term 1868.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars (1865) second grade.

Masters.—Five. Head master, M.A., Cambridge. Salaries: head master, 300*l.*, with capitation fee of 4*l.* for every boy over 60; second master, 200*l.*, with capitation fee of 1*l.* for every boy over 60; foreign master, 120*l.*; senior assistant, 150*l.*; junior assistant, 120*l.*

Day Scholars.—80; 34 over 14 years of age; from distances up to three miles. Pay for general work, under 14, 18*l.*; above, 21*l.* Drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Music, 6*l.* 6*s.* Singing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Natural science, 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Boarders.—12; 5 in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms: from 55*l.* to 43*l.* Washing, 3*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 784·6 feet per boy. Rise, 7¼ a.m.; retire, 9¼ p.m. Authority of managers necessary for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly. At end of each term four lists printed of examination order, in (1) classics, &c.; (2) mathematics; (3) modern languages; (4) all subjects combined, with result of half-year's work. Upper forms so divided that Greek may be exchanged for German, and classical composition for mathematics, &c., by those whose parents wish it. Lessons from two to six times a week in Greek Testament, Scripture History, or Christian Evidences, according to boy's standing. Lesson in Church Catechism and Liturgy once a month, at which attendance of non-conformists is not enforced. School work begins with singing hymn, reading chapter of Bible, and prayers, taken, with one exception, from Prayer Book.

Promotions by term's work and examination.

Examination at Christmas and Easter by masters interchanging classes; at Midsummer by first-class Oxford or Cambridge graduate, nominated by head master with sanction of managers. Prizes given by managers.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning.

Playground about 40 yards square, besides cricket ground in park, 300 yards from school. Drilling taught.

One boy entered for Cambridge (the first as yet).

School open 38 weeks in the year.

Boys in school 30 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is about two hours a day.

Playtime, 20 hours per week.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c.*) Three Second Classes at the Cambridge Local Examinations.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Birkenhead -	About 1 furlong.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 3	Baptist Minister -	Oxton - -	¾ mile.
" " - 4	Merchant - -	Birkenhead -	1 mile.
" " - 5	Land Agent -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Merchant - -	Oxton - -	Do.
" " - 7	Solicitor - -	Birkenhead -	½ mile.
" " - 8	Share Broker -	Oxton - -	1 mile.
" " - 9	House and Land Agent.	Birkenhead -	Do.
" " - 10	Ironmonger -	Do. - -	½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	Claughton - -	½ mile.
" " - 2	Clerk in Customs -	Birkenhead -	Do.
" " - 3	Merchant - -	Claughton - -	Do.
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Birkenhead -	1 furlong.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 furlong.
" " - 8	Gun maker -	Claughton - -	¾ mile.
" " - 9	Merchant - -	Do. - -	Do
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Merchant - -	Claughton - -	Rev. J. T. Pearse, Head Master.
2	Do. - -	Do. - -	
3	Do. - -	Do. - -	
4	Banker - -	Liverpool -	
5	Ship Owner -	Birkenhead -	
6	Merchant - -	Do. - -	
7	Bleacher - -	Bolton - -	
8	Do. - -	Do. - -	
9	Merchant -	Claughton - -	
10	Banker - -	Liverpool -	
11	Merchant -	Claughton - -	
12	Do. - -	Tarporley, near Chester.	
13	Cotton Broker -	Upton, near Birhead.	
14	Merchant -	Tarporley - -	
15	Do. - -	Birkenhead -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	85	4	—	15	15	3	⅓	—	2½	Acts of the Apostles in Greek, c. i.–xiv.; 1st Bk. of Samuel; Church Catechism.	13	15	3	⅓	—	2½	The Acts in English; 1st Book Samuel and Church Catechism.	28	11	2	⅓	—	2	St. Mark's Gospel and Ch. Cat.; also parts of St. Matthew learnt by heart.
Greek	33	4	—	5	15	4	1	1	5	Phœnissæ; Xen., Anabasis I.; Kennedy's Grammar.	10	14	5	1	—	5	Hecuba, 500 lines; Xen. Anabasis I., 3 Chaps.; Kennedy's Grammar.							
Latin	85	8	—	5	15	4	1	4	6	Cicero, Phillipics ii.; Virg. Æn. V. 1–603; Cæsar, Bel. Gal. V.; Roby's Latin Grammar and Penrose's Verse Book.	10	14	4	1	4	5½	Virg. Æn., V. 1–603; Cæsar, Bel. Gal. V.; Roby's Grammar; Arnold's Lat. Prose; Penrose's Verse Book.	14	11	6	½	6	7½	Principia Latina, I., Ex. 1–30.
French	79	7	—	2	16	2	1	2	3	Le Misanthrope; Picciola; Tarver's Grammar.	16	14	3	1	3	3	Picciola; Tarver	21	11	1	½	1	1	Hall's First French Course.
German	16	2	—	13	15	3	1	2	3	Undine (latter half); Meissner's Grammar.	3	13	2	½	—	1½	Meissner's Grammar.							
Arithmetic Book-keeping Mensuration and Surveying. Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	85	5		—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	28	11	5	1	—	5	Colenso's Arith.
	40	2		6	15	6	1½	—	9	Todhunter's Trigonometry, Algebra, Euclid.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.										Y.		H.		H.	
Physics	40	1	—	40	14	1	½	1	½	No Text Book; Oral Lectures (Subject, Astronomy).														
History	85	3	—	40	14	1	1	—	1	Student's Hume	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	28	11	1	1	—	1½	Markham's England.
Geography	85	3	—	9	15	2	½	1	1½	Butler's Geography	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	28	11	2	½	—	3	Gleig's Elementary Geography.
English Grammar.	21	1	—	16	15	1	½	1	1	Morell's Grammar.														
English Literature.	36	4	—	5	15	1	½	—	½	Shakspeare's Tempest (portions learnt by heart).	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	28	11	3	1½	—	5	Jones's Spelling Book and Shorter's Selection of Poetry.
English Composition.	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1																
Reading	45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	28	11	—	—	—	—	Markham's England is also used as a Reading Book.
Writing	64	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	28	11	4	1	—	4	Philip's Copy Books.
Drawing	33	2	2 2	—	—	—	—	—	2															

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

BOLTON.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1848.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Donation of 10*l.* by a layman, and of 5*l.* by a clergyman, constitute donor a life member. Annual subscription, for two consecutive years, of 1*l.* 1*s.* by a layman, and of 10*s.* 6*d.* by a clergyman, constitute subscriber a member during continuance of subscription (Fundamental Rules).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects of Instruction prescribed.—To provide a classical and commercial education, combined with religious and moral instruction in conformity with principles of Church of England. Library and reading room connected with institution; and classes from time to time established for instruction in drawing, mechanics, languages, music, and other educational objects, as committee determine (Rules).

Government and Masters.—Committee appointed from members; five a quorum. Vicar (being a member) president and chairman; or, not being a member, or declining to act, senior incumbent (being a member) president during that vicar's incumbency Chairman a casting vote. Clerical and lay secretary and treasurer chosen annually by committee, and thereupon become members of committee. Besides official members of committee twelve others; five clergymen (three resident in borough), and seven laymen (four resident or with place of business in borough). Clergymen elected by clerical members only, and laymen by lay members only. Members of committee retire triennially by rotation, but are re-eligible. Committee appoint and dismiss masters and mistresses, and other officers and servants, and fix their duties, salaries, and emoluments; admit scholars, and define terms and course of instruction; choose lecturers, books, and papers; manage financial affairs; make, arrange, and revise regulations and details; but no rules may be made nconsistent with spirit and objects of institution or fundamental rules (Rules).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Three, besides one French and German, Principal, M.A. Salaries: principal, 160*l.*, with capitation fee of 3*l.* 3*s.* on all boys after first 25; second master, 100*l.* with capitation fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* on all boys after the first 50; modern language teacher, 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—83, all from town and neighbourhood; sons of tradesmen. School fees, 2*l.* 2*s.* a quarter. Extras. Chemistry 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Drilling 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and have some acquaintance with arithmetic.

No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction in Old and New Testament history. Church Catechism taught to all whose parents do not object. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks at Christmas, and by examination or marks at Midsummer.

Examination once a year by a university examiner appointed by committee. Prizes given.

Punishments: deprivation of play, and corporal punishments; latter publicly and by head master only.

Playground about two acrec. Drilling taught.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 31 hours in the week.

School Instruction.—In second half year of 1864 the number of scholars was 56, of which there were learning.

Religious knowledge	56
Latin	50
French	50
German	20
Arithmetic	56
Bookkeeping	10
Mathematics	30
History, geography, and English grammar	56
English literature	40
English composition, reading and writing	56
Drawing	20

DISTINCTIONS.

Oxford local examinations held in Manchester.

1867. Passed three, in honours one.
1868. Passed three, in honours three.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

LIVERPOOL.

THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.

Date of Establishment.—Foundation stone laid 22 October 1840, by the Earl of Derby.

Constitution.— Not incorporated; established by voluntary donations. Donors of 250*l.* entitled to one nomination in first day school. Donors of 500*l.* to one nomination in first school and one in second. Donors of 750*l.* to three nominations in first school; two for life and one in perpetuity. Donors of 1,000*l.* to four nominations; two for life and two in perpetuity. If any donor prefer nominating to second school rather than to first, two nominations to second school deemed equivalent to one in first. Nominees enjoy, besides free admission to day schools, same privileges of attending lectures and evening classes as are assigned to life members (Rules). When existing donors (about 200 in number) are removed by death, total charge on building to their representatives will be 184*l.* 16*s.* per annum (in perpetuity), in educational privileges. At present legal estate of site and buildings is vested in vendor who is bound to convey when called upon to do so. Surplus income has hitherto been devoted to foundation of free scholarships.

Objects.—For the education of commercial, trading, and working classes; to provide for inhabitants of Liverpool an education suited to their wants, upon most moderate terms, and at same time to maintain indissolubly connexion between sound religion and useful learning (Rules). Designed to supply at a moderate expense to three classes of society a sound education based upon principles of Church of England. Three schools entirely distinct, one not being intended to be preparatory for the other.

The upper school is designed to afford a liberal education, and consists of a classical and a modern division.

The middle school furnishes a complete commercial education.

The lower school provides a practical education for the trading classes.

Government and Masters.—Bishop ex-officio visitor, with power to inspect schools and suggest improvements (Rules).

Government vested in committee, consisting of patron, president, visitor, seven (or more) vice-presidents, two treasurers, one hundred life governors, and thirty-six directors elected from clergy, merchants, professional men, gentlemen, tradesmen, and mechanics of town. All officers, professors, and masters (except modern language teachers) must be members of Established Church. Life governors choose patron, president, and vice-presidents, and add to their number all donors of 500*l.* who are members of Established Church. Treasurers and two auditors chosen annually by committee. Committee have general care and management; appoint and remove principal, secretary, and other agents and servants; point out to principal course of education to be pursued; fix number of assistants, and salaries of masters and other agents and servants; have power to alter rules subject to approbation of life governors or two-thirds of number present at meeting of at least twenty-one (Rules).

Principal must be in priest's orders and M.A. of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin; may not take private pupils or engage in permanent clerical dutie unconnected with institution (Rules).

I. UPPER SCHOOL.

Exhibitions.—Five of from 54*l.* to 40*l.* per annum, and one of 25*l.*, tenable for three years and a half at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Two open scholarships, annually, of 15*l.* each, tenable at school for two years; and three of 7*l.* 14*s.* each, tenable at school for one term.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Include classics, Hebrew, English literature, and composition, geography, civil and ecclesiastical history, modern

languages, mathematics, natural history and philosophy, chemistry, drawing, and such other useful learning as committee determine (Rules). In classical division education similar to that in great public schools given to those destined for universities and learned professions; in modern, (or exceptional) pupils prepared for general and mercantile pursuits, as well as those connected with engineering, architecture, &c. (Prospectus, A.D. 1868).

State of School in Third Term of 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.— Six classical, one mathematical (all graduates of Oxford or Cambridge), one French, one German, one natural philosophy, &c., one drawing, one arithmetic, &c., one drilling (Prospectus, A.D. 1868). In A.D. 1867 principal's emoluments were 968*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Day Scholars.—114; just half between 10 and 14 years of age; majority from within two miles, some from 12 to 15 by railway; pay for general work, under 10, 17*l.* 17*s.*; above, 23*l.* 2*s.* Exhibitioners nothing. Stationery and drilling 12*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—22, in seven boarding houses. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms (including washing) 40 to 60 guineas (Prospectus, A.D. 1868). School bills (not including college fees, 24*l.* 2*s.*, or for a clergyman's son, 19*l.* 18*s.*): highest 75*l.*; average 57*l.*; lowest 47*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house about 615 feet per boy. Rise, 6 to 7¼ a.m.; retire, 9¼ p.m. Principal's leave required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.— Boys on admission must be able to read in junior department, and give evidence according to their age of having learnt something, either Latin or French, arithmetic, &c.

Classification in senior department by classics and mathematics; in exceptional division by English subjects, modern languages, and mathematics; in junior department by Latin, English, and arithmetic. In contemplation to make such modifications of school course to suit special cases as are not inconsistent with uniformity of work necessary for class teaching. Scripture reading for a quarter of an hour daily; one hour's divinity in each class; periodical examinations and lectures by principal. Eighteen boys exempted from learning Church Catechism. Prayers from Liturgy morning and evening.

Promotions by terms work and examination.

First class examined once a year by University examiners appointed by principal; other classes continually by principal, and twice a year by a committee of masters helping him. Books and medals given publicly once a year.

Punishments; impositions, deprivation of half or whole holiday, and caning on hand; last commonly before class. All punishments must be reported to head master weekly. Expulsion by head master only.

Playground adjoining college about an acre, cricket field of about seven acres in the suburbs. Drilling taught as part of system.

On average of last five years, four or five boys have within one year of leaving school gone to Oxford or Cambridge.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week; majority of lessons prepared out of school.

For Table A. see p. 578.

Upper School. Table B.—School Instruction (1866).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.
					Y.				H.			Y.				H.			Y.				H.	
*Religious Knowledge.	179	11	—	9	18.50	7	15m to 1h.	—	2h 30m	3 greater Prophets; 1 & 2 Corinthians; Galatians; Ephesians; Philippians (in Gk.)	10	16.42	1	1	—	1	- - - -	19	10.42	26 in all.	1	2	—	Genesis; Exodus; St. Luke's Gospel.
Greek - -	102	8	—	—	—	5	H. 1	1	H. 5	Thuc. IV. 140; Aristoph.; Ran.; Æsch.; Eur.; Hom. Il., V. 1-400.	—	—	4	1	—	4	Plato Apol., c. 1-14.; Eur. Pon., 1-360.							
Latin - -	160	10	—	—	—	5	1	2		Cicero's Letters (4 or 5); Plautus Menæchmi; Juvenal, portions a 2nd time.	—	—	4	1	3	4.30	Livy, b. xxi.; Virgil Æn., v. 1-486; Wilkin's Anthol. Ovid. Tib. 1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Latin Exercises, about 50 (Ahn's); construing lessons in same grammar; accidence.
French - -	170	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	2	1	—	2	Racine, Phedre	—	—	—	—	—	—	French grammar, exercises, repetition, construing (elementary).
†German -	19	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	- - -	—	—	1	1	—	1	Extracts.							
‡Other Foreign Languages.																								
Arithmetic -	150	9																						
Mensuration and Surveying.	19	1																						

Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	79	6	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	Euclid, Bk. IV., VI., XI. to Prop. 6; Surds; Theory of Quadratic Equations and Quadratic Expressions; Theory of Imaginary Expansion; Scales of Notation; Examples. Trigonometry; Expo. Values; Summation of Series; Geometrical Conics, Analytical Conics, Parabola and Ellipse; Mechanics; Statics to end of Composition and Resn. of Forces.	—	—	7	1	—	7	Euclid, Bk. VI.; Algebra; Gr. Com. Meas. least Com. Multiple; Fractions; Trigonometry; Geometrical Conics; Analytical Conics; Geometrical Deductions; different portions by different boys.												
Physics -	19	1																							
Chemistry -	82	5																							
History - -	179	11	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Gk. History to 510 B.C. Introduction to History of Greece.	—	—	1	1	—	—	Smith's Greece, Ionic revolt, battle of Salamis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	History of England (Smith's), 1st 40 pgs.
Geography -	158	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Elements of Geography, Continent and British Islands; Commercial Geography, maps done at home.
English Grammar.	79	7																							
English Literature.	19	1																							
English Composition.	179	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	About 9 English Essays and some Translations.	—	—	1	1	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Prophecy of Capys learnt.
Reading -	40	2																							
Writing -	140	8																							
Music - -	65	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	Singing in choir.
Drawing -	170	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	1	1	—	3	Preparing - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	Freehand.
Astronomy -	19	1																							
Hebrew -	7	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Three first Chap. of Genesis; grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	½									
Drill - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	½									

* 24 exempted from learning Church Catechism. † German is now taught to about 50. ‡ Modern Greek is now taught to 5.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

UPPER SCHOOL. TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The nine highest and nine lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Teacher	Shaw Street	¼ mile.
„	2	Controller of Customs	Edge Lane	1½ „
„	3	Clergyman	Oxford Street	1 „
„	4	Do.	New Brighton	3 „ by Steamer.
„	5	Widow	Upper Parliament Street	1½ mile.
„	6	Merchant	Phythian Street	1½ „
„	7	Artist	W. Derby Street	¼ „
„	8	Passenger Broker	Cotton Street, Regent Road	2¾ „
„	9	Gentleman	Old Swan	2½ „
Boys lowest in school	1	Teacher	Brougham Terrace	½ „
„	2	Accountant	Wavertree	2 „
„	3	Do.	Do.	2 „
„	4	Masterwainer	Leigh Terrace, Walton	2½ „
„	5	Master	Aigburth Road	3 „
„	6	Solicitor	Marsh Lane, Bootle	2 „
„	7	Clergyman	Grove Park	2½ „
„	8	Gentleman	Milford Street, Everton	1 „
„	9	Wine Merchant	Duke Street, Edge Hill	1 „

UPPER SCHOOL. TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (to May 1867.)

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Rigby, T. 2nd Wrangler, Jan. 1856. 2nd Smith's Prizeman, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Oct. 1856. Assistant Tutor, do. do.

Webster, T. 1st Moral Science Tripos, Cambridge, Feb. 1856. Fellow of Trinity College, Oct. 1857.

Nevins, A. P. Fellow of University College, Durham, Nov. 1856.

Rawdon, T. H. 1st Class Moderations, Oxford, Nov. 1856. 2nd Class, Lit. Hum. Final Examination, Nov. 1858.

Bishop, H. H. 2nd Senior Optime, Cambridge, Jan. 1857.

Lafone, T. 1st Class Voluntary Classmen, St. John's College, Cambridge, 1856 and 1857.

Arthur, P. 1st. Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, May 1856 and 1857. Prizeman, Good conduct and Greek Testament Prize, May 1858. 2nd Class Class. Tripos and Senior Optime, 1859.

Widdowson, T. 1st Class, St. John's College, Cambridge, May and Dec. 1856 and 1857. Scholar, St. John's College, Oct. 1858. 25th Wrangler, Jan. 1859.

Jones. W. Greek Testament Prize, Trinity College, Cambridge, May 1856.

Wainwright, F. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1857. Scholar of Trinity College, May 1859. Greek Testament Prize.

Sexton, —. 3rd in Examination, Practical Class, Woolwich, Feb. 1, 1856.

Hunt, A. Fellow C. C. C., Oxford, Nov. 1857.

Edwards, F. I. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Prizeman, May 1858 and 1859. Scholarship, Trinity College, 1860. Double 2nd Class, 1861. English Essay Prize, Nov. 1861.

Shaw. Greek Testament Prize, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1858 and 1859.

Rawdon, G. Open Demyship, Magdalen College, Oxford, Oct. 1858. 1st Class Moderations, Dec. 1859.

Tarbet, P. Open Competition, Woolwich, Oct. 1858.

Sinker, R. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, May and December 1859, (Prize and 25*l.* additional), and June 1860 2nd Greek Testament and Dealtry Prize; Scholarship Trinity College, April 1861. Greek Testament Prize, May 1861. 1st Class Mathematical Honours and 2nd Class Classical Honours at Cambridge, Jan. and March 1862. Carus B.A. University Greek Testament Prize, 1st Class Theological Tripos, April 1863. Scholefield Prize for Biblical Greek, and distinguished in Hebrew. Crosse Scholar, Dec. 1863. Tyrwhitt Scholar, May 1864. Hulsean Prize Essay, Dec. 1864. Chaplaincy, June 1865.

Wilson, B. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, May and December 1859. Prize 1st Class, June 1860, Greek Testament Prize, May 1861. 2nd Class, Classical Tripos, 1862.

Moore, J. B. G. Open Scholarship, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Nov. 1859. First in 1st Class, June 1860, May 1861, and June 1862. 4th Wrangler, Jan. 1863.

Archer, F. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, Dec. 1859. Scholarship 1861. 1st Class, Trinity College, May 1861. 1st Class, Mathematical Honours, 1862.

Binn, J. C. Exhibition of 20*l.*, June 1862, St. John's College, Cambridge. 1st Class, St. John's College, Cambridge, Dec. 1859 and June 1860.

Rounthwaite, F. 1st Class and Prizeman, St. John's College, Cambridge, May 1861. 1st Class, 1861. 1st Class and Exhibition 40*l.*, June 1862. 2nd Class, Mathematical Honours, Jan. 1863.

Fairclough. 1st Class Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge, June 1860, (Prize).

Lobley, J. A. First in 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, June 1860. Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge, April 1861. Greek Testament Prize and Dealtry Prize (15*l.*) for Divinity, May 1861. 1st Class and Greek Testament Prize, June 1861. English Declamation Prize, April 1862. 8th Wrangler, Jan. 1863. 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Reading Prize Fellowship, Oct. 1865.

Mc. Neile, E. H. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, June 1860 and May 1861. Scholarship, April 1862. 1st Class, June 1862. 33rd Wrangler, Jan. 1863. Yeat's Prize and 2nd Class Classical Tripos. 1st Class Theological Tripos and Scholefield Prize for Biblical Greek, April 1864.

Statham, G. H. Open Scholarship (60*l.*), Christ's College, Cambridge, 1st Class, June 1862. Bracketed 1st in 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Feb. 1865. Bracketed for Theological Prize to commencing Bachelors, June 1865.

Tinling, —. 1st Class and Prizeman, St. John's, Cambridge, and English Essay Prize, May 1861. Exhibition of 18*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, June 1862.

Pater, J. S. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, May 1861 and Dec. 1861. Greek Testament Prize. 2nd Class, Mathematical Honours. 2nd Class, Classical Honours, Jan. 1864. 1st in Theological Tripos, 1st in Hebrew, 1st in Biblical Greek, April 1865. Scholefield University Prize in Biblical Greek. Carus University Prize for Theology, and honourably mentioned for Crosse Scholarship, Nov. 1865. Proxime Accessit for Tyrwhitt Scholarship (Prize of 15*l.*), May 1866.

Pughe, K. M. Open Scholarship (73*l.*), Brazenose College, Oxford, May 1862. Elected Indian Civil Service Examination.

Maynard, A. M. Open Scholarship (40*l.*), Clare College, Cambridge, June 1862.

Cordeaux, E. Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge, June 1862. Elected Indian Civil Service Examination. Elected in the final Indian Civil Service Examination, June 1864.

Jones, R. D. 1st Class, Trinity College, Dublin, (Respondents), Dec. 1862.

Honeyburne, J. H. Open Scholarship (40*l.*), St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, June 1863. Elected from an Open to a Foundation Scholarship, 1st Class in Classics (Prize), 2nd in Mathematics, Mar. 1864. Divinity Prize and 2nd in Mathematics, June 1865. 2nd in Mathematics and Prize of 5*l.*, June 1866.

Hindley, W. T. Open Scholarship (40*l.*), Sidney College, Cambridge. 1st Prize in Classics (Freshmen), 1st Prize in Divinity, Reading Prize, May 1864. 1st in Classics and Barcroft Exhibition, Dec. 1864. 1st Class Classics (Prize), June 1865,

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Lovett Exhibition, Dec. 1865. Bracketed first in 1st Class Classics and Prize and first in 1st Class Divinity and Prize, June 1866.

Laidman, G. I. Open Scholarship (40*l.* a year for 4 years), St. John's College, Cambridge, April 1864. Second in 1st Class and Foundation Scholarship, June 1865. 9th in Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination, 1866.

Jones, J. B. Elected in Indian Civil Service Examination, June 1864. 1st place in Languages and 4th on the General List (Final Examination).

Dickson, R. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, June 1864.

Bontflower, W. W. Open Scholarship (70*l.* a year), St. John's College, Cambridge, April 1865. (1st in Mathematics in the Examination,) 2nd in 1st Class, June 1866.

Statham, A. Scholarship, 70*l.* per annum, Christ's College, Cambridge, June 1866.

Pendlebury, R. Open Scholarship, 70*l.* per annum. 1st in Mathematics in the Examination, St. John's College, Cambridge, April 1866.

Thompson, J. E. Open Scholarship, 70*l.* per annum. 1st in Examination, May 1866, Wadham College, Oxford.

II. MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Scholarships.—Six from middle to upper, value 11*l.* 11*s.* per annum. Two open scholarships, value 11*l.* 11*s.* per annum. Eight scholarships, value 3*l.* 17*s.* per term, tenable at school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Comprise Latin classics, English composition, history, geography, mathematics, especially in their practical application, arithmetic, principles of mensuration, French, German, drawing, vocal music, book-keeping, and writing, with natural philosophy and chemistry for senior pupils (Prospectus, A.D. 1868).

State of School in Third Term of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—16; three graduates of Dublin (Prospectus, A.D. 1868). Head master, M.A., Dublin.

Day Scholars.—275; more than half between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of persons engaged in commercial pursuits; from a radius of about eight miles; pay for general work 11 guineas, under 9 eight guineas per annum. Exhibitioners nothing. Stationery 8*s.* Drilling 6*s.*

Boarders.—21. Principal's leave required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by group of subjects. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Portion of Scripture read and explained daily; one hour a week also devoted to special religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers selected from Liturgy.

Promotions partly by marks and partly by examination.

Examination terminally by principal. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, loss of monthly holiday, and caning; last never before whole school. Expulsion by principal only.

Playground about an acre. Master always in charge during games. In connexion with the college a cricket ground of about seven acres in suburbs. Drilling taught as part of system.

School open about 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week, three of which are divided between prayers and Scripture reading. All lessons learnt out of school.

MIDDLE SCHOOL. TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Estate agent -	18, Wentworth St.	½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Book-keeper -	Birchfield Edge-lane.	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Assistant water engineer.	Spencer St. -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Commission agent	51, St. George's Hill.	1 ,,
,, ,, - 5	Tailor and draper -	Rainford village -	10 miles (comes by rail).
,, ,, - 6	Commission agent	Richmond Terrace	1 mile.
,, ,, - 7	Widow - -	Islington - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 8	- - -	- - -	—
,, ,, - 9	Ship chandler -	St. Domingo Grove	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Wine merchant -	Huskisson St. -	2 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Widow - -	Wentworth St. -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Pawnbroker -	Islington - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Merchant - -	173, Chatham St. -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Assistant secretary	Red Rock St. -	¾ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Clerk in docks -	St. Alban's -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Drug broker -	Upper Parliament St.	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 7	Poulterer - -	Pembroke Place -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Fish merchant -	Crown St. -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Draper - -	Shaw St. - -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 10	Book-keeper -	George Road -	1½ mile.

Middle School. Table B.—School Instruction (1866).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	298	11	—	19	15	1	1	—	1	Bible; Sinclair's Catechism; 2nd Samuel; St. Luke.	23	14	1	1	—	1	Bible; 1st and 2nd Kings; St. Matthew; Sinclair's Catechism.	17	—	1	1	—	1	Bible; Prayer Bk.; Catechism.
Latin	267	11	—	17	15	5	1	2	5	Virgil (6th Æneid); Cæsar (7th bk.); Arnold's Latin Prose, Part I., Ex. 16–31.	21	—	5	1	2	5	Virgil (1st Æneid); Arnold's Latin Prose, Part I., Ex. 1–20.	17	—	4	1	—	4	Grammar, Edward VI.
French	275	10	—	19	15	2	1	—	2	Lamartine's Nelson; Schneider's Grammar, 2nd part.	23	—	2	1	1	2	Schneider's Gram., Pt. I.; Charles XII.							
German	78	4	—	16	15	2	1	—	2	The "Bildenbuch;" Chambers' German Gram., to end of pronouns.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ahn's, Part I.; Chambers' Grammar, six exercises.							
Arithmetic	302	11	—	19	15	2	1	—	2	Arithmetic generally	23	—	2	1	1	2	Arithmetic generally	17	—	6	1	—	6	Smith's, Part I.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	75	3	—	19	15	4	1	2	4	Euclid (Todhunter's or Pott's), 1st six books. Todhunter's School Algebra, all.	23	—	3	1	1	3	Euclid, Todhunter's or Potts', 1st three books. Todhunter's Algebra, to Quadratic Equations.							

MIDDLE SCHOOL. TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1866)—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Chemistry	68	3	—	19	15	1	1	—	1	Chambers' Chem., one-third inorganic part.	23	—	1	1	—	1	Chambers' Chem., one-fourth inorganic part.							
History	302	11	—	19	15	2	1	—	2	Smith's England: the Tudors.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smith's England: House of Stuart.	17	—	2	2	—	2	Little Arthur's England.
Geography	302	11	—	19	15	2	1	—	2	Nat. Society, World; Cornwell to end of Ireland.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography: America.	17	—	—	1	—	2	Darton's Elements.
English Grammar.	302	11	—	19	15	1	½	—	½	The whole of Morell's English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Morell, Parts I. and II.	17	—	—	1	—	1	No text book.
English Composition.	68	3	—	19	15	1	½	—	½	Letters, narratives, biographies.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Letters, narratives, biographies.							
Reading	302	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The history or the poetry of the class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	The history and poetry of the class.	17	—	6	1	—	6	The history and the school poetry book.
Writing	302	11	—	19	15	2	1	—	2	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	17	—	6	1	—	6	
Music	175	7																						
Drawing	170	7	—	19	15	2	1	—	2	Preparation for Government examinations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Preparation for Government examinations.							
Drill	280	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	17	—	2	½	—	1	

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

MIDDLE SCHOOL. TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) Local University Examinations:

Several boys educated in the school have distinguished themselves at these examinations.

III. LOWER SCHOOL.

Scholarships.—Four from the lower to middle. Value from 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 11*s.* per annum. Two open scholarships for one year, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* each. Nine scholarships for one term, value 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* each.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Comprise English grammar, composition, and history, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, Latin, French, drawing, vocal music, writing, chemistry, and elementary mathematics (Prospectus, A.D. 1865).

State of School in Third Term of 1868.

General Character.—English; 48 boys learning Latin accidence, and 150 French.

Masters.—Twelve; two graduates of London (Prospectus, A.D. 1868). Head master, B.A., London.

Day Scholars.—259; nearly two-thirds between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of smaller tradespeople and commercial clerks; from within a radius of six miles; pay for general work 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, under 9 four guineas per annum.

Exhibitioners nothing. Stationery 6*s.* Drilling 4*s.* No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two. Principal's leave required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read easy narratives.

School classified by arithmetic and mathematics chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Bible read daily; besides two hours' special religious instruction weekly. Prayers taken from Liturgy morning and evening.

Promotions by terms' work and examination.

Examinations by principal and masters. Prizes given.

Punishments: detention, deprivation of monthly holiday, caning, private removal, and expulsion; last by principal only. Caning, as a rule, privately.

Playground about half an acre, open to all. Master always "in charge" during games. Drilling in six lower classes twice, in upper classes once a week.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week.

LOWER SCHOOL.—TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Printer	Upper Pitt Street	1½ mile.
„ 2	Book-keeper	Woodville Terrace	1 „
„ 3	Farmer	Kirby	7 miles.
„ 4	Serjeant Major	West Derby Union Workhouse.	½ mile.
„ 5	Widow	Seaford	5 miles (by rail).
„ 6	Master mariner	Bootle Lane	2½ „
„ 7	Estate agent	Creswell Street	½ mile.
„ 8	Engine driver	Speke Street	1½ miles.
„ 9	Druggist	Hoylake	8 „
„ 10	Tailor and draper	Low Hill	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in school 1	Estate agent	Sackville Street	¾ mile.
„ 2	Jeweller	Lime Street	½ „
„ 3	Widow	Smithdown Road	½ „
„ 4	Coal merchant	Juvenal Street	½ „
„ 5	Publican	Brunswick Road	¼ „
„ 6	Tea broker	Westbourne Street	¼ „
„ 7	Jeweller	Pembroke Place	¼ „
„ 8	Butcher	Paddington	½ „
„ 9	Hotel keeper	West Derby Road	½ „
„ 10	Butcher	Prescot Street	¼ „

For Table B. see next page.

LOWER SCHOOL.—TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

Many of the distinctions gained by the Upper School boys have been obtained by boys who have passed from the Lower School to the Middle, and thence to the Upper. So far as this school is immediately concerned, the only distinctions within reach are those derived from the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations for junior candidates.

LOWER SCHOOL. TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1866).

Subject.	Statistics of Whole School.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.									Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.
									I cannot state with accuracy. Home Lessons occupy on an average three hours a day.							I cannot state accurately. Home Lessons occupy two and a half hours daily.						I cannot state accurately. Home Lessons occupy one hour daily.						
				Y.			H.				Y.			H.				Y.			H.						
Religious Knowledge.	367	11	—	20	15	3	1	2		The Bible, II Samuel, II Kings, St. Luke, Whateley's Evidences.	25	14	3	¾	2		Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Daniel, and Acts of the Apostles. Riddles' Scripture History, Chaps. 47-54. Sinclair's Catechism, pp. 53 to end.	26	9⅔	2	¾	3		St. Matthew; Catechism.
Latin	44	2	—	20	15	3	¾	3		Latin Primer—the accidence. Lamartine's Nelson; Schneider's French Grammar and Exercises, pages 181 to 262.	25	14	2	¾	2		Latin Primer, Accidence. Schneider's French Grammar, exercise 28 to 54: irreg. verbs.							
French	135	5	—	20	15	5	¾	5			25	14	3	¾	3		Schneider's French Grammar, exercise 28 to 54: irreg. verbs.							
Arithmetic	367	11	—	20	15	3	¾	2		Miscellaneous arithmetic.	25	14	4	¾	—		Profit and Loss, Proportional parts, Square and Cube Roots.	26	9⅔	5	¾			Addition, Subtraction, Short Multiplication.
Book-keeping	20	1	—	20	15	2	—	—		Single Entry.	25	14	1	¾	1									
Mensuration	73	3	—	20	15	1	¾	1		Euclid Books I. from 32 Prop. to end, Book II., and part of Book III.; Algebra, Fractions, and Simple Equations, Problems.	25	14	4	¾	4		Euclid Book I. to the 33rd Prop.; Toolhunters Algebra, Ex. XI. to XV. inc.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	73	3	—	20	15	5	¾	5																
Chemistry	44	2	—	20	15	2	¾	2			25	14	1	¾	1									

LOWER SCHOOL. TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1866)—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used in the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.
					Y.		H.		I cannot state with accuracy. Home Lessons occupy on an average three hours a day.							I cannot state accurately. Home Lessons occupy two and a half hours daily.							I cannot state accurately. Home Lessons occupy one hour daily.						
History	367	11	—	20	15	2	¾	2		Curtis' History, Tudor Period.	25	14	2	¾	2		Curtis' History, House of Brunswick.	26	9½	1	—	1		Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. English History, Romans and Saxons. Darton's School Geography, Definitions, Europe.
Geography	367	11	—	20	15	1	¾	1		Cornwell's Geography, British isles, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, and America.	25	14	2	¾	2		Cornwell's Geography. Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Greece, &c.	26	9⅔	2	—	1		
English Grammar.	339	10	—	20	15	2	¾	2		Oral Parsing and analysis of Paradise Lost.	25	14	3	¾	2		Morell's Analysis of Sentences.	—	—	—	—	—		To form Sentences.
English Literature.	367	11	—																					
English Composition.	367	11	—	20	15	2	¾	1		Themes on various subjects.	25	14	1	¾	1		Facility of Expression, Punctuation, Descriptive, and historical themes.	26	9⅔	1	—	1		Longman's Graduated Series, Book II.
Reading	294	8	—	20	15	3	¾	1		Freehand, Model, and Perspective.	25	14	2	¾	—		Hullah's Manual Freehand	26	9⅔	8	¾	—		Chambers' Spelling. Tables, Drill.
Writing	367	11	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		
Music	135	5	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		
Drawing	73	3	—	20	15	3	¾	1		—	25	14	2	¾	—		—	26	9⅔	5	¾	—		
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

LIVERPOOL.

ROYAL INSTITUTION SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1819 (Prospectus).
Constitution.—Proprietary.
Exhibitions.—Three; tenable at Oxford or Cambridge (Prospectus).
Objects.—Preparation for the Universities (see Prospectus for list of honours obtained by pupils) or for a merchant's office, according to option of parents.
Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—French and German compulsory (Prospectus).
Government and Masters.—Head master elected by the Committee, who leave the whole management and discipline of the school to him.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.
Masters.—Eight. Head master D.C.L.; three of the others graduates at Oxford or Cambridge.
Day Scholars.—About 120, sons of merchants, brokers, or professional men; from distances up to 12 or 14 miles. Terms 25 guineas; sons of proprietors 20 guineas. Drawing 6*l.* 6*s.* Entrance fee 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.
Boarders.—About 24, in head and second masters' houses. Four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms (inclusive of school terms), head master's 105*l.*, second master's 80*l.* Rise 6½ a.m., retire 8¾ to 9½ p.m. Head master's leave required for a boarding house.
Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.
School classified in morning by classics, and in afternoon by mathematics. School course modified to suit special cases. Divinity lessons set on Saturdays to be done on Sundays; viz., Greek Testament and questions for seniors; lessons in Old and New Testaments, Psalms, &c., to be learnt by heart for juniors. School work begins with prayers and reading portion of New Testament.
Promotions by progress and good conduct during quarter; at discretion of master, and separate for classics and mathematics.
Examination at Christmas by masters; at Michaelmas for exhibitions by two examiners appointed and paid by head master. Prizes given.
Punishments: detention, impositions, and caning; last rare, and always before class.
Playground, perhaps 30 yards square, besides cricket field rented by head-master. Gymnasium close to the school, in the course of erection, for the sole use of the boys. Drilling for six weeks in the year. Boarders not allowed to go into town unaccompanied by a master, except by special permission. A master always present during cricket and foot ball.
From two to four boys go to universities annually.
School open just 39 weeks and a half in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week, besides time spent in preparation. Two half holidays per week.

DISTINCTIONS attained at the university and elsewhere by pupils of the Royal Institution School since the appointment of the present head master in the year 1846.

1847.—W. Wood: Open Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford; since 2nd Class in Classics, 1851, and Fellowship at the same College.

1848.—T. Barber: Sizarship and Open Scholarship at Clare Hall, Cambridge; since, 1st Class in Classical Tripos, 1852.
C. Hudson: Head Sizarship, Scholarship, and Wood's Exhibition, at St. John's College, Cambridge; since, 15th Wrangler, 1852.

1849.—A. Glynn: Sizarship and Open Scholarship at St. Peter's College, Cambridge; since, 16th Wrangler, 1853, and Fellowship.
H. Craig: First in the 2nd Class, Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1851.—W. Rees: Scholarship, and Wood's Exhibition (twice), at St. John's College, Cambridge.

1852.—J. M'Cheane: Open Scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford.

1853.—G. Abram: Open Sizarship, Clare Hall, Cambridge.
R. Duckworth: Open Scholarship, University College, Oxford.
W. Glen: Open Foundation Scholarship, Emm. College, Cambridge.

1854.—G. Abram: Head Scholar, Clare Hall, Cambridge.
Byrth: 2nd Class, Mathematics, Oxford.
Parry: Head Sizarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
Glynn: Fellowship, St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

1855.—Rees: 8th Wrangler, 6th in First Class in Classics, and Chancellor's Medallist.
Parry: Head Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
Duckworth: } 2nd Class in Mods., Oxford.
M'Cheane: }

1856.—Glen: 23rd Wrangler.
Rees: Crosse University Scholarship, and Hulsean Prize Essay.
Duckworth: Mathematical Exhibition, University Coll., Oxford.
Pope: Prize for Latin Verse, and Prize for Italian, Trinity College, Dublin.
Rees: First Class Theological Tripos, Cambridge.
Byrth: University Theological Prize Essay, Oxford.

1857.—Duckworth: First Class in Classics, Oxford.
Rees: Fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge.
Barber: Fellowship at Clare College, Cambridge.
Rees: Carus Gk. Testament Prize, Cambridge.
Behrend: Double First Class, University College, London, and St. Andrew's Scholarship.
Abram: Second Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1858.—Parry: Wrangler, Cambridge.
Rees: First Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship.
Dover: Foundation Scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge.

1859.—Donner: Open Scholarship, Corpus Ch. College, Oxford.
Booth: Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge.
Pope: Open Scholarship, Trinity College, Dublin.

1860.—Booth: Wrangler, Trinity College, Cambridge.
Duckworth: Fellowship, Trinity College, Oxford.
Carpenter: Minor Scholarship, St. Cath. College, Cambridge.
Donner: First Class in Mods., Oxford.

1861.—W. B. Carpenter: Foundation Scholarship, St. Cath. College, Cambridge.
Donner: India Civil Service Appointment. Seventh place out of 80 elected.

1862.—H. Warr: First Minor Scholarship, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Lidderdale: Scholarship at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Prize for Classics.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

1863.—H. Warr: Bell University Scholarship, Cambridge.
A. Crabtree: Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge.
H. Warr: Open Scholarship, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Lidderdale: Third out of 60 elected for the India Civil Service Appointments.
Nugent: India Civil Sewvice Appointment.
Dyce Duckworth: Gold Medal and Prize Essay, Edinburgh University.

1864.—Crabtree: Eighth Wrangler, Cambridge.
W. B. Carpenter: Senior Opt., Cambridge.
E. K. Lidderdale: Second India Civil Service Examination. Eleventh out of 52 elected.

1865.—Nugent: Forty-second out of 60 elected. Second India Civil Service Examination.
F. J. Fenton: Scholarship, Sidney College, Cambridge.
Owen: Mathematical Scholarship, Jesus College, Oxford.
G. Warr: Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge.

1866.—G. Warr: First Bell University Scholarship, Cambridge.
R. Duckworth: Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; appointed Tutor to H.R.H. Prince Leopold.
D. J. Lewis: }
E. Duguid: } First Class, May Examination, Trinity College, Cam-
G. Warr: } bridge.
Lewis: Dealtry Prize, and Greek Testament Prize, Trinity College, Cambridge.

1867.—H. Warr: First Class, Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
G. Warr: Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.
E. Duguid: Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.
J. D. Lewis: Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.
C. Stubbs: Scholarship, Divinity Prize and Prize Essay, Sidney College, Cambridge.
H. Warr: Fellowship, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
R. Paget: Scholarship, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

1868. { E. Duguid: } First Class, Mathematical Tripos, Cambridge.
{ J. D. Lewis: }
G. Warr: { Prize for English Declamation, } Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
{ Prize for Latin Declamation }
Porson University Prize.
Members' University Prize.
J. D. Lewis: 2nd for Caius Greek Testament Prize, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL.

THE LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1825.

Constitution.—Department of Liverpool Institute, which consists of persons contributing 10 guineas in one year, or subscribing one guinea annually (Rules, A.D. 1856.)

The school consists of a "High School" and a "Commercial School."

Exhibitions.—In January 1862, widow of George Holt, Esq., invested 100*l.* for a scholarship for best boy in school, tenable for two or three years at any English university; fund may be applied in other ways for advantage in life of successful pupil. Yates' exhibition of 100*l.* to London University (Prospectus, October 1868). 20*l.* payable on matriculation, 20*l.* on passing first B.A., 30*l.* on passing second B.A., 30*l.* on taking M.A. Ten institution scholarships founded by directors, and giving twelve months' free education in High School or Commercial School, awarded to boys who take high place in university local examinations.

Government and Masters.—Rules revised and confirmed at general meeting of members of institute, 12th March 1856.

Real estate of institute vested in trustees; mayor and ex-mayor always of number. Thirty-six directors, nine of whom must be trustees chosen by members of above eighteen years of age; no member eligible whose subscription is in arrear, or who is under twenty-one, or has not been a member a year. All servants engaged and dismissed by directors (Rules).

Assistant masters selected and dismissed by directors only, on suggestion of head master. (Advertisement for head master, 9th December 1865.)

HIGH SCHOOL.

Objects.—To afford a good education suitable for the sons of professional men, merchants, &c.; those forming the upper side of the middle classes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Afford a liberal education adapted to prepare pupils for universities, learned professions, civil service, and commerce. In preparatory department, in which pupils are received at age of six years and upwards, or as soon as they can read words of two syllables, instruction specially adapted for children of that age, imparted on best principles of modern elementary education, and includes reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, elements of English grammar, geography, and Latin (Prospectus). Various branches of science, as well as classics and ordinary branches of English education.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical; about one-eighth learning Greek. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Six, besides head master and seven others, who belong also to Commercial School. Head master M.A., Cambridge; total salary one eighth of school fees, minimum 500*l.* Salaries of other masters: two classical, 200*l.* and 120*l.*; mathematical, 150*l.*; two English, 130*l.* and 115*l.*; junior class master 80*l.*

Day Scholars.—195, rather more than half between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of professional men, merchants, brokers, and better class of tradesmen; from within a radius of seven miles; pay for general work (no extras), under 11 years of age, 9*l.* 9*s.* a year, above 12, 12*l.* 12*s.* Institution scholars pay nothing. No attendance on Sunday.

Boarders.—No boarding house officially recognized.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read little words, and have some slight knowledge of figures.

Classification determined mainly by Latin and arithmetic. In first two classes Greek and German are alternative subjects. No provision made for religious instruction, and no prayers.

Promotions by work.

Examinations by masters. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and flogging; last generally in private, and by head master only. All cases of flogging and expulsion have to be reported to directors.

Playground only a paved yard, 88 feet by 51.

On average of last three years, four boys have gone to Cambridge, one to Oxford, and two to London.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. All lessons prepared at home.

HIGH SCHOOL. TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Picture dealer -	5, Hardy Street -	Within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
„ „ - 2	Chemist -	2, Mill Street -	„ $\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ - 3	Licensed victualler.	67, Upper Huskisson Street.	„ $\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Willaston, Cheshire -	Lodges within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
„ „ - 5	Accountant -	14, Catherine Street -	Within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
„ „ - 6	Merchant -	57, Bedford Street, South.	„ $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 7	Proprietor and editor of newspaper.	High St., Denbigh -	Lodges within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ „ - 8	Gentleman -	25, Upper Parliament Street.	Within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
„ „ - 9	Commission agent	Hackney near London.	Boards within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ „ - 10	Civil engineer -	92, Clevedon Terrace	Boards within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Wine merchant -	20, Hope Place -	Within 100 yards.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	30, Sandon Street -	„ $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ „ - 3	Surgeon -	2, Shaw Street -	„ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ - 4	Civil engineer -	60, Carter Street -	„ $\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ - 5	Publisher -	5, Mulberry Place -	„ $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
„ „ - 6	Physician -	15, Mount Vernon Road.	„ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ - 7	Brewer - -	Aigburth - -	„ $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
„ „ - 8	Surgeon -	77, Upper Parliament Street.	„ $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ „ - 9	Ship broker -	15, Mornington Terrace.	„ 200 yards.
„ „ - 10	Cotton broker -	19, Erskine Street -	„ $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last THREE years (to 1864) by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

UNIVERSITY.

Oxford.—Open Scholarship at Lincoln College, 1864.
Cambridge.—Open Scholarship at St. Peter's College, 1865.
London.—1st Class Matriculation, 1861.
Do. do. 1863.
Do. do. 1863.
Do. do. 1864.
2nd Class First B.A. 1862.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

General.		Special Distinctions.	Eng.	Lang.	Math.	Phys.
1862:						
Senior 1st Class	1	1st Class	1	1	—	
2nd Class	1	2nd Class	—	—	2	
Junior 2nd Class	2	N.B.—In this examination we had, in English, 4th boy in all England; languages, 8th ditto.				
3rd Class	1					
1863:						
Senior 2nd Class	2	1st Class	—	1	—	
Junior 1st Class	1	2nd Class	1	1	1	
2nd Class	1	N.B.—In this examination we had, in Mathematics, the 3rd boy in all England.				
3rd Class	2					
1864:						
Senior 1st Class	2	1st Class	1	1	4	—
2nd Class	2	2nd Class	—	—	1	2
3rd Class	1	N.B.—In this examination we had—				
Junior 1st Class	1	In English, the 3rd boy in all England.				
3rd Class	6	In Languages, the 1st ditto.				
		In Mathematics, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th ditto.				
		and in the general result, the 1st (bracketed) boy in all England.				

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

General.		Special Distinctions.	
1862:			
Senior 1st Class	2	Senior English	1 (3rd place).
2nd Class	2	French	1 (1st place).
3rd Class	1	Pure Mathematics	1 (6th place).
		Chemistry	1 (1st place).
		Religious Knowledge	1 (6th place).
Jnnior 2nd Class	1	Junior Mathematics	2 (1st and 3rd places).
3rd Class	1	Chemistry	1 (1st place).
		Mechanics	1 (2nd place).
1863:			
Senior 2nd Class	1		
3rd Class	1		
Junior 2nd Class	2	Junior Chemistry	1 (1st place).
3rd Class	1		
4th Class	5		
1864:			
Senior 1st Class	1	Senior English	1 (3rd place).
3rd Class	1	Pure Mathematics	1 (4th place).
		Applied Mathematics	1 (2nd place).
		Chemistry	2 (1st and 4th places).
Junior 4th Class	5	Junior Chemistry	1 (3rd place).
		Drawing	1 (8th place).

HIGH SCHOOL. TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.				H.			Y.			H.	H.			Y.			H.	H.	
Greek	26	2	—	8	15·2	4 or 6.	1	4 or 6.	4 or 6.	Sophocles, Antigone, abt. 500 lines; Homer, Iliad, Book I., 1-200; Xenophon's Anabasis, Bk. I.; Greek Test., Acts (3 or 4 chapters); Arnold's Greek Prose, Compos., Part I.; Bertram's Greek Prose.	18	—	2	1	2	2	Hutton's Greek Grammar and Delectus.	Only two classes learn Greek.						
Latin	216	7	—	14	15·0	6	1	6	6	Virgil, Æneid, Bk. III.; Horace, Odes, Bk. II.; Cicero in Catilinam, I. & II.; Arnold's Lat. Prose Compos., Part I.; Crombie's Gymnasium; Cæsar, Bks. III. and IV. (by boys who did not learn chemistry.)	31	14·3	5	1	5	5	Cæsar, Book III. and part of Book IV.	26	9·8	3	½	3	1½	Edw. VI.'s First Latin Book, to end of adjectives.
French	188	6	—	14	15·0	3	1	3	3	Racine's Athalie; Guizot's Guillaume le Conquerant, Chaps. I. and II.; Hamel's Exercises on Rules of Syntax, Gram. 1 to 50, and translations from English authors into French.	31	14·3	2	1	4	2	Boileau's Le Lutrin, Cantos I.–IV.; Guizot's Guillaume le Conquerant, chaps. I. and II.; Hamel's Exercises, to end of irregular verbs.	36	10·1	2	1	2	2	Hall's First French Course, Ex. 1–54, and corresponding grammar.
German	15	2	—	3	15·0	3	1	3	3	Fouqué's Sintram, chaps. I.–III.; Ahn's Exer-	12	—	2	1	2	2	Ahn's German Exercises, Part I.; stories at end, 1-6.	Only two classes learn German.						
Arithmetic	218	7	—	8	14·7	1	1	1	1		31	14·3	2	1	2	2	Arithmetic taught orally; examples given by the master: the subject generally gone through.	34	8·9	8	½ or ¼.	6	5½	Taught orally; examples given by the master; first four rules, simple and compound.
Book-keeping	37	2	—	6	15·0	1	1	—	1		31	14·3	1	1	—	1	Bookkeeping; Irish Book, all.	Only two classes learn book-keeping.						
Mensuration and Surveying, or application of Mathematics.	14	1	—	14	15·0	2	1	2	2															

Mathematics, pure, beside preceding.	115	4	—	14	15·0	6	1	8	6	cises, Part II.; Ahn's German Gram., Ex. 1–12.	31	14·3	5	1	5	5	Euclid, Books i.-iii.; Algebra (Colenso); Evolution; Involution; G. C. M. and L. C. M.; fractions, simple equations, &c.	36	11·8	1	1	1	1	
Physics* -	6	1	—	6	15·5	2	1	2	2	Arithmetic taught orally; examples given by master; the subject generally gone through.																
Natural History.*	3	1	—	3	16·3					Bookkeeping, Irish Book, all - - - -																
Chemistry -	72	3	—	9	15·3	2	1	1	2	1st. Hunter, all; Land Surveying from Lund and Nesbit; 2d. Goodwin's Statics; Besant's Hydrostatics.	31	14·3	3	1	2	3	Wilson's Chemistry, p. 1–224, with experiments.	32	13·2	2	1	2	2	Wilson's Chemistry, Introduction, and pp. 91–180.
History - -	154	5	—	14	15·0	1	1	1	1	Euclid, Bks. II., III., VI., and XI.; Algebra, 1st. Colenso, and 2d. Wood; passing according to proficiency of pupils.	31	14·3	2	1	2	2	Cockran, all - -	39	11·6	1	1	1	1	Cockran's English History, Saxon, Norman, and Plantagenet periods.
Geography -	224	7	—	14	15·0	1	1	1	1	1st. Trigonometry, Hunter, to end of solution of triangles; 2d. Hurd, Demoivre's theorem, &c. 2d. Geometrical Conics (Drew); Analyt. Conics, Puchile (portions of); Lardner; heat, electricity, and magnetism.	31	14·3	1	1	2	1	Cornwell, several of the countries of Europe; physical geography of Europe and North and South America, &c.	34	8·9	2	½	2	1	Taught orally; the World, Europe, and the British Isles.
English Grammar.	224	7	—	14	15·0	1	1	1	1		31	14·3	1	1	1	1	Morell, all; analysis of sentences, &c.	34	8·9	2	½	1	1	Taught orally; the parts of speech and simple parsing.
English Literature.	14	1	—	14	15·0	1	1	1	1	1st. Fownes (inorganic chemistry; 2d. (Wilson) inorganic chemistry, with experiments.	31	14·3	1	1	1	1	Goldsmith's Traveller. Essays, &c.							
English Composition.	79	3	—	14	15·0	—	—	1	—	Student's Hume; Hen. VIII. down to end of James I.	31	14·3	—	—	1	—		33	13·2	Occasionally, instead of dictation.				
Reading -	145	4	—	36	11·8	2	1	—	2	Cornwell, all the countries of Europe; Hughes, physical geography.	39	11·6	3	1	—	3	Constable's Fifth Reading Book.	34	8·9	8	¾ or ½	—	5½	Constable's Third Reading Book and Robinson Crusoe.
Writing -	209	6	—	31	14·3	1	1	—	1	Morell, all; analysis of sentences, &c.	33	13·2	2	1	—	2	Copies, letters, &c. -	34	8·9	6	¾	—	4½	Copies.
Drawing -	139	4	—	31	14·3	1	1	—	1	Collier, 3d. to 5th eras (1865, Jan. to June); Shakespeare's Hamlet. Essays, &c. Constable's Sixth Reading Book. Copies, letters, &c. - Freehand, geometrical, and model drawing.	33	13·2	2	1	—	2	Freehand, geometrical, and model drawing.	39	11·6	1	1	—	1	Freehand.
Spelling or dictation.	178	5	—	33	13·2	2	1	2	2	Sullivan's Spelling Book, but principally taught by dictation.	36	11·8	3	1	3	3	Sullivan's Spelling, but principally taught by dictation.	34	8·9	4	¾	4	3	Sullivan's Spelling Book, but principally taught by dictation.

N.B.—In the whole School there are seven classes, numbered from the 6th to the 1st in the upper section, the preparatory section forming the 7th.

* Text-books, Agassiz and Gould.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Objects.—To afford a good education to sons of small tradesmen, clerks, &c., those forming lower side of middle classes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Include not only all subjects usually considered useful, but, with the exception of ancient languages, all elements to be desired in education, even of men of learning and refinement; in preparatory school, where pupils are received at six years of age and upwards, or so soon as they can read words of two syllables, instruction confined to reading and spelling from simple text books, elements of English grammar and chronology, four simple rules of arithmetic, tables of weights, measures, &c., geography of Europe, knowledge of objects and writing; in more advanced classes, reading, spelling, meaning history and derivation of words, English grammar, composition, and literature, recitation, English history, plain and ornamental writing, drawing, mapping, book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, geography, mensuration, political economy, natural philosophy, and chemistry (Prospectus). Various branches of science as well as ordinary branches of English education.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Non-classical; Latin an extra. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Sixteen, besides head master and seven others, who belong also to High School. Salaries of under masters belonging also to High School, chemistry and natural philosophy, 95*l.*; two writing, 105*l.* and 95*l.*; arithmetic, 150*l.*; drawing, 70*l.*; Elocution, 25*l.*; Foreign, 110*l.* Salaries of other masters: mathematical, 95*l.*; two English, 120*l.* and 100*l.*; five assistants in English and arithmetic, 85*l.*, 65*l.*, 65*l.*, 55*l.*, and 55*l.*; drawing, 15*l.*; superintendent and four assistants (junior classes), 120*l.*, 55*l.*, 50*l.*, 50*l.*, 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—630, about three-fifths between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of tradesmen, clerks, and higher class of artisans; from within a radius of seven miles; pay for general work, 4*l.* 10*s.*; preparatory section, 3*l.* 15*s.* French and Latin, 1*l.* 10*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—No boarding houses officially recognized.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read little words.

Classification by arithmetic mainly. School course occasionally modified to suit special cases. No provisions made for religious instruction, and no prayers.

Promotions by work.

Examinations by masters. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and flogging; last two by head master only; flogging, usually in private. All cases of flogging and expulsion have to be reported to directors.

Playground only a paved yard, 88 feet by 70.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. All lessons prepared at home.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Builder and Joiner	1, Concert Street, Liverpool.	Within ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Cabinet Maker -	13, Mount Street, Liverpool.	,, 50 yards.
,, ,, - 3	Licensed Victualler	34, Gill Street, Liverpool.	,, ½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	35, Hanover Street, Liverpool.	,, ½ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Rice Merchant -	34, Field Street, Liverpool.	,, 1 ,,
,, ,, - 6	Brewer - -	2, Sackville Street, Liverpool.	,, 1¼ ,,
,, ,, - 7	Tea Merchant -	262, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.	,, ¾ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Builder - -	3, Ash Grove, Wavertree, near Liverpool.	,, 2½ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Builder and Joiner	40, Canterbury Street, Liverpool.	,, 1 ,,
,, ,, - 10	Cabinet Maker -	24, Clarence Street, Liverpool.	,, ¼ ,,
Boys lowest in School - 1	Licensed Victualler	1, St. James Street, Liverpool.	Within ½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Stationer - -	53, Byron Street, Liverpool.	,, ¾ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Custom House Officer	96, Falkner Street, Liverpool.	,, ¼ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Builder - -	179, Vine Street, Liverpool.	,, ¼ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Clerk - -	13, Avon Street, Liverpool.	,, ½ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Coach Builder -	37, Great George Street, Liverpool.	,, ¼ ,,
,, ,, - 7	Licensed Victualler	17, Great Howard Street, Liverpool.	,, 1 ,,
,, ,, - 8	Warehouseman -	94, Canterbury St., Liverpool.	,, ½ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Printer - -	54, Duke Street, Liverpool.	,, ¼ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Milliner - -	7, St. Jude's Place, Liverpool.	,, ¾ ,,

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			s. d.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Latin - -	19	1	per qr. 7 6	19	13·2	3	1	3	3	Edw. VI.'s First Latin Book; Arnold's First Latin Book; Adam's Delectus, passim, according to the degree of efficiency of the pupils.														
French - -	43	2	7 6	16	13·7	2	1	2	2	Première's Lectures Francaises, stories 1–8; Hall's First French Course, exercises 70–120, and corresponding grammar.	27	13·1	2	1	2	2	Hall's First French Course, exercises 1–70, and corresponding grammar.							
Arithmetic -	688	15	—	34	13·7	3	1	3	3	Taught orally; examples given by the master; the subject generally gone through.	48	13·6	5	1	5	5	Taught orally; examples given by the master; the subject generally gone through.	25	7.7	8	1	6	8	Taught orally; examples given by the Master; the first four rules.
Book-keeping	82	2	—	34	13·7	1	1	2	1	Irish Book, all -	48	13·6	1	1	—	1	Irish Book, all.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	34	—	—	34	13·7	1	1	1	1	Hunter, all.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	174	4	—	34	13·7	6	1	6	6	Geometry, Euclid, i.–vi.; Deductions. Algebra, Colenso, Factors,	48	13·6	5	1	5	5	Geometry, Euc., Bk. I. and II.; Algebra, Elementary Rules, Use of Brackets,	45	13.1	5	1	5	5	Geometry, Euclid, Definitions, and B. 1, 1–20; Algebra, Elementary

									Evolution, Indices, Fractions, L.C.M. and G.C.M., Simple and Quadratic Equations, Progressions; Trigonometry. Hunter, to end of Solution of Triangles.						Simple Equations, Involution and Evolution.							Rules, Use of Brackets.
Physics -	82	2	—	34	13·7	2	1	2	2	Goodwin's Statics, with Problems.	48	13·6	2	1	2	2	Lardner's Handbooks, Pneumatics, pp. 154-312, Heat, pp. 344-401.							
Chemistry -	285	6	—	34	13·7	3	1	2	3	Wilson's Chemistry, p. 1-300, with Experiments.	48	13·6	2	1	2	2	Wilson's Chemistry, pp. 91-224.	57	12·8	2	1	2	2	Wilson's, Introduction and pp. 91-180.
History -	532	11	—	34	13·7	2	1	2	2	Cockran, all -	48	13·6	2	1	2	2	Cockran, all - -	48	10·8	1	1	1	1	Cockran: Norman and Plantagenet Kings.
Geography -	688	15	—	34	13·7	2	1	2	2	Hughes', but principally taught orally, the Geography of several Countries, and Physical Geography generally.	48	13·6	2	1	2	2	Hughes', but principally taught orally, the Geography of several Countries.	25	7·7	2	1	—	2	The Outlines of England, Europe, and the World.
English Grammar.	532	11	—	34	13·7	2	1	2	2	Morell, all; Analysis of Sentences, &c.	48	13·6	3	1	3	3	Morell, all - -	48	10·8	2	1	2	2	McLeod, pp. 1-28; Parts of Speech; the Noun in detail.
English Literature.	34	1	—	34	13·7	Taught with Hist. & Gram.		1	—	Collier, the 7th and 8th Eras; Goldsmith's Traveller (part of).														
English Composition.	82	2	—	34	13·7	Taught with Gram.		1	—	Taught orally and by written exercises; an essay required every week.	48	13·6	Taught with History.		1	—	Taught orally and by written exercises; an essay required every month.							
Reading -	688	15	—	34	13·7	1	1	—	1	Milton, Paradise Regained; Classical Selections (portions of).	48	13·6	2	1	—	2	Milton, Paradise Lost, B. X.-XII.; Classical Selections (portions of).	25	7·7	9	1	—	9	Constable's 1st Book.
Writing -	688	15	—	34	13·7	1	1	—	1	Copies, Letters, &c.	48	13·6	2	1	—	2	Copies, Letters, &c.	25	7·7	5	1	—	5	Copies.
Lessons on Objects.	156	4	—	47	9·4	2	1	—	2	About 40 objects -	49	9·2	2	1	—	2	About 40 objects -	25	7·7	2	1	—	2	About 40 objects.
Drawing -	180	4	—	34	13·7	2	1	—	2	Model, Freehand, and Geometrical.	48	13·6	2	1	—	2	Model, Freehand, and Geometrical.	45	13·1	2	1	—	2	Freehand, Geometrical and Elementary, Model.
Spelling or Dictation.	—	—	—	34	13·7	1	1	1	1	Sullivan, but principally taught by dictation.	48	13·6	2	1	2	2	Sullivan, but principally taught by dictation.	25	7·7	3	1	—	3	Common, about 12 pages.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last THREE Years (to 1864) by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

1862.

General:

Senior	1st Class	1
Junior	1st Class	2
	2nd Class	1
	3rd Class	4

Special Distinctions:
2nd Class.—English, 1; Mathematics, 1; Physics, 1.

1863.

General:

Junior	1st Class	2
	2nd Class	1
	3rd Class	12

1864.

General:

Junior	1st Class	2
	2nd Class	3
	3rd Class	4

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

1862.

General:

Senior	3rd Class	1
Junior	3rd Class	2
	4th Class	5

Special Distinctions:
Mathematics, 2 (11th and 15th Places).
Chemistry, 2 (4th and 5th Places).

1864.

General:

Junior	2nd Class	1

Special Distinctions:
Mathematics, 1 (13th Place).
Chemistry, 1 (2nd Place).
Indian Civil Service, Examination for Engineers, 1st Place.

N.B.—As the two best boys from this school are promoted every year to the High School, those who are most likely to win distinctions are removed from it. It is, however, essentially a commercial school, engaged in preparing boys for business. And the inducements to engage in business in Liverpool are so great, that boys generally do not think of entering upon any other line of life. The Civil Service, &c. do not hold out equal prospects to them. They go out to business early. The age of the first class boys is on the average only about 13½.

MANCHESTER.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION COMMERCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1857.

Constitution.—Belongs to Mechanics' Institution, of which every male who subscribes 1*l.* and every female who subscribes 12*s.* annually is a member, so long as subscription is continued. Every donor (of 21 years of age) of ten guineas, in one sum, a member for life (Rules A.D. 1861). School has always been a source of profit to institution, of which evening classes reap benefit.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Instruction of working classes in principles of arts they practise, and in other branches of useful knowledge (Rules). For children of superior class of artizans.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Great prominence given to elementary and commercial subjects, and to the teaching of the natural sciences, directors desiring all other subjects to be supplementary and conducive to these.

Government and Masters.—Rules adopted at special meeting of members, 8th August 1861.

Management, as a branch of the Manchester Mechanics Institution, vested in president, four vice-presidents, and eighteen other directors, chosen annually by members out of their own body; no member eligible whose subscription is in arrear, or who has not attained twenty-one, been a member less than a year, or holds any office of emolument in institution; seven directors a quorum (Rules).

Masters appointed and dismissed by board, or by class committee with sanction of board.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Non-classical and scientific; Latin an extra, learnt by very few.

Masters.—Four daily, besides French, Latin, drawing, piano-forte, drilling, and German teachers. Salaries; head master, 200*l.*; second, 150*l.*; third, 80*l.*; fourth, 60*l.* These salaries, in the case of the second, third, and fourth masters, include payment for evening duties. Teachers of French, Latin, and drawing receive 5*s.*, of drilling 1*s.*, and of music 10*s.* a quarter for each pupil.

Day Scholars.—230 (average), majority sons of commercial clerks; from distances up to seven or eight miles; pay for general work, 3*l.* 8*s.* Latin, French, and drawing, 1*l.* each. Drilling, 4*s.* School does not meet on Saturday or Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read easy words of one syllable.

Classification by arithmetic and grammar chiefly (for four main divisions of school); by each subject separately for special class in each division. No modification of school course to suit special cases. No religious instruction during school hours, and no prayers.

Promotions by examination, modified by exigencies of room, space, &c. required in various classes.

Examination (pro hâc vice) by Government inspector. Prizes no part of system; but a large number of the pupils have taken Queen's prizes at the government science examinations held every year. Two pupils have also taken Whitworth scholarships.

Punishments: detention and tasks. Corporal punishment not in general use.

No playground beyond small gymnasium, 50 feet by 20. Few boys exercised once a week.

School open 45 weeks in the year. Boys in school, nominally 25, actually (especially in higher divisions) 30 hours per week.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the year ending February 1st, 1868.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Members' subscriptions	952	10	11
Female members' ditto	159	9	0
*Boys' day classes	558	19	3
Ladies day classes	499	13	5
Evening classes	120	12	9
School stationery	209	5	2
School parties	22	18	11
Newsroom	33	14	0
Library	0	19	1
Library fines	10	7	7
Rent of rooms	252	16	0
Discounts	10	2	10
Day testimonial fund	4	2	8
Gymnastic club	50	6	6
Billiard club	33	14	6
Chess club	2	3	9
Bankers' Interest	3	18	5
Catalogues	2	5	10
Trip to Paris (workmen)—money held in trust	11	2	0
Furniture and property	1	11	3
Old paper	8	8	9
	£2,949	2	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Printing, stationery, and advertising	53	8	0
Lighting, warming, and cleaning	162	18	1½
Boys' day classes	524	14	4½
Ladies day classes	447	12	0
Evening classes	471	1	10½
School stationery	124	0	8
School parties	25	7	6
Newsroom	123	7	9
Library	75	6	1
Taxes and fixed charges	120	8	6
Law expenses for mortgage, &c., in 1862 and 1866	10	9	6
Interest on mortgage	64	3	8
Day testimonial fund (included in library)	0	0	0
Gymnastic club	54	12	11
Billiard club	10	7	8
Salaries	330	9	1
Furniture and property	3	0	5
Petty cash	36	3	8
Alterations and repairs	122	14	0½
Cash in late secretary's hands	4	0	0
Balance—excess of income over expenditure	184	16	9
	£2,949	2	7

* In addition to the above subscriptions, each pupil pays 1*l.* per annum to the institution general fund.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of Scholars learning			Latin	16
,,	,,	,,	French	16
,,	,,	,,	Arithmetic	230
,,	,,	,,	Book-keeping	80
,,	,,	,,	Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding	50
,,	,,	,,	Physics	40
,,	,,	,,	Natural History	90
,,	,,	,,	Chemistry	80
,,	,,	,,	History	150
,,	,,	,,	Geography	230
,,	,,	,,	English Grammar	200
,,	,,	,,	English Composition	45
,,	,,	,,	Reading	230
,,	,,	,,	Writing	230
,,	,,	,,	Drawing	20

DISTINCTIONS (1865).

Many boys have passed the Oxford Middle Class Examinations with distinction. Last year school passed the only *First Class* Candidates (3) in all England who passed in the section of Science. This year one candidate first class, the only one in all England in the section of Science.

A large number of boys have passed the Government Science examinations, earning Queen's prizes and silver and bronze medals. This year one of the students took a Queen's scholarship and exhibition of 50*l.* per annum at the Royal School of Mines, London.

ROSSALL.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1844.

Constitution.—No proprietors. By old constitution all donors of 50, and by new all donors of 100 guineas, life governors, with votes on all points at annual meeting. Life governors may always have one pupil at school at a reduction of 10*l.* per annum from ordinary charges. Any excess of income over expenditure applied solely for benefit of school. Estate vested in three trustees, and government in council of 24, besides chairman, vice-chairman, and honorary secretary.

Exhibitions.—Four, tenable at university, three of 50*l.* and one of 10*l.* Scholarships tenable at school: three of 50*l.*, three of 30*l.*, and three of 20*l.* for five years, besides 10 private tuition scholarships tenable for one year only.

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — To give an education similar to that of the great public schools at a greatly diminished cost, and including a wider range of modern languages, English literature, and science, with lower charges, especially for sons and wards of clergymen.

Government and Masters.—Council self-elected; 14 must be clergymen, and 10 laymen. Exercise control over internal management and regulation of school by a monthly board, who deal with expenditure, food, and all financial arrangements.

Head master must be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, and in holy orders. Qualifications of other masters: university honours or scholastic experience; music and drawing masters must be members of one of the Royal Academies; French and German masters must be natives.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Twenty-three, 18 being graduates, of whom four teach mathematics only. Head master M.A.; income, about 1,500*l.* a year (including capitation fee of 4*l.* on every boy above 150) besides house. Incomes of other masters: vice-master 450*l.*, one 250*l.*, three 200*l.* each, two and music master and organist 150*l.*, three 140*l.* each, five 120*l.* each, drawing master 100*l.* two French and German masters 100*l.* each, writing master 80*l.*; all have also board and rooms. Master of preparatory school, 200*l.* and house; non-resident mathematical master, 350*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—370 (average of last three years). Four meals a day; meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction: clergymen's sons, 52*l.* (if nominated boys, 42*l.*); laymen's sons, 65*l.* (if nominated, 55*l.*). Private tuition (very rare), 10*l.* (gratuitous to council scholars). Music, 5*l.* 5*s.* Drawing, stationery, medical attendance, and French conversation, 1*l.* 1*s.* each. School bills: highest, 68*l.*; average, 54*l.*; lowest, 45*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 380 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7 a.m., retire 9 to 10½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write with tolerable correctness, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified separately for classics, &c. and mathematics; modern department separately organised. School course modified to suit special cases. Daily Bible reading and explanation in every class; text-books for Scripture history and higher theology. Day begins with part of daily service.

Promotions by half-year's work chiefly; boys also moved if specially distinguished in half-year's examinations.

Examinations four times a year by university examiners appointed by council; by head and vice-master continually. Midsummer examination in classics, mathematics, French, and German; Michaelmas, natural science and

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

English literature; Christmas, divinity; Easter, history and geography. Prizes and exemptions given.

Punishments: half an hour or an hour's extra school, impositions by heart or in writing, "blacklisting," and caning; last two, and deprivation of study and suspension of privileges, by head master only. Caning very rare, and in private.

Playground 42 acres; one small field restricted to lower school. Regular rifle corps, with cadet companies and complete brass band. Bounds include shore and school property.

On average of last five years, from 12 to 15 boys have within one year of leaving school gone to some university; about 15 to other places of education.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. Playtime about 30 hours a week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Widow -	Ashbourne, Derby.	
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Crick, Derby.	
" " - 3	Cotton Spinner -	Heaton Mersey, Stockport, Lancaster.	
" " - 4	Gentleman -	Scarisbrick Terrace, Southport Lancaster.	
" " - 5	Clergyman -	Lye, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.	
" " - 6	Gentleman -	Bodvan, Denbigh.	
" " - 7	Col. in the Army	Castle, Edinburgh.	
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Lowestoft, Suffolk.	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Haceby, Lincoln.	
" " - 10	Gentleman -	Pendre, Holywell.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Sleaford, Lincoln.	
" " - 2	Cotton Spinner -	Bolton le Moors.	
" " - 3	Barrister -	Furnival's Inn, London.	
" " - 4	Clergyman -	Handford, Stoke-upon-Trent.	
" " - 5	Gentleman -	Fen Hill, Shipley, Leeds.	
" " - 6	Merchant -	Fountain Street, Manchester.	
" " - 7	Clergyman -	Hanmer Vicarage, Whitchurch.	
" " - 8	Do. - -	Drumcullin Vicarage, county Down, Ireland.	
" " - 9	Widow -	Liver House, Bolton-le-Moors.	
" " - 10			

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Oxford, First Classes, Five.
„ Second Classes, Eighteen.
Cambridge, First Classes, Seven.
„ Second Classes, Seven.
Oxford, Open Scholarships, Seventeen.
„ Fellowships, One.
Cambridge, Open Scholarships, Fourteen.
„ Fellowships, Two.
Exhibitions at College, not registered after 1st year.
Dublin, First Classman, One.
Durham, First Scholar and Fellow, One.
(*b*) Civil, not registered, One last year.
Military, not registered, Three last year.
Civil Service, India, Three.
(*c*) Two Prizemen in Law Examinations.

For Tables B, see following pages.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.				H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	370	14	—	19	17	8	25m	—	2½	St. Matthew and Epistles to Romans Greek. Eccles. History; Welchman's Articles.	18	16¾	20	45m	6	2	Epistles to Ephesians, Coloss., and Philemon. Paley's Evidences, pt. i. Outlines of Eccles. Hist. The Articles.	23	11⅔	80	½	7	2½	Watt's Script. Hist. and Catechism.
Greek	235	10	—	19	17	10	¾	2	22		—	—	—	—	—	8½							
Latin	370	17	—	19	17	10	¾	4	22	Æschylus, 2 plays; Sophocles, Trachiniæ; Aristophanes, Clouds; Thucyd., Bk. viii.; Pindar, half; Plato, Gorgias, half. Tacitus, Hist. Bk. ii.; Cicero de Or., i.; Virgil, Georgics, iii.; Martial, Epigr., 2 Bks. The higher boys, Salmon's Conic Sections and Todhunter's Diff. Calc. The	—	—	—	—	—	8	Sophocles, Ajax. Demosthenes De Corona, (80–170.) Juvenal, Sat. i, 3, 4, 5. Virgil, Book ix. Cicero de Or., ii., (1–74.) Todhunter's Euclid. Barnard Smith to Bk. iii. Arithmetic, all. Algebra (Todhunter's) to Progressions. Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome, Student's Hume, Stu-	—	—	—	—	—	13½	Henry's 1st Lat. Bk. Edward VI. Latin Grammar.
French	350	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	1½		—	—	—	—	—	2	
German	165	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	1½								
Arithmetic	370	24	—	12	17	—	—	—	1½									—	—	—	—	—	6	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	348	24	—	12	17	6	1	—	4		11	16 1/11	6	1	—	2								
Physics	78	—	5s.	—	—	—	—	—	1½															
Chemistry	78	—	5s.	—	—	—	—	—	1															

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	370	19	—	19	Y. 17	2	H. 1	—	H. 2	lower boys revised Alg. to Bin.; Theor., Euclid, vi. and Drew's conics. In addition to special lectures on physics attended by 78 boys, the upper classes of Classical School are lectured during Mich. quarter in Mechanics, and Optics, or Astronomy. Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome, Student's Hume's England, Student's France, ½ of each. Themes set occasionally.	—	Y. —	—	H. aver. age of.	—	H. 3	dent's France. Physical Geograph. prepared for the most part out of School. Text Bks. (1) Page's Physical Geog., chs. 2, 5, 6, 7. (2) Page's Geology, chs. (1–4,) 14, 15, 16. Spalding's Hist. of English Literature, Pt. 2, and 3, chs. 7, 8, 9, comprising "Literature of the Restoration." English themes.	—	Y. —	—	H. —	—	H. 3½	Edward's Summary of English Hist.
Geography	370	17	—	Taught indirectly.					—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	2	Goldsmith's Geography.
EnglishGrammar.	281	13	—			do.			—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1¾	Lennie's Eng. Grammar.
English Literature.	243	—	—			do.																		
English Composition.	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1															
Reading	370	17																						
Writing	281	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	3¾	
Music	58	—	5l.5s.	—	—	3	½	—	1½															
Drawing	140	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1															

MODERN SCHOOL, ROSSALL. TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of Modern School.			Statistics of Highest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of learners.	Number of Classes.	Extra Fee paid for each Subject.	Number in Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Highest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	71	3	—	12	17¼	7	½	8	4½	Paley Evidences of Christianity; Pinnock's Old Test. History; Hoare's Ecclesiastical History, first three centuries. Catechism.
Latin	52	3	—	16	16	6	1	3	6	Virgil's Æneid, 3rd Book; Cæsar's B. G. Bk. V., about half.
French	71	5	—	12	16½	5	1	5	5	Delille's Prosateurs, selected portions. Delille's Grammar, exercises on verbs.
German	45	3	—	15	15¾	2	1	2	2	Ollendorff's Method, end of Lesson 50. Ermeler's Lesebuch, selected portions, Göthe's Götz von Berlichingen.
Arithmetic	71	5	—	12	16½	2	1	2	2	Barnard Smith's, all.
Book-keeping	33	1	—	33	15	1	]	—	1½	Chambers', about half.
Mensuration and Surveying.	19	1	—	19	16	1	1½	—	1½	Baker's Treatise, Weale's Series, first three Chapters.
Mathematics	71	5	—	12	16½	6	1	6	6	Todhunter's Differential Calculus, all; Todhunter's Conics, about half; Todhunter's Trigonometry, all; Drew's Conics, all; Euclid, all, Todhunter's Edition; Todhunter's Algebra, all.
Physics	71	2	—	36	15	1	1	—	1	Paget's Introductory Text Book of Geology about a third.
Chemistry	Entered elsewhere.									
History	71	2	—	36	15	2	1	—	2	Dr. Smith's Student's Manuals. Greece to end of Persian Wars, B.C. 479. Roman to subjugation of Italy, B.C. 272. French, from Peace of Pyrenees, A.D. 1659 to A.D. 1830, English, from Restoration, A.D. 1660 to A.D. 1830.
Geography and Mapping.	71	2	—	36	15	2	2	1	2	Geography of the World generally and of Europe in particular. Dr. Cornwell's School Geography.
English Grammar.	71	2	—	16	16	1	1	—	1	Dr. Latham's English Grammar, about half.
English Literature.	71	2	—	36	15	1	1	—	1	Spalding, from commencement of chapter 3. to the end of the work.
English Composition.	71	2	—	23	15	2	1	2	2	Taught chiefly translation from Latin and French.
Reading	71	2	—	23	15	5	½	—	2½	Not taught as an independent lesson.
Writing	71	4	—	12	16½	2	1	—	2	
Music	6	6	—	1	15½	2	1	—	2	
Drawing	48	4	—	12	16½	2	1	—	2	
Other Subjects: English Language.	71	2	—	36	15	1	1	—	1	Latham's Handbook to end of Part 1.
Fortification	1	1	—	1	16¾	1	1½	—	1½	Straith's first three chapters.
Geometrical Drawing.	10	1	—	10	17	1	1½	—	1½	Winter's Treatise, Part I, all.
Precis	8	1	—	8	16	1	1½	—	1½	Rev. John Hunter's Introduction, all.
Sanscrit	2	1	—	2	16½	2	1	—	2	Monier Williams' Manual, Accidence to end of Pronouns.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

SALFORD.

CATHOLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1862.

Constitution.—Belongs exclusively to Right Reverend Dr. Turner, titular bishop of Salford. Any surplus income would be invested for benefit of school.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To give a sound religious education to youths of Salford and Manchester while preparing themselves for a mercantile or professional avocation.

Government and Masters.—Head master appointed by bishop.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Five. Two receive 100*l.* per annum, the others 40*l.* a year, with board &c.

Day Scholars.—56, about four sevenths between ten and fourteen years of age; sons of gentlemen, solicitors, medical men, tradesmen, builders, warehousemen, &c.; with few exceptions, live in Manchester and Salford; pay for general work, 4*l.* 4*s.* Piano, 3*l.* Italian and German, 2*l.* each. Fires and lights, 2*s.* Books, about 12*s.* 6*d.* Drilling, 4*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—17, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once, unless health requires it oftener in some particular cases, except on fast days. Terms, 30*l.* Cubical contents of five bedrooms, 11,457 cubic feet, or 674 feet per boy. Rise, 6 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

In Latin school leading subject for classification is Latin; in English, English. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious lecture every morning for fifteen minutes; catechetical instruction for an hour on Saturday. Boarders attend mass every morning, and have morning and evening prayers in common. School work begins and ends with usual Catholic prayers, invocation of the Holy Ghost, &c.

Promotions by examination; not affected by subordinate subjects.

Examinations weekly by masters, three times a year by visitors. Public distribution of prizes at end of the year.

Punishments: written punishments; detention, and, very seldom, corporal punishment; last privately. Expulsion by head master only.

Playground, 28 yards by 18½, besides cricket ground in country. Boarders walk three or four times a week in the country with a master.

Within last three years seven boys have gone to Roman Catholic colleges abroad, ten to other colleges in England.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school 35½ hours in the week; nearly all lessons learnt at home.

School Instruction.—Number of scholars learning.

Religious knowledge	55
Greek	13
Latin	13
French	40
Italian	1
Arithmetic	55
Book-keeping	20
Mathematics	22
Natural History	40
History geography, and English grammar	55
English literature	22
English composition	40
Reading and writing	55
Music	24
Drawing	40

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys.*)

STONYHURST COLLEGE.

Date of Establishment.—St. Omer's, A.D. 1592; Liege 1773; Stonyhurst, 1794.

Constitution.—The college is the property of and entirely managed by members of the Society of Jesus. Self-governing and self-supporting.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Age of admission to college from ten to fourteen; to preparatory house (at Hodder, about a mile from college), from eight to eleven. No boy admitted who cannot read and write (Prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Great attention paid to moral and religious duties. Boys always under immediate superintendence of superiors. Course of lectures on Catholic religion, and on proofs of its doctrines, delivered to higher classes. Two courses, school and college or university course; school course extends, as a rule, over seven years, and comprises every branch of a classical and liberal education, adapted to meet wants of candidates for matriculation at the universities, and for the military and civil services. College course may be followed from one to four years: lectures, both literary and scientific, embrace all subjects of examinations for B.A. degree at London University. Competent professors of music, drawing, dancing, fencing, and gymnastics regularly attend (Prospectus).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General character.—Classical.

Masters.—Rector; Prefect of studies; and some of professors senior members of Society. Masters are young men between 20 and 30 on their way to priesthood.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—Boys, 217; Collegians, 30. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms (including stationery), under twelve, 40 guineas; above, 50 guineas. Extra charge for great coats, flannels, medicines, medical attendance, and other expenses occasioned by sickness; also for music, drawing, dancing, fencing, and gymnastics. Entrance money, 2*l.* 2*s.* Use of books, 1*l.* a year. Students of rhetoric class pay 60 guineas a year. Cubical contents of dormitories, about 866 feet per boy. Rise 6 a.m.; retire 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be at least able to read.

Classification by Latin and Greek chiefly, but separately for arithmetic and mathematics. Subjects sometimes modified to suit special wants of a boy about to leave. Catechism daily lesson in lower classes; a weekly one in higher classes. Special religious lectures for an hour every Sunday to higher and lower classes separately. School work begins and ends with prayers: usually Lord's Prayer and "Hail Mary."

Promotions annually; whole class changes its name, and enters upon higher matter. Boys frequently "left down" for another year, if it is thought they will benefit by it. Promotions separate in classics and mathematics.

Examination four times a year by prefect of studies *vivâ voce.* Prizes given.

Punishments: strokes on hand with ferula, and confinement in silence to a certain walk in playground, or a private room; last by rector only. Corporal punishment privately, and never by person who orders it.

Playground 120 yards square; lower classes have one half, and higher the other; no communication between them, except in cases of cousins or brothers. In cricket season boys have use of a field about five minutes walk from college. A prefect always present during games. Boys never walk in country unaccompanied by a master or a prefect. Drilling taught for an hour a week in summer months.

Seven boys gone to Oxford, and three to Dublin, within the last seven years. School at work about 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school (if no whole holyday occurs) 24 hours in the week. Lessons ordinarily learnt out of school. Playtime 33 hours per week.

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

RECORD OF HONOURS AT THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

B.A. HONOURS.

1857.—A. Charnley, Class.
1858.—* J. Macqueen, Class.
W. Lawson, Class.
C. J. Sugrue, Math.
1859.—H. Sergeant, Class.

FIRST B.A. HONOURS.

1864.—* B. Renshaw, Latin.
R. Cardwell, „
F. Murphy, French.
E. Cipriani, „

Matriculation Honours.

1844.—G. Porter, Math.
1845.—S. F. Berkeley, Class.
1847.—J. Clare, Math.
J. Johnson, Math.
1853.—A. Charnley, Class.
1858.—S. J. Perry, Math.
C. F. Scott, Class.
R. J. Peard, „
E. Leadbetter, „
J. Hayes, „
1859.—*W. Dickinson, „
T. Rigby, „
1860.—*A. G. Knight. „
B. Renshaw, „
R. Cardwell, „
J. Ryan, „
1861.—*H. Stourton, Class.
1862.—*J. Rickaby, „
S. Sircom, Class. & Math.
1863.—*S. Hayes, Class.
J. Walton, „
J. O'Meara, „

1864.—J. Scriven.
1865.—J. Scoles.
R. Colley.
P. Colley.

* First on the list.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	This cannot be classified. It is partly taught by the master in each school; partly by special lectures to 3 or 4 schools at a time. Bible History is read in the two lowest schools.																							
Greek	174	6	—	15	17	6	1	1	12	Æsch. Prometheus, V. Soph. Antig., 1–750. Thucyd. II. First Half.	24	16	6	1	1	12	Hom. Il. I. II–279.	38	12	6	1	1	12	Gk. Gram., including τυπτω. Hutton's Principia, 15 Ex. Æsop. 60 lines.
Latin	205	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	Hor. Od. II. III., first Half. Cic. de Leg. Man.	—	—	—	—	3	12	Virg. Æn. II., 1–500. Cic. pro. Archia. Horace, a few odes of 1st book.	20	11	12	1	6	18	Lat. Gr. to end of Verbs. 4 Concords. Smith's Principia, Part II., 60 lines.
French	—	—	—	—	—	1	½	—	1	X. de Maistre. Le Lepreux, &c.	—	—	3	½	—	—	Racine. Athalie.	—	—	6	½	—	—	Fr. Gram. to 1st conj. inc. Perrin's Fables, 60 lines.
German Other Foreign Languages.	No regular classes. Italian taught to seven boys; Time, 2 or 3 hours weekly.																							
Arithmetic	128	6	—	30	14	3	1	—	3*	Vul. Frac. repeated. Decimals. Rule of Three. Euc. I, 1–19.	21	13	3	1	—	3*	Tables, Reduction, Compound Rules. Begin Vul. Frac.	14	10½	3	1	—	3	Num., Add., Sub., Short Mult., and Short Div.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	58	5	—	2	13	3	1	—	—	Trig., Pl. & Sph. Snowball's.—N.B. This class has a 2 years' course. Few reach it.	14	16	3	1	—	3	Quadratics. Per. & Com. Annuities. Logarith. Euclid VI.	22	14	3	1	—	—	Algebra to end of Fractions. Euclid I. repeated.

* In Arithmetic and Mathematics boys are encouraged to practise examples at spare times.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Physics Chemistry	One class only.			15	Y. 17	2	H. 1	—	H. 2½ or 3	Chemistry. Non-metallic elements. Physics, *begun after Xmas.*		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
History	174	6	—	15	17	3	1	—	3	Eng. Hist. to Hen. VIII. Smith's Hist. of Greece.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	38	12	3	½	—	—	Intro. to Eng. Hist. (pub. by Burns), First Half.
Geography	150	6	—	36	14	No fixed amount.				Germany in general. Austria in part.														
English Grammar.	In one class.			15	17	2	1	—	—	Latham.														
English Literature.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	10	9½	—	—	—	—	200 lines by heart, Selections of Eng. Poetry.
English Composition.	205	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Original Essay, or Verses.	—	—	—	—	1	—	Orig. Prose or Verse.	19	9½	—	—	5 or 6	—	Dict., or writing an account of what is read.
Reading	200	8	In all the schools but the higliest 3 half hours a week are given to reading English aloud. In the lowest of all, a great deal more.																					
Writing	150	—	Half an hour daily in all but the three highest schools.																					
Music	56		Four lessons a week. ½ hour each. Daily practice of ½ hour.																					
Drawing	54		Two lessons per week, ½ hour each.																					

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

STATEMENT REGARDING CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL STUDIES.

1. Since the system of classical and mathematical studies pursued at this college offers some peculiar features, and is very imperfectly represented by tabular returns, the following statement is presented, for the information of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Organisation.

Division into schools.

2. The whole number of boys receiving instruction in connection with the college is divided among nine classes or schools, which are known by the following names, Rhetoric, Poetry, Syntax, Grammar, Rudiments, Figures, Elements first division, Elements second division, and the Preparatory School, of these the second division of Elements, and the preparatory school, live and attend school in a distinct house distant about half a mile from the college, but under the same general management with it. The studies in the first and second divisions of Elements are identical, so that boys pass at once from the second division to Figures without usually passing through the first division.

Numbers and age.

3. The following table shows the numbers and average ages of the boys in these nine schools respectively. Not much weight can be attached to the average of age, for, on account of the very different states of preparation in which boys come to the college, the variations on each side of the average are in some cases very wide.

Names.	Rhetoric.	Poetry.	Syntax.	Grammar.	Rudiments.	Figures.	Elements, 1st Division.	Elements, 2nd Division.	Preparatory Class.
Numbers.	15	24	25	36	32	38	16	20	10
Average age.	17	16	15	14	13½	12	11½	11	9½

Promotion.

4. On the arrival of a new boy at the college he is placed in the highest school for which his previous studies appear to have qualified him. If he be placed in elements, he is sent to the second division, if his age or health seem to render any peculiar care necessary. All the boys of any school are, as a general rule, promoted to the next superior school at the beginning of the scholastic year, and remain in that school throughout the year; but, if it seem advisable, any boy is left down at the beginning of the year, or put up or down in the course of it.

Prefect of studies, masters.

5. The direction of the studies of the college belongs to the prefect of studies, subject to the general control of the rector. The prefect of studies is not himself engaged in teaching. Each school is under the charge of a master, from whom alone the boys of that school receive instruction in Latin, Greek, French, and English. As a general rule, subject necessarily to frequent exceptions, the masters pass with their boys from school to school at the beginning of each year, so that a boy is often under the care of the same master for four or five years, and sometimes for six or seven.* The prefect of studies is in the habit of meeting the masters once a week, for the purpose of communicating his wishes, or discussing any questions of detail which may have arisen regarding their work.

Annual Course.

Four terms.

6. The scholastic year, commencing in the second week of September and ending in the last week of July, is divided into four equal terms; the first, second, and third terms are closed by an academy or literary exhibition given by the schools of Rhetoric, Poetry, and Syntax respectively. At the end of the year a similar exhibition is given by the three higher schools together.

Terms work in each school.

7. To each of the schools a definite amount of work is assigned as the employment of each term. This amount is fixed on the supposition that the

*The masters are young men between 20 and 30, on their way to the priesthood. Their time for teaching is between their philosophical and their theological studies.

least forward boy in the school will be able to master it perfectly, while provision is made for the employment of the more forward by the honours' work described below. See No. 12.

The following table shows the work in each school:

Preparatory.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, catechism, geography, learning by heart, dictation, and spelling, and a little Latin grammar.

Elements.—Latin grammar, accidence, and four concords. Smith's Princ., part II., 3 lines daily. French, Perrin's Fables, 3 lines. French grammar. English by heart, 5 lines. Reading, history of the Bible. Catechism. Latin and English exercises. A little Greek grammar in the last term. Geography, British Isles.

Figures.—Latin grammar, repeated in syntax. Cæsar, book I., 5 lines, translation and by heart. Greek grammar to contract. verbs. Æsop, 3 lines. French grammar, whole. Perrin's Fables, 6 lines. History,—Introduction to English history. Geography, 4 quarters. Exercises,—English, French, and Latin. Catechism. Extraordinary work, as much again of the authors.

Rudiments. — Latin grammar, syntax repeated. Cæsar, Cic. or Ovid. 7 lines translation and by heart. Greek grammar, verbs, all. Xen. Anab., 5 lines. French, Fenelon, Telemaque, 7 lines. Catechism. History, Goldsmith's Greece. Geography, America. Exercises. English, trans., and Latin prose and nonsense verses. Extraordinary work, as much again of authors.

Grammar.—Xen. Anab., Lucian, 7 lines (half by heart). Cic. de Sen. in Catil. I. Ovid, Selections, 10 lines (by heart). French, Telemaque, 10 lines. Latin Prosody and Greek Syntax. History, Goldsmith's Rome. Geography, Europe in detail. Exercises, English, French, Latin, (Arnold, introduction). Evans, 1st verse book. Catechism. Extraordinary, as much again of authors.

Syntax.—Hom. Od. IX., Thucyd. Selections, 16 lines (home, by heart). Virgil, Æneid I. or II. Cic. pro Milone, 12 lines (by heart also). French. Bossuet, Oraisons Funèbres. Geography, Ancient, exercises. English, prose and verse. Greek prose. Latin, prose and verse. History, England to Henry VII. included. Catechism. Extraordinary, Hom. Od. X., Vir. Buc., Cic. pro Mil. 2nd Half.

Poetry.—Hom. Il. I. II., Herod. VIII., first half, 15 lines (home, by heart). Virg. Æn. cont. Hor. select Odes. Cic. pro Arch. and Phil. II., 15 lines. French, Racine, Athalie, Esther.

History, England from Henry VII. to Revolution. Catechism. Exercises. English, prose and verse; Greek prose; Latin, prose and verse, sometimes original. Extraordinary, Virg. Æn. III., Hor. Ars Poet., Cic. de Orat. I.

Rhetoric.—(1.) All the London University matriculation matter.

(2.) Classics. Æsch., Prom. V., Soph., Antig., Thucdy, II., first half. Virg., Georg. I. II. Cic., pro Leg. Man. Tac., Agric.

(3.) Composition. Greek and Latin prose. Latin verse. Transl. and origl. English, prose and verse.

(4.) Honours.*

In the lower schools every word of the the authors is parsed.

Compositions.

8. Towards the end of each term a trial is made of the progress made by the boys in the different sorts of composition practised in each school; three papers are given to each school, and three hours devoted to each; the use of Greek and Latin dictionaries is allowed, and of the Gradus for verses. For these compositions marks are awarded, and the result, made known on the academy day, determines the order of the boys in their school during the coming term. This order remains unchanged throughout the term.

Examination.

9. At the end of each term boys are examined by the prefect of studies in the matter assigned as the term's work; the examination of each school occupies two or three days, and in the course of it each boy is called upon to prove his acquaintance with each subject. At the conclusion of the examens a report of the result is read, in the presence of all the boys and others connected with the college, when the performance of the whole of each school is criticised, and attention is called to any points connected with the studies which seem to require notice. The attainment of "First Praise" in this report is an object of rivalry among the schools.

* For the subjects for these, the Commissioners were referred to a printed Prize list.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Daily Course.

School time. 10. In each of the four long school days in the week, the boys are in school for four hours and a half, and on the two half days three hours. On Sundays there are no schools. This gives 24 hours school per week; but of these three hours are given to mathematics, leaving 21 hours per week during which the boys are engaged, in the presence of their masters, upon Latin and Greek and French, history, and other minor subjects. Three half hours a week are given to English reading and elocution. The disposal of the rest of the time is in the discretion of the master. There are commonly two principal lessons each day, occupying about an hour each, in the course of which eight or ten boys, taken at random, are called upon to translate and answer questions concerning the passages of the authors set for that day. The lessons on Saturday are generally a repetition of what has been done during the week. Of the remaining time a part is occupied in hearing the lesson by heart, and a part in setting compositions and in dictating corrected compositions. The Latin and Greek compositions in the lower schools are commonly short English sentences formed by the master in illustration of constructions which have been recently explained from the authors, or of the portion of the grammar which has been recently studied.

Study time. 11. The boys spend 22½ hours per week in the study place, under the superintendence of a prefect, who enforces strict silence, and sees that no books are used but such as belong to the study. This time is spent by the boys in preparing their lessons and doing their compositions. The distribution of the time is left to the discretion of each boy, subject to any directions which his master may give him on the subject. The silence maintained in the study place renders it impossible for the boys to receive assistance there in the preparation of their work, but they are encouraged to apply to their masters, at the beginning of schools, for explanations of any difficulties with which they may have met. In the lower schools extra assistance is often given to such boys as need it, by the masters calling them from the study place to the school room during study time.

Honour Work.

Honours' course. 12. In addition to the school course which has been described, many boys study the matter which constitutes the honours course.

The first class honours is for rhetoric (this includes the others); the second for poetry; and the third for syntax.

The boys who are allowed to take the honour work study this matter during their free time, or during the regular study time, after having prepared their regular school lessons. They receive more or less assistance from the master, according to the difficulty of the author in hand. A particular portion of the matter, about 1,000 lines, is assigned as the work of each fortnight during the first three terms; the fourth term being reserved for repetitions. At the end of each fortnight a written examination is given in the matter of that fortnight, comprising passages of the author, for translation into English, with questions upon them, and a passage of English for translation, in the style of the author, into Greek or Latin prose or verse. At the end of the year a similar examination, occupying three days, is given in all the matters of the year, or in rhetoric of the three years. In all examinations marks are given, and the attainment of a certain proportion of marks on the whole year is rewarded by a prize book, while the most successful in the final examination in rhetoric, receives 20*l.*, and in poetry and syntax 5*l.*

Extraordinary matter. 13. In the lower school the more forward boys are allowed to take extraordinary matter, consisting of an increased quantity of the authors which are being read in schools. In studying this they receive the assistance of their master, and their success is tested by an examination at the end of each term. Marks are given in this examination, according to the knowledge shown. The boys are also encouraged to undertake voluntary extra work, for which marks are allowed. This extra work often consists of verses, and sometimes of passages of authors, prepared for examination, for declamation, &c.

Rewards and Incentives to Study.

14. It has been seen that in every examination marks are awarded according to the success of each boy. If the marks gained by any boy in any examen be less than one third of the full number they go for nothing. This has since been thought too lenient, and in future any marks less than half in any subject will not count towards a prize. At the end of the year all the marks which have been placed to the credit of each are added together, and a prize book is given to all who have attained a certain number. The proportion of those who gain prizes is greater in the higher than the lower schools; but, taking the whole college, it is generally one in two and a half boys who take the honour matter sometimes gain marks enough to be entitled to two prize books. Each boy who in his school examination is distinguished by gaining two thirds of the full marks is allowed some extra recreation. Ordinary prizes.

15. The following prizes for composition are awarded every year. Composition prizes.

(1.) Latin prose and verse, translation from English, a prize book for each.

(2.) English essay; 1st prize 15*l.*, 2nd prize 5*l.*

(3.) English ode 5*l.*

(4.) English narrative or descriptive piece 5*l.*

These prizes are objects of voluntary competition.

16. In addition to these rewards of individual desert, means are used to keep up a spirit of emulation between the different schools. In the great academies, or public literary exhibition at the end of the year, at which strangers are present, and the award of the principal prizes is declared, the three higher schools jointly take part; but, besides these, each of these schools gives once in the year a similar exhibition alone in the presence of all the inmates of the college. Also every Saturday the same school gives alternately a sabbatine or short display of their progress, in the presence of the rector and of the other higher schools. In these exhibitions compositions, original or translated, are read, pieces of declamation delivered, and the boys are questioned, by each other or by their master, upon subjects connected with their studies. The sabbatines occupy about forty minutes; the academies about twice that time.

17. The sort of exhibition, in use in the lower schools, called a concertatio, is given in the refectory, where the rector, masters, and all the staff of the college are dining. Six boys belonging to the school, whose turn it is, are selected, in equally matched pairs, and question each other upon some of the school work; one pair taking the Greek author, another the grammar, and so on. Any mistakes made are registered, and the successful combatants receive small rewards. Lower schools.

18. At the beginning of each term the lower schools are divided by the alternate choice of the two head boys in each, with two sides, called Romans and Carthaginians. To each boy on one side a rival is assigned upon the other side. The two sides are considered as two opposing armies; each with its own officers, imperators, prætors, tribunes, &c. This plan is quite traditional in the college. When any boy is called upon for his lesson, his rival also stands up, and makes it his business to detect and correct any mistake that may be made. These victories are recorded to the credit of the side, and an extra half holiday is allowed twice in the term to the side that gains the greatest number of victories. Great interest is shown by the boys in the success of their side. Considerable emulation is the result, but we have not found ill will engendered. Rivals.

Mathematics.

19. The boys at the college are divided into eight mathematical schools. The matter taught each year in these, and the number and average age of the boys in each, appear from the foregoing statement. One of the schools, on account of its great numbers, is taught in two divisions under two masters. Each of the other schools has one master. Some of the masters of mathematical schools are also masters of classical schools, while others are not employed in teaching Latin and Greek. The general superintendence of the school belongs to the prefect of studies. Schools. (Table B.)

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

(Time does not permit me to add the matter, but it is a very ordinary division.)

20. The mathematical schools occupy one hour three times a week. The success of each term's work is tested by examination, followed by a report in the manner already described for the classical schools. The following prizes are given each year for the encouragement of mathematical studies:—

(1.) Mathematical honours, all arithmetic and algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, plane and spherical, conic sections, 25*l.*

(2.) Arithmetic and algebra, Euclid VI., XI., plane trigonometry, first elements of conics, 10*l.*

(3.) Arithmetic and algebra excluding quadratics, Euclid I, IV, prize medal.

21. Nothing has been said of what may be called the university course, consisting principally of logic and mental philosophy, because it is understood that the present inquiry regards only school work proper.

G. R. KINGDON,
Prefect of Studies.

ULVERSTON.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1842.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; have right of replacing a boy on leaving by another of their own without election or entrance fee; become so by sending a boy to school (with approval of committee), and paying entrance fee.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To provide a course of education for 26 boys. Unless otherwise determined by a majority of at least two thirds of proprietors, number not to exceed 26 (Rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of education to comprise classical learning, arithmetic, mathematics, drawing, and such other branches of knowledge as may be advantageously introduced (Rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules adopted at general meeting of proprietors, 7th November 1842, and added to at a general meeting, 4th April 1849.

Management vested in committee of eight subscribers (including president, secretary, and treasurer), chosen annually by subscribers; have power to hire suitable schoolroom, and to engage teacher (subject to approval of proprietors at general meeting called for purpose); also to make provisional rules, to be in force until general meeting (Rules).

No teacher may be appointed who is not a member of Church of England (Rules).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Only one, undergraduate of London University; income, 120*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—27, two thirds between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of solicitors, retired tradesmen, tradesmen, yeomen, and farmers; large majority from within half a mile. Each pays about 6*l.* per annum. Pupils entering after 11 years of age pay 8*l.* per annum; if number were to fall below 26, payment would be raised in order to meet fixed expenses. Stationery, 6*s.* a year. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two or three boys from country lodge with master or others, as they prefer.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be not less than eight (unless under exceptional circumstances), and be able to read and write, and know a little of figures.

School variously classified according to subject. No part of system to modify school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction for half an hour daily, especially to meet requirements of Oxford Middle Class examinations. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-year's work, and separate for every group of subjects.

Public examination viva voce at Christmas. Privately (on paper) once a fortnight. Passed this year one senior, and two juniors at Oxford local examinations.

Punishments: bad marks in monthly report (which is sent home for parents' inspection), and caning; last before school. Impositions, exclusion from playground for a time.

Playground, 25 yards by 35. Once a fortnight or so master expected to take boys out for half a day.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 43 or 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 30 hours in the week.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (GIRLS).

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

LIVERPOOL.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 17 & 19, BEDFORD STREET, NORTH.

On Church of England principles.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1856. Enlarged A.D. 1863.

Constitution.—Established by means of contributions of residents in town and neighbourhood. Managed by an executive committee, consisting (in 1864) of seven clergymen and six laymen, besides an honorary secretary (a clergyman) and a treasurer (a layman); also a ladies' committee of five, and a lady superintendent.

Objects.—For the purpose of giving a useful education on moderate terms to the daughters of parents in the middle classes of society.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed,—Religion, English grammar, reading, and composition, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography, needlework, elementary science (comprising *domestic economy* and *natural history*), drawing, vocal music, French.

State of School, Midsummer 1865.

School consists of an upper and lower departments.

Teachers.—Two ladies for upper school, two for lower school, masters for drawing and callisthenics. Religious instruction superintended by the Rev. the Honorary Secretary.

Pupils.—71 in upper school; 34 in lower school. Pay in upper school, 2*l.* 2*s.* a quarter; French (optional), 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter extra; stationery, use of maps, models, &c. 3*s.* a quarter.

In lower school, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* a quarter; stationery, 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

A scholarship, established in memory of Rev. J.A. Wilson, is open half-yearly to all girls in lower school, and gives half a year's free education in upper school. Examination in religious knowledge, history, geography, arithmetic, and English composition.

LIVERPOOL.

BLACKBURNE HOUSE GIRLS' SCHOOL,

In connection with the Liverpool Institute.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1844.

Constitution.—A branch of the Liverpool Institute, which was established A.D. 1825. Buildings rented.

Objects.—Designed to afford to parents means of giving their daughters, at a moderate expense, thoroughly liberal and comprehensive education; such as may qualify them for discharging usefully and creditably all those duties in society which usually devolve upon well instructed and accomplished females. Pupils received from age of six years and upwards. (Prospectus, 1868.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Embrace reading; spelling, meaning history and derivation of words; grammar; composition; geography; history, ancient and modern; writing, arithmetic, needlework, vocal music, drawing, and elements of natural philosophy and chemistry. French, dancing, callisthenics, and instrumental music, for extra fees. Attention paid throughout entire course of pupils' instruction to their improvement in manners and deportment (Prospectus).

Government and Teachers.—36 directors, chosen, by members of institute above eighteen years of age, from amongst members qualified to hold office; nine directors must always be chosen from trustees; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; twelve retire annually by rotation, but are re-eligible; no member eligible as a director who has not attained 21, or whose subscription is in arrear. All servants of institution engaged and may be dismissed by directors. (Rules as revised 12th March 1856.)

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Vocal music, drawing, and English subjects are leading subjects of instruction. French learnt by 38 pupils; German by 9.

Teachers.—Principal, assistant, and 14 regular teachers on staff, 4 visiting teachers for extra subjects, and 6 normal teachers. Salaries: principal, 150*l.* with residence, &c.; assistant, 80*l.* with residence, &c.; English master (clergyman, M.A.), 100*l.*; three teachers 80*l.* each, one 60*l.*, two 50*l.* each, one 40*l.*, one 36*l.*, one 35*l.*, two 30*l.* each, three 20*l.* each. Salaries of masters for pianoforte, dancing, and calisthenics variable.

Day Scholars.—300, chiefly daughters of tradesmen, cashiers, book-keepers accountants, master mariners, &c.; a few of surgeons and other professional men; from distances up to six miles. Fees (payable in advance), 1*l.* 8*s.* a quarter, daughters of members 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Instrumental music (including use of piano-forte), 31*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, or (if two pupils are taught together) 17*s.* 6*d.* French, 12*s.* 6*d.* a quarter. Dancing, 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter. Callisthenics, 5*s.* a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No restriction as to knowledge on admission. Pupils generally come from other schools, and stay on an average four years.

School classified by English grammar chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School not connected with any religious denomination.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination.

Examination periodically by teachers, results being summed up at end of each quarter. Prizes not given.

No punishments. Marks given for good conduct. In cases of grave misconduct, likely to do harm to other pupils, friends of offender advised to remove her.

Playground about 150 feet by 100.

Schoolrooms warmed and ventilated by open fires. Seats provided with backs.

School at work 42 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 30 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school not under supervision.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			s. d.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
French	38	3	pr. qr. 12 6	14	14	2	1	2	2	Half through Telemaque. Also selections from Lamartine's Biographies.	13	13	2	1	2	2	Lamartine's Biographies, William Tell, &c.	13	13	2	1	2	H.	Lamartine's Biographies.
German	9	1	12 6	9	15	2	1	2	2	Half through Hoffman's Tale Book.														
Arithmetic	300	12	—	16	15	5	1	—	5	Profit and Loss, Interest, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, general work and miscellaneous exercises.	18	15	5	1	—	5	Practice, Simple and Compound Proportion.	15	7	5	1	—	5	Numeration, Notation, Addition, tables.
Physics	90	4	—	16	15	1	1	—	1	A progressive course of lectures on Physics and Chemistry is given, which extends over two years. In Zoology, lectures on the vertebrata.	18	13	1	1	—	1	Same as First Class in Physics and Chemistry. In Zoology, Radiata.							
Natural History.	90	4	—	16	15	1	1	2	1		18	13	1	1	—	1								
Chemistry	90	4	—	16	15	1	1	—	1		18	13	1	1	1	1								
History	240	10	—	16	15	2	1	2	2	Hallam's Middle Ages, Introductory chapters; Tytler's Chronology; White's History; Dr. Turner's Analysis of French History to end	18	13	3	1	2	3	Early French History, Turner's Analysis up to the French Revolution; General Review of English History.							

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PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.		Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Scholars highest in School - - 1	Tax Collector -	Hope Place -	Liverpool.	Less than 1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	Tea Merchant -	Bootle - -		3 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Watch Manufacturer.	Washington Street.		Less than 1 mile.
,, ,, - 4	Her Majesty's Customs.	Elizabeth St. -		Do.
,, ,, 5	Book-keeper -	Queen's Road -		2 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Shirt Maker -	HardmanStreet		Less than 1 mile.
,, ,, - 7	Slater and Plasterer.	Queen Street -		Do.
,, ,, - 8	Accountant -	Grove Street -		Do.
,, ,, - 9	Sub-Controller, Post Office.	Moira Street -		Do.
,, ,, - 10	Inspector of Scavengers.	Washington Street.		Do.
Scholars lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Upper Parliament Street.		Do.
,, ,, - 2	Earthenware Dealer.	Bold Street -		Do.
,, ,, - 3	Outfitter - -	St. James St. -		Do.
,, ,, - 4	Grocer - - -	Mill Street -		Do.
,, ,, - 5	CommissionMerchant.	Netherfield Rd.		2 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Pawnbroker -	Parliament St.		Less than 1 mile.
,, ,, - 7	Grocer - -	Falkland St. -		Do.
,, ,, - 8	Watchmaker -	Falkner St. -		Do.
,, ,, - 9	Victualler -	Union St. -		Do.
,, ,, - 10	Stationer -	Byrom St. -		Do.

MANCHESTER (HULME).

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1851.
Constitution.—Belongs to convent of Our Lady of Loretto.
Exhibitions.—None.
Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Providing a good and virtuous education for young ladies of the middle and higher classes.
Government and Teachers.—Religious superioress and her council managers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—French, German, and English subjects are the leading subjects of instruction; also Italian, geometry, and algebra taught.
Teachers.—Ten.
Day Scholars.—A separate school and course of study.
Boarders.—36. Four meals a day. School bills: highest, 78*l.*; average 55*l.*; lowest, 36*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 219 feet per pupil. Rise 6½ a.m., retire 9 p.m.
Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No rule as to knowledge on admission. Pupils stay on an average four or five years.
School work begins and ends with prayers.
Promotions by proficiency, and separate for every group of subjects.
Examinations twice a year in all subjects; monthly in special subjects by superioress. Rewards given.
No punishments, beyond reproof and admonition or loss of position.
Playground more than an acre. Callisthenics taught as part of system by a professor of deportment in presence of ladies of community.
Schoolrooms warmed and ventilated efficiently. Some seats provided with backs.
School open 43 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 36 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school under supervision. Twenty-three hours and a half per week fixed for recreation.

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

(*a*) the total number;
(*b*) the amount of each;
(*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
(*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

(*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
(*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
(*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
(*d*) the studies;
(*e*) the discipline;
(*f*) the payments by the boys;
(*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

(*a*) for the education of boys only;
or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in makingthe appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boy allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmeti or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?

42 Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?

43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?

45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?

46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

47. What prayers are used?

48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?

50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?

55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?

56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?

57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?

60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?

61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?

62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?

63. Do you believe that they would?

64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?

66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?

68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?

69. How large is it?

70. How far is it from the School?

71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?

72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?

73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?

75. Do any of the masters join in the games?

76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?
38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?
39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?
40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?
41. How often is the School examined?
42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?
43. In what subjects?
44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?
46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?
47. What provision is made for religious instruction?
48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?
49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
50. What prayers are used?
51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?
52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?
53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?
58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?
59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed.
61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?
62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTER OR MISTRESSES OF PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]

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Government of Maharashtra
on 26 June, 2018